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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

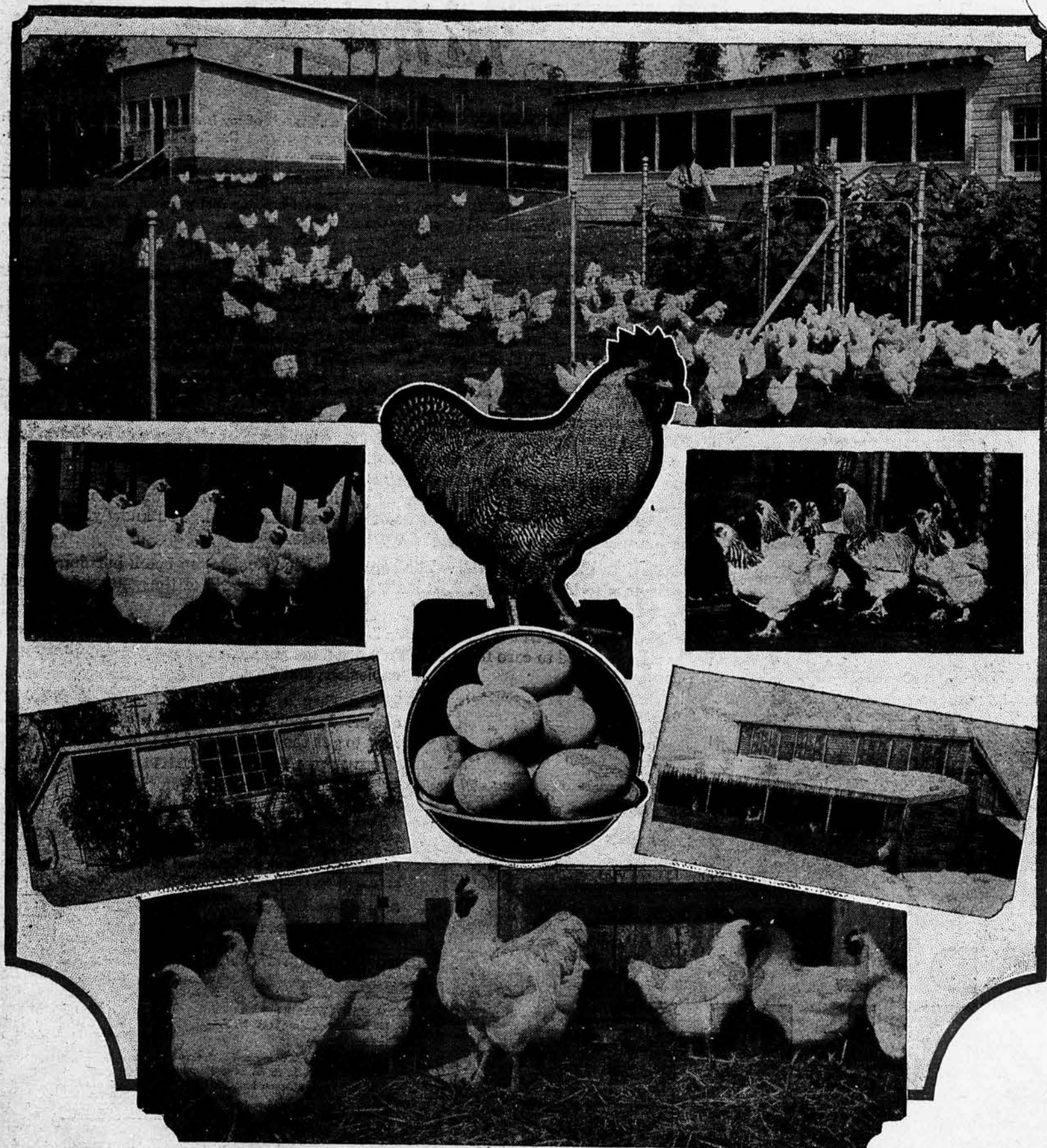
Volume 68

February 1, 1930

Number 5

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The Annual Poultry Issue

You Can Raise More Chicks with BLUE BROODER FUEL



It's Hard Coal



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MARY WILSON

AFTER ALL, you're raising chickens for profit! You want to raise more chickens at less cost! D. L. & W. Blue Brooder Fuel makes an easy job of it.

There are any number of good reasons why Blue Brooder Fuel is the fuel you'll want to use in your brooders. Blue Fuel offers you *many* advantages to warrant your using it. But the *big* thing about Blue Fuel is that with this ideally prepared hard coal

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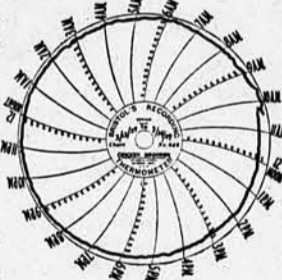
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Sample 5-pound bag sent free on request

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D. L. & W.
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and it requires..... (State kind of fuel)
Name.....
Address.....
☐ Check this if you want Free Sample



KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 68

February 1, 1930

Number 5

Consumers Will Buy More Good Eggs

Jones Has Found Market Ready to Pay a Premium for Top Quality

THERE is no over-production of good eggs in Kansas. As proof of this we submit the record of Oscar Jones, Harvey county, who has worked at this project intensively for nine years, and whose wish now is to produce more and better eggs, and of course, at a smaller cost.

Last year Mr. Jones had 1,026 birds in his laying flock, and the average production was 207.15 eggs to the hen. His gross income was \$5,985.54. Counting out all expenses for feed, straw and equipment, each bird returned a profit of \$2.85—and that was for eggs alone! Mr. Jones is in the business for this one purpose and pays no attention to producing birds for the market. He is interested in making these little poultry machines turn carefully balanced rations into desirable eggs, and he is successful.

Already we have mentioned one reason for his progress—good feed. Others are obvious from a visit to this farm and an inspection of the flock. They include excellent breeding stock, careful incubation, strict sanitation, close culling, and grading the eggs for market. That these factors are essential to success in the poultry business is as evident to Mr. Jones as the fact that there is plenty of room for the production and marketing of more and better eggs in this state. We shall go thru his methods with you, but first, let's consider his reaction to this latter subject.

"Up to the present time," he assured, "there has been no over-production of good eggs, and there is plenty of room for the good producer to build up a profitable business, and there will be just as much room for many years in the future. The year that has just closed was one of the best we ever have experienced on this farm from the standpoint of net profits, and we are going into 1930 with the feeling that this will be another good

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

and that is one of the most important points in profitable egg production. After we get the eggs they are handled as a perishable product should be handled. If producers were more particular about these things, and especially about the way in which they handle good eggs, they would get better prices for them, because folks would eat more. A good dozen of eggs on the market speaks for itself. We have found that out in the last few years. Folks are ready to pay well for good eggs. Again I say that clean laying houses have as much to do with the demand for eggs as anything I know."

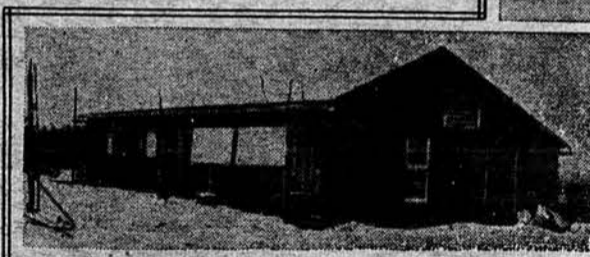
Grading eggs does a lot of things for the good of the industry. In the first place it shows up any weaknesses in the flock so far as size and quality of eggs are concerned. Mr. Jones profited by information he gained in this way until his production today is nearing perfection. Oh, it never will be perfect because as progress is seen he simply moves his goal a little farther ahead. But here is what has been accomplished to date. All of his top eggs are purchased by a Wichita firm, and have been for seven years, at an average of not less than 4 cents a dozen over market price. And what of this grading? He has built up his flock and im-

Where did success start with Mr. Jones? Not in a lump sum, to put it on a cash basis. But right back on the day he decided to produce better birds. Something more was added when he set his heart on better incubation, sanitation, feeding and culling. Why, nine years ago he was just a beginner, a novice, instead of the near-expert of the present. Studying, building, working, each week, every month, all year! Each check-up has added something to his progress, as it does for all Kansas poultry raisers. And finally the sum total shows up in larger figures and more of them.

Shall we consider the case of Mr. Jones on this point. He started nine years ago. Something told him, after two years of work, that he had some leaks which should be stopped. He started keeping records. The results show their value and prove that adding something to what he already had gave him a better answer to his problem. Seven years ago when he started this check-up system in writing, and after he had tried to obtain the best stock, his flock averaged 184 eggs,



and that was the highest flock in certified work in the state then. But the last two years, and with more layers, his flock has averaged 202 and 207 eggs respectively. Constant pegging away at better methods thruout have added nearly two dozen extra eggs. And if you multiply that number by the 4 cents premium, and then by the number of birds in the flock, the net cash in



year. Prices may average lower for the 11 months ahead, but I think the man who actually takes care of his poultry business, always will make good money. It is something that will pay a good income every month in the year."

It would seem that nine years' experience could be considered sufficient to give the opinions of Mr. Jones some weight. And the fact that each year has been better and that he is planning to expand his business should reflect the possibilities of the industry.

Just what does Mr. Jones mean by good eggs? Here we have it: Eggs which when placed on the market do a fine job of advertising themselves. Such a good job in fact, that customers on seeing them feel the urge to buy, and do buy; then having tasted "good" eggs once they become steady customers, demanding that quality. Thru this process folks are taught to eat more eggs, and more folks are taught to eat eggs. Does Jones send eggs of this kind to market? Certainly. If he didn't he wouldn't have been able to hold his special market, which pays him a good premium over average prices, for seven years.

"We are producing quality eggs," Jones said, "that will keep two or three weeks for the housewife. They are good size, always clean and top quality. There are a number of things that enter into this. Good feeding, of course, with high quality birds. On top of that we keep the nests clean

In the Circle at Top is a Photo of Oscar Jones, Harvey County, Who is a Very Successful Poultryman; Note His Comfortable, Modern Home at Center. At the Right Above You See One of the Five Brooder Houses With a Sanitary Hall Screen Run in Front. The Two Laying Houses on the Bottom Row Are Remodeled Hog Houses, Both Having Straw Lofts and Running Water. At Center Below, Mr. Jones is Exhibiting His Home-Made Alfalfa Rack for the Poultry Houses. You Will Note That it is on a Box. It Has a Slat Front, With a Lid on Top and no Back, as it Hangs Against the Wall of the Laying House

proved his methods to such extent that he doesn't have to cull more than 10 or 12 eggs out of 75 dozen. There, for example, is a point for comparison. Grade the eggs your flock produces for a day or week or month, and see how many of them you can count as firsts—or to put it differently, see how many are not worth top prices. Perhaps on the average Mr. Jones is right, when he says there is plenty of room for more good eggs. Of course he is!

hand for doing the job right is very much worth while. "An average of 207 eggs for such a large flock is high," Mr. Jones said, "but I'm sure that can be raised." And he is pounding away on that theory and no doubt will be successful. Here is a worthy point he adds: "A person cannot get a record like that without giving the flock the right kind of care 365 days out of the year."

We haven't been able to figure whether the hen advertised her presence in this amazing world some time prior to the appearance of the egg, but it would seem logical to believe that the profitable poultry flock has for its starting point good breeding stock. Mr. Jones exercised great care in selecting his foundation birds. Now he maintains a breeding flock to produce hatching eggs, composed of 300 or so of the best, proved, mature birds, and heads them with male birds from hens having trapnest records of 250 eggs or better.

The eggs produced by the breeding flock go thru a careful culling before they are put in the incubator. Here is the evidence: Mr. Jones gets 95 per cent fertility, 80 per cent or better hatchability and saves 90 per cent or better of the chicks. Many times he has taken 1,500 to 2,000 chicks thru with as low as 4 per cent loss. The whole thing rests on good breeding stock, adequate

(Continued on Page 21)

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

A BULLETIN of the Department of Agriculture giving the farm mortgage debt by states as well as the average cash income from farm production for the years 1924-28 enables the Federal Land Bank of Wichita to calculate the percentage of annual cash income from the farms required to pay 6 per cent interest on the farm mortgage debt for every state.

For Kansas, taking the average farm mortgage debt and the average cash income, it is calculated that it takes 6.6 per cent of cash-farm income to pay 6 per cent interest on the mortgage. That is equivalent to saying that the average annual cash farm income is slightly less than the average farm mortgage. In Illinois it requires, on the same basis of calculation, 7.7 per cent on farm cash income to pay 6 per cent mortgage interest, in Missouri it takes 8 per cent, in Minnesota 8.6 per cent, in Nebraska 9.1 per cent, in Wisconsin 9.2 per cent, in South Dakota 10.5 per cent and in Iowa 13.1 per cent of average farm cash income to pay 6 per cent interest on the average mortgage debt.

The above are the only states, however, in which the annual cash income falls short of the sum of the average farm mortgage debt, except Idaho, where the difference is but one-tenth of 1 per cent. In Rhode Island 1.6 per cent of annual cash income meets 6 per cent mortgage interest, in North Carolina 1.9 per cent, in New Hampshire 2 per cent, Vermont 3.5 per cent, and so on.

The calculations are interesting, since they plainly reflect absence or excess of farm land speculation. In Kansas it was not great, compared with other states in this section, excepting Oklahoma, but land speculation after 1913 was greater in Kansas than in eastern or southern states. The fact that on the average farm cash income it requires a greater drain to pay farm mortgage interest in Iowa, 13.1 per cent, than in any other state, points to Iowa as having suffered extremely from land speculation.

"Only a very profitable business," remarks the Wichita Federal Land Bank, "can continue carrying such interest charges as farming is bearing in some states." A moral of these calculations might be to figure that a farm can well carry a mortgage debt about equivalent in amount to the annual cash income from the farm.

Interest in Tax Revision

NOW that Ohio by a heavy majority has amended its constitution doing away with the obstructive word, "uniform," as to taxation, Governor Cooper of that state outlines in an address what he terms three "cardinal principles" by which the legislature should be guided in applying to taxation the rule of equity rather than uniformity in rewriting its tax laws, as follows:

First.—The tax laws should be so simple that it should not be necessary for a taxpayer, in making out his tax return, to have to hire a tax expert to make it out for him.

Second.—Taxes should be just and equitable. While the constitutional amendment permits classification, which will mean that some forms of property will carry a lesser rate than others, scrupulous care should be taken to see that this shall not result in transferring an unfair burden of taxation from one class over to the shoulders of another class of people, thus relieving some and transferring a burden in an unwarranted way to others.

Third.—The system should provide enough revenue, but no more than is absolutely necessary for carrying on the government of the state and its political subdivisions in a progressive yet economical manner.

Governor Cooper mentions the land owners and home owners particularly as being overtaxed in Ohio, but in his address he includes also business. The same thing is true in Kansas. It is not only farmers and home owners who carry an undue burden of taxation in this state, but business also is hampered in its expansion by the tax system.

It would be a happy thing in Kansas, when tax revision is on the program, if business interests, such as the Associated Industries, would organize and take a positive hand in helping to get a better tax system. It will be unfortunate if they either keep aloof or merely criticize or oppose suggestions from other quarters. It would certainly seem that tax revision offers them an opportunity to do the state a service, while protecting and promoting their own interests. If Kansas suffers in business development because of burdensome taxes, it would seem that business

leaders should be able to indicate how this handicap can be greatly mitigated by better tax laws and better methods.

In his address Governor Cooper stated that intangible wealth in that state estimated at 15 billion dollars is "apparently paying no tax at all." Of course, it is true that intangible property is not distributed among a special class of the population, so that it is not a particular, well defined group of persons who escape. It also is true that intangible property is mingled with



business property to some extent. Nevertheless, on the whole, business would feel considerable relief if all intangible property paid a definite tax. There are several ways by which this can be done, either direct or indirect ways, or a combination of both. It would be a valuable service to the state if business looked into it thru committees and reached some conclusion as to what is the most likely way to handle this question.

Raising 80 per cent of taxes from the general property tax, as this tax has been administered in Kansas, has year after year heaped taxes on business. How long can it go on? If the main reliance is to be on the general property tax in the future as it has been, is not business vitally concerned in taking a hand to see that this tax plan is administered equitably and efficiently, at least?

Land, homes and business are carrying the tax load. It is the same in Kansas as Governor Cooper describes it in Ohio. Business is as much interested as land owners and home owners in rewriting the tax laws so that Kansas will not be hampered in competition with states that have classified property for tax purposes. Kansas is not likely to get free to expand in an industrial way until there is a getting together on common ground by all interests concerned in taxation.

A Bootlegger's Plea

ONE of Chicago's prominent beer bootleggers, Terry Druggan, defending against the charge that he has failed to pay his income tax, makes what purports to be a frank statement of the volume, expense and net earnings of his business. In the two years 1924 and 1925 in question he reports his gross business as about \$200,000, "perhaps more" and his net income between \$100,000 and \$125,000. He claims that it is difficult to keep books, however, owing to the hazards of having too many records, but he tendered \$25,000 as income tax, which, he says, "represents the total net result of his activities since 1922, or five years of hazardous and what has turned out to be very unprofitable business, and asks that it be accepted as offered."

It appears from this bootlegger's statement that after the ordinary expenses there are costs of various kinds which can not be foreseen or provided for. For example, "applicant was arrested, convicted and served part of the year 1924 and most of 1925 in jail. Expenses in connection

with the trial of all the litigation in which applicant was concerned was enormous. Suit followed suit and applicant's finances were exhausted."

He doesn't enter into detail as to these expenses of litigation, and they are no doubt among the peculiar "operations which from their very nature," as he claims, "would not permit the keeping of records or the demanding of receipts."

This is somewhat of a view from the inside of the bootlegging game, often described as the easiest way to make money, but no business can be very desirable in the long run that is of such a character that it cannot be carried on in a business way and with the safeguards in common use in business affairs. The bootleggers must sell at a high profit when he is subject to every form of holdup and blackmail, from every kind of grafter, from police down, or up.

The Government is trying to get \$300,000 out of Terry, unpaid income taxes, while he claims that he had to borrow the money from friends to offer as much as \$25,000 and call it all square. Easy money and an adventurous life are the lures of the bootleg game. The Government is making the money less easy, but furnishing the bootlegger plenty of adventure.

"Outsmarting Them"

AN INGENIOUS man from Uplands, Calif., writes the Atchison Globe that Aimee McPherson continues to be an enigma. "Recently at her temple in Los Angeles," he reports, "six men carried a box on to the rostrum. Aimee paused in her sermon, a man removed the lid, and out stepped her mother. They fell on each other's necks and the reconciliation was staged before a large audience." Now, inquires the writer, "why could they not have bridged the chasm between them in private, without making a public show of it?"

He exhibits a poor sense of fairness to Aimee, failing to give her applause for conceiving such a delightful entertainment for her devoted followers. It is by such high-class ingenuities that they are kept not only faithful, but supremely happy. An old A. P. man, now retired, in California, writes Aimee up in one of the current magazines. The reason why she is so successful, he shows quite convincingly, is because she is so much smarter than the other fakers in Southern California.

Hoover on "The Truth"

THE American people we believe are pretty thoroly "sold" on President Hoover, and there are strong indications that the people of other countries similarly have come to have high confidence in him. The only class in this country that have reservations on Hoover are the class of big business managers who suspect that he is not so much inclined to follow as to lead.

If anything is calculated, however, to create confidence in President Hoover we think it is his remarkable letter to an Ohio friend in which the President referred to the "hair-shirt" which political-minded persons inflict on any President. And the thing in this letter that impresses the reader is Mr. Hoover's emphasis on truth as the thing that he seeks. Truth in all things.

In his autobiography, the late Lord Haldane, who was essentially a philosopher, with a leaning toward the Stoic idealism, as well as practically a statesman, states that he was in his early years under the influence of a teacher at the University of Edinburgh whose hobby was similar to that mentioned by Hoover. "He taught us to seek the truth, first of all." The English statesman remarked that even at the end of his life he himself thought that, like Leonardo da Vinci, "it is even better to know than to be."

This frame of mind of Hoover accounts for the importance he attaches to commissions. No President has ever placed so much trust in special commissions. Before he is thru it is likely that President Hoover will have named more commissions to look into this and that than most of his predecessors put together. It is one way of finding out the truth. The engineering mind is the scientific mind. President Hoover has great use for expertism.

"The truth is hard to discover," admits President Hoover in his letter. But "the discovery and

promulgation of the truth is a vital question of public action. We can and must greatly increase the production of truth, and we must know the truth before the grave interest of 120 million people is involved in governmental policies."

President Hoover is essentially a truth-seeking man, and is making his administration a truth-seeking administration. If he seeks and "promulgates" it, regardless of where the truth hits, he will rank with the most courageous of the Presidents.

Half to the Wife

1—Can a widower with children who has accumulated property, land and other forms of property, during the first marriage, deed this property that is his wife's share to his second wife without the consent of the children? 2—A married B. They had scarcely anything. They have children who work hard with the parents. B dies and A marries C. Is C entitled to B's property for which she had worked hard? Can A and C sell any of this land without the signature of B's children? E.

1—If at the time of B's death the title of this property was in A's name, it becomes his sole property at her death, and when he marries C, by virtue of that marriage, unless she signed a written relinquishment, under the Kansas law she would inherit half of his estate. Perhaps in equity B's children are entitled to a share of it, but so far as the law is concerned they will inherit nothing except what the father may be pleased to will them.

2—A and C could give title without the consent of the children. Of course if B, the first wife, had property in her own name, that would descend to her surviving husband and her children.

Under the Probate Court

A and B, father and son, are farming together. A dies, leaving B as the administrator. Can he sell A's property before a year? Have the other children any say about A's property? Which comes first, a will or a deed? What are the duties of an administrator? S. W.

An administrator under the Kansas law is required to take charge of the estate under direction of the probate court and make final settlement in one year, unless there are reasons why the estate cannot be settled within that time. However, if there is no reason why the estate cannot be settled at once, under the direction of the probate court, settlement might be made even before the end of the year.

If you mean by your second question to ask whether the other children have any right to interfere with the administration of the estate, I would say no. The estate is settled under the authority and jurisdiction of the probate court. Of course, if the administrator is wasting the estate or otherwise violating the law, the heirs would have a right to demand his removal as administrator and might go so far as to enjoin him from disposing of the estate under orders of the court.

Whether a will or a deed has priority will depend on the time of the making of the deed or the making of the will and the circumstances under which the deed or the will were made. A deed is supposed to be a transfer of the title of the property, and of course if there is a deed made to property without any restrictions, that property passes out of the hands of the original titleholder and could not afterward be affected by a will. A deed might be made under certain conditions so that it would not make an absolute transfer until these conditions are fulfilled. Title in such case has not passed from the grantor, and he might afterward rescind the deed and dispose of

the property in a different way by will. But here are so many contingencies that no positive answer can be made to this last question.

Divorce in One Year

A and B are husband and wife. A has a farm title which is in his name only. Could A sell this farm and give a good title without the signature of B? B, the wife, leaves A's bed and board and goes to nurse the sick. A positively forbids her to go. What recourse has A? Is this sufficient ground for divorce? Could A hold said farm without a division? S. O. S.

If this farm is in the state of Kansas the husband could not give a good title to the land without the signature of his wife.

If B, the wife, leaves her husband, A, without cause, that is, without A being guilty of any of-



FUTURE FARMERS' CLUB
IN SESSION

fense against her, and remains away for one year, that would be ground for divorce on the part of A. A could not forbid his wife from going into business on her own account. She might become a nurse, but if in such nursing she forsakes her home for a year, it is a ground for divorce. If a divorce is granted the question of division of property is left with the court granting the divorce.

Can't Collect by Law

Is a verbal contract in Kansas as good as a written contract if you have living witnesses to prove it? My wife's father told me if I would take over the farm from my parents that he would give her so much money, so I did. He gave her half of this money and now says he won't pay the rest and that he will not pay any interest either. That has been seven years ago. I have to borrow the money to carry this every year and pay the interest. I have four witnesses to prove the deal was made in good faith, but there was no note, and he lied to me and has promised to pay after harvest every year. He has lied every year, and now says he won't pay it. What I want to know is whether I can collect this and the interest for the seven years by law. S.

My opinion is you cannot collect by law. A verbal contract may be just as good as a written contract. There are certain limitations on verbal contracts. For example, a contract to rent land

is not good for more than one year unless it is in writing. But that is not the reason why I do not think you can collect on this. This was a verbal promise without any valid consideration given as a reason for that promise. Your father-in-law told you if you would take over the farm he would give your wife a certain amount of money. In other words, there was no consideration so far as you were concerned given to your father-in-law, to induce him to make this promise. In honor he ought to make good, but I do not think he can be compelled to do so by law.

Child Is a Citizen

A and B, United States citizens, are husband and wife. They are suddenly called to Europe for six weeks. While there a child is born to them. At the end of six weeks they returned to the United States. Is this child a natural born citizen of the United States? Can this fact prevent him from becoming President of the United States? Does it deny him any privilege of a United States citizen? C.

Persons born of American parents on the high seas or while such parents are temporarily resident abroad are considered as citizens by birth, and therefore this child is eligible to all the privileges of any native born citizen. He may be President of the United States.

Can Start the Foreclosure

A has a mortgage on my farm, and I cannot pay the interest at interest paying time, which is every six months. Can he foreclose? If the mortgage runs four years and I want more money can I make a new mortgage with another company and pay his mortgage off? Will he have to accept it or can he foreclose? Mrs. L. D.

When there is a default in the payment of interest it is sufficient ground for commencing foreclosure proceedings. Whenever the mortgage is due the mortgagor, of course, has the right to negotiate another loan if he can and secure the money and pay the original mortgage holder or his assigns, if he has assigned the mortgage.

Can Use a Dog

Is it against the law to drive stock on any road or on a state highway after night without a light? And is it unlawful to chase dumb animals such as horses or cows with a dog? G. H.

The law does not specifically require that one driving stock upon the public highway after night shall have a light. But if the stock should be damaged by an automobile, the question would be raised as to whether the party driving the stock had used ordinary care and diligence.

There would be nothing unlawful about using a dog to drive stock such as horses and cows. If the dog was used to worry the stock in an unreasonable manner or without any authority, the dog belonging to some other person than the person who owned the cattle, the owner of the dog would be liable for whatever damages were caused.

The Congressmen Help

How are the census enumerators appointed? W. J. T.

The chief enumerators for each district are appointed at the suggestion of the Congressman from that district. The deputy enumerators are supposed to be appointed by the chief enumerator of each district. Write to your congressman for information about the pay of these assistant enumerators.

The West and the Naval Conference

SOME of the practical details with which the London Naval Limitation Conference will deal are these: Great Britain and the United States are on a parity with respect to battleships.

Japan has three-fifths as much naval power as either the United States or Great Britain; France and Italy each has less than two-fifths.

Great Britain has a great superiority of first-line cruisers. The United States has a great superiority of destroyers and submarines.

Japan's submarine strength is or will be a little greater than Great Britain's. France has a greater submarine strength than Great Britain, nearly equal to ours (including those built, building and authorized).

Italy and France are actively competing in the construction of cruisers, destroyers and submarines. Italy has more cruisers than France.

Germany, strictly limited in the number of ships it can build, is said to have developed a new type of cruiser that can outrun and outshoot those of other nations.

We are looking forward hopefully to the London conference. Out in the West we should like to see work started on the peace structure that is to be built on the foundation laid by the Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact.

The United States, Great Britain, France—virtually all the civilized nations of the world—have agreed to renounce war as a national policy.

Of course, we in the Middle West do not take the Peace Pact to mean the end of wars. We do believe that it should be the beginning of the end.

The next step is for the leading nations of the world—and five of these are represented at the London conference—to show good faith.

One way of showing good faith, and thereby inducing "peace thinking" instead of "war thinking" would be for these nations to limit naval armaments.

We of the Middle West do not expect the United States to disarm on the strength of the Kellogg Peace Pact. We do not anticipate world disarmament, nor indeed approve of it. But we do believe it possible for the nations to hold down the size of their navies to the point where they will be serviceable for self-defense, but will not be incitements to further wars. As former Secretary Kellogg said in London recently, "The world is not ready for disarmament."

But the world is ready for a limitation of armament that will be a reduction in armament. Hence the Middle West sees in the London Conference the prospect for another step on the path toward world peace. Without reduction in armaments the world nations still are merely observing the armistice of 1918, and only the letter even, of that armistice.

Here are a few vital facts the American people should know and recognize fully: We have justly condemned the war preparations of other nations, but have too much ignored how our own must appear, viewed from foreign shores. President Hoover pointed out in his recent message to Congress that the current expenditure of the United States for strictly military activities constitutes the largest military budget of any nation in the

world. By 1932 this budget will amount to 800 million dollars a year.

We are a simple people out in the Middle West, but it must be admitted that the Middle West has been suspicious for some time of the patriotism of the proponents of big navies. We have suspected their patriotism was like the "patriotism" of the lobbyist Shearer, of G. L. Bardo and other ship-building "patriots" who employed Shearer to go to Geneva and throw emery dust in the machinery of that disarmament conference. Let us hope there will be fewer of these profiteering patriots at the London conference. Shearer was paid to obstruct the Geneva conference and apparently he was successful in thwarting this country's disarmament program at that conference.

I am in accord with Emerson, who once said: "It is not a great matter how long men refuse to believe the advent of peace; a universal peace is as sure as is the prevalence of civilization over barbarism, of liberal governments over feudal forms. The question for us is only, 'How Soon?'"

And the answer is, when the peoples of the world think peace and will peace, and insist that their leaders think peace, and will peace, and prepare for peace. I hope and I am ready to believe that that time is at hand.

Arthur Capen

Washington, D. C.

World Events in Pictures



A Rare Goose With Un-Gooselike Feathers, Entered at the 41st Annual Poultry Show, Madison Square Garden. It Is Called the Floradora and Is a Prize Winner



Eighteen of the Master Farmers Who Gathered in Topeka for Senator Capper's Annual Presentation Banquet. Left to Right, Front Row, E. P. Miller, W. A. Gladfelter, Ivan Frost, R. H. Gilkeson, Associate Editor of Kansas Farmer; A. L. Stockwell, G. W. Kinkead. Second Row, R. C. Welborn, Joe Koelliker, C. M. Baird, Marion Russell, Henry Duwe. Third Row, W. C. Mueller, John Coolidge, Herman Theden, C. W. Kraus, H. E. Hostetler. Back Row, F. G. Laptad, G. B. Green, M. T. Kelsey.



An Elaborate Garden Figure in Berlin, Composed of Thousands of Tiny Mosaics. It Was Designed by L. Gies. This Art Has Flourished in Germany Since the 19th Century



Globe-Indexes in the Making. The Woman at Back Is Adjusting the Roll of Printed Information About the World Inside the Globe, Which Will be Read Thru Magnifying Lenses in Little Windows. The Map Shows 43,000 Places and Contains a Comprehensive Gazetteer of Them



"Roughneck," the Famous Movie Chimpanzee, Having a Terrible Time Trying to Pull an Australian Anteater Out for a Frolic With Him. They Were Photographed at the Monkey Farm in Los Angeles. The Anteater Is One of the Very Few to be Found in the United States



Foreign Minister Balodis, Left, and American Minister Frederick W. B. Coleman, Who Signed the Treaty of Arbitration and Conciliation Between Latvia and the United States. The Photo Was Taken at Riga.



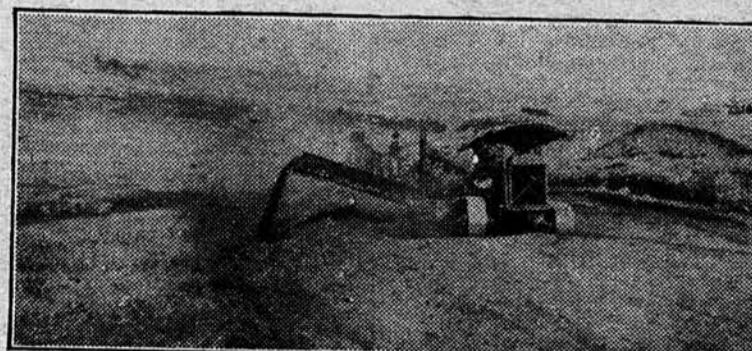
Bandit Jawaharlal Nehru, India Nationalist Leader, Who Declared His Country's Repudiation of Debt Resolution Included Debts England Had Incurred for the Purpose of "Enslaving India"



A Gay Scene of 45 Years Ago—America's First Motorboat—a Launch Manufactured in 1885. The Very Modern Ladies Are Exhibiting Costumes of That Period. This Was a Feature of the Annual Motor Boat Show at New York



Left to Right, W. C. Hoverter, J. George, Mayor J. H. Stump, G. W. Snyder and J. Maurer, Who Give Reading, Pa., the Distinction of Being the Only City in the United States With a 100 Per Cent Socialist Government



No Matter What Certain Parts of This Country May Have Been in the Past, Motor Power Now Has Control. Photo Shows a Caterpillar Tractor and Elevating Grader at Work on a New Road in the Badlands of North Dakota

My White Rocks Net \$1,102.25 a Year

Laying Contest Records Have Opened a Wide Market for Hatching Eggs Breeding Stock and Baby Chicks

By Mrs. Ethel M. Brazelton
Troy, Kansas

FIRM in the belief that a greater per cent of profit could be realized from money invested in quality products rather than in quantity, and a desire to trapnest, to own a 200-egg bird and to send a pen of birds to an egg-laying contest, led me to pay \$100 for a pea of White Rocks consisting of four females and a male. This pen was purchased from a breeder who had combined production and exhibition qualities in the same birds. As proof of this, the male heading my pen was sired by the male that headed the fifth Madison Square Garden young pen in 1924, and his dam, granddam and great granddam each passed the 200-egg mark in their pullet year.

With 75 pedigreed pullets and cockerels hatched from this foundation pen, together with 200 well-matured pullets hatched from eggs purchased from another reliable breeder, I started my career with White Rocks. Returns from this investment over four years, beginning January 1, 1926, and ending December 31, 1929, were as follows:

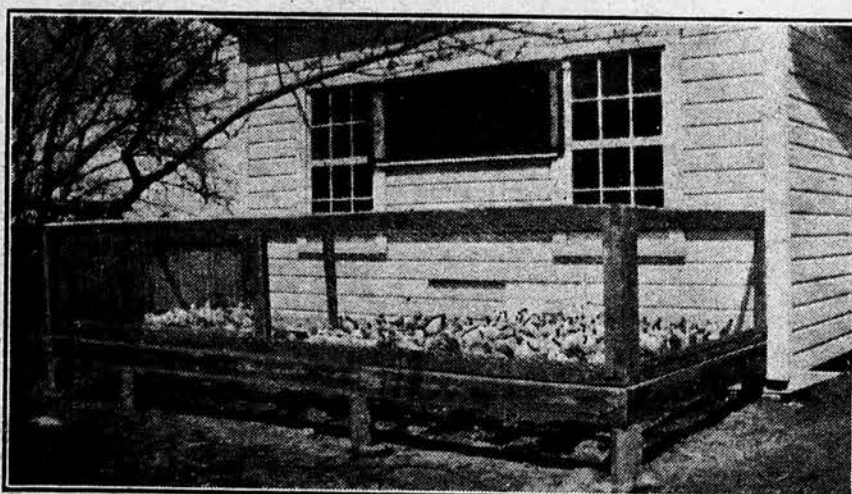
Year	Gross Receipts	Feed Cost	Net Income
1926	\$ 983.54	\$ 459.32	\$ 524.22
1927	1,783.78	759.20	1,024.58
1928	2,267.79	1,048.41	1,219.38
1929	2,722.90	1,083.05	1,639.85
Totals	\$7,758.01	\$3,348.98	\$4,409.03

This gives an average income of \$1,102.25 a year. With an average of 250 birds a year the net income to the bird over feed cost has been \$4.40, and I have on hands, to start 1930, 360 breeders, consisting of hens with records of 160 to 270 eggs, and pullets hatched from these record hens. Also, there are 35 breeding males heading this flock, all from 200-egg hens and sired by official record hens with records of 270 eggs. This flock alone would have a market value of more than \$500 and a very conservative breeding value of \$1,500. While this profit of \$4.40 a bird is not exceptional—many flocks return much more—it does prove that a small flock well-kept can provide, not only the bread and butter for a family, but sometimes an occasional piece of cake.

"My flock has been trapnested every day for five years, and I am starting my sixth year. By this method of culling no loafing hen can escape, and by pedigree breeding, the males from high record hens always can be used to head the flock, thus increasing egg yields. Not every farm woman can trap nest but she has the privilege of buying her eggs, chicks or breeding males from trapnested flocks. In addition to trapnesting, I have increased my profits by hatching only healthy chicks from blood-tested parent stock. My flock this year tested 100 per cent free of B. W. D. Well-bred, healthy chicks must have comfortable living quarters, so mine are reared in the Kansas-type brooder house, with the hall-screen sun porch, until they are 10 to 12 weeks old, then moved to open-air summer houses which are on clean ground. Here they remain until they are matured, at which time they are housed in a Kansas straw-loft house.

For the last four years I have kept a pen of five birds in one of the leading egg-laying contests, and this has done much to increase my profits. Good records made at a contest is the best advertising a breeder can use. My pens have ranked second and third in per cent of production for all White Rocks in all contests in the United States and Canada, and this fact alone has been responsible for my having the privilege of shipping eggs, chicks or stock into every state except eight, and into two provinces in Canada.

The last two years my entire flock has been under Kansas Record of Performance inspection. To be a member of this association one's flock must be worthy of being trapped, all buildings and equipment must be in good condition and strict rules regarding sanitation adhered to. This places an official stamp of approval on my home trapnest records and methods of rearing.



This Sanitary, Hall-Screen Sun Porch Helps to Keep Baby Chicks Free From Worms and Disease for Mrs. Brazelton, During the First 10 or 12 Weeks of Their Lives. After That They Are Moved to Open-Air Summer Houses Which Are Located on Clean Ground

During the summer months when the demand for eggs and chicks has fallen off and I have disposed of the broilers, and young breeding stock has not yet begun to move, I add somewhat to my income by selling eggs on a grade basis, realizing as much as \$1.08 more on a 30-dozen case. I dress my cull birds ready for the skillet, selling a 3-pound bird at \$1. I never have been able to supply the demand for these, and have dressed as many as 25 some Saturdays.

To anyone desirous of making a flock of birds pay, I would suggest that they start with the best, and keep it the best by keeping the parent stock disease free; start the young in clean houses, feed them in clean hoppers, mature them on clean ground in open-air houses, and house them permanently in warm, dry buildings. And last but not least, spend some part of your earnings for advertising in your farm paper or favorite poultry journals. Some profit is bound to be realized.

Turkeys Pay a Profit

By Mrs. Fred W. Gates
Beloit, Kansas

I just started raising turkeys in 1928, and found I had better success and liked to work with them better

than I did with chicks. I started with three Bourbon Red hens and a tom, but soon lost the tom, and not being able to get another one of that kind I bought a Bronze male.

We live on a creek so I knew I would have to use some method to keep the young turkeys up, as the crows and hawks carry many of my chicks off in the spring and summer. We didn't have a pen large enough to keep them in, so I just took off each hen with a brood and kept them in our back yard. That fall I sold 39 at 34 cents a pound, which brought \$160.07, and I kept four young hens for the next year.

In the spring of 1929 I had six hens, and my husband fixed a pen to keep them in while they were laying. By clipping off the end of one of their wings I can keep a turkey in most any kind of pen. They will not try to fly, and after being shut up a few days they are contented. We fixed a perch for the birds to roost on, and hiding places in several of the corners for them to lay in. I fed a home-mixed mash and any kind of grain we had, besides giving them all the clabber milk and water they would drink. Each day after I knew they were thru laying I would open the pen gate for them so they would go out to get some green feed. They would come back to their pen to roost

and I would shut the gate so they would be in for the next day.

I kept the eggs in a cool place, turning them each day, and didn't set any of the first laying until I had 108. These I set under chicken hens, and on May 13 I took off 105 turkeys. Only three eggs were infertile and there wasn't a turkey tramped in the nests.

Before the hatch came off we had a 10 by 12 foot brooder house ready. This we moved to an alfalfa patch away from the chickens. To the south of this we built a 12 by 14 foot pen, and covered the top with wire netting to keep the crows and hawks out.

We bought a new oil brooder and had it running, and regulated the floor temperature at 95 degrees before we took the hatch off. As soon as the turkeys were dry and strong enough we put them under the brooder. At first I put a frame around the brooder so they could not stray far enough away to get chilled. It doesn't take long for them to learn where the heat is, and they seemed contented from the first. After they were 48 hours old I began feeding them by the directions in a leaflet I requested from the Capper Publications. This was written by Dr. W. A. Billings. I don't think this method can be beaten when it comes to starting turkeys. They were several weeks old before I lost one, and that was by accident. They piled back of a box I left in one corner and seven of them smothered. We rounded out these corners of the brooder house with cardboard to keep them from piling up again.

After they were 2 weeks old I let them out in the pen part of the day when it was warm. Turkeys are easily chilled, and that is one thing a person must avoid.

When they were large enough so the crows and hawks couldn't carry them off I turned them out in the alfalfa field. I also started giving them less feed, as I was trying gradually to get them on to the range. At first they wouldn't leave the brooder house very far, but soon started ranging out in a wheat field by the side of the alfalfa patch. By harvest time I quit giving them any feed as they were getting all the grain and grasshoppers they could eat. They would go out early in the morning and come back in the evening and roost around the top of their pen fence.

The eggs I got from the second laying were set under the turkey hens. I took off only 60 turkeys from these. I put them with the turkey hens in another pen in the alfalfa field and started them off by the same method I did my brooder turkeys. When I thought they were large enough I let them out. They came back to their pen for the night. I don't think the late turkeys can stand as much as the early ones, and I like to raise them with the brooder so much better than I do with turkey hens. They never range away from home and are as easy to manage as chickens.

I lost seven last fall with "Black-head" after they started ranging around the buildings with the chickens. To have the best success with turkeys I must keep them entirely away from other poultry.

We began feeding corn two weeks before Thanksgiving and expected to sell the turkeys then, but missed getting them on the market, as the roads were blocked with snow. We sold 128 on the Christmas market and kept one to eat. Some of the gobblers weighed more than 20 pounds, and the whole bunch averaged about 13 pounds. There were only nine classed as seconds. We received 22 cents for some of them and 18 cents for the others. This didn't seem like much, compared to what we were paid the year before, but at that we figure we cleared above expenses enough to give us good pay for our work. I am keeping nine Bronze hens to raise from next year. My husband keeps stock and farms two quarters.

These Folks Get the Prizes

KANSAS FARMER wishes to thank the several hundred poultry raisers for their excellent response to the annual poultry contest. A large volume of real experience letters were received from every section of the state, and we must admit the judges had a difficult time selecting the 12 prize winners. We know you will enjoy reading the letters that placed in the money.

Of course, somebody had to lose—that is, they had to lose out on the cash prizes. But we feel that every poultry fan will profit by this contest, because many of the letters will come to you during the next few weeks thru Kansas Farmer. On this page we are printing the first-prize letters; experience articles that placed second and third will follow in other issues shortly. You will be able to pick them out by keeping this box in which we name the winners.

There were four different departments to this year's contest, and three prizes were offered in each case. Here are the names of the prize winners:

For letters on "Handling the Farm Flock," first prize of \$10 goes to Mrs. Ethel M. Brazelton, Troy; second prize of \$5, to Mrs. Lulu Abels, Clay Center; and third prize of \$3, to Mrs. Frank Williams, Marysville.

First prize of \$10 for the best letter on "Incubators and Brooders" is being mailed to Mrs. Ray Longacre, Linwood; second prize of \$5, to W. W. Mollhagen, Frederick; and third prize of \$3, to Mrs. W. C. Robertson, Winchester.

Mrs. W. A. Parsons, Burlington, wrote the best letter on "Day Old Chicks," and Kansas Farmer is mailing the first prize of \$10 to her. Second prize of \$5 goes to Mrs. Victor Kirk, Matfield Green; and third prize of \$3, to Helen Clubine, Howard.

In the contest on "Turkeys, Ducks and Geese," Mrs. Fred W. Gates, Beloit, receives first prize of \$10; Mrs. W. H. Weeks, Lawrence, second prize of \$5; and Mrs. W. J. Asmussen, Cherryvale, third prize of \$3.

Naval Conference Heard Over WIBW

Wile's Broadcasts From London Created New Radio History

SETTling down in your cozy chair by the radio sometime in the future, you will be able to "see" programs as well as hear them. But for the present we are limited to auditory enjoyment. However, thru Kansas Farmer we are trying to give you a speaking acquaintance with the folks who entertain you, by printing their pictures from week to week.

After seeing these, can't you lean back in that comfortable chair, close your eyes, and in your imagination see the action of the artists that have earned your respect and favor? Next time you hear Emery Deutsch and his Gypsy orchestra, take a mental picture of this group, which is introduced to you on this page, to your radio with you. And imagine them in the setting portrayed herewith. Around the campfire they gather, with the night and the woods, and even the moon subdued by the happy glare. With this mental setting, their renditions will come to you, bringing all of the romance of night's out-of-doors. The "Romany Patteran" program is brought to you

known orchestra; while the music was being played, Miss Lee would sit, carefully concealed in a booth back of the orchestra, and sing the choruses of the popular songs. Apparently her masquerade as a man was successful, because this pleasing blonde lady was the recipient of numerous notes and telephone calls from some of her "smitten" sisters.

No doubt you have become acquainted with the voice of Frederic W. Wile over WIBW, who is the Columbia Broadcasting System's correspondent, and who has been creating radio history by describing the Five-Power Naval Conference over the radio from London. We are pleased to introduce the owner of the voice at this time, via his photograph. This is the first time that a representative of any broadcasting station or network was sent abroad for the express purpose of reporting such an occasion for a listening audience across the sea. Mr. Wile has been doing his speaking to America over the Columbia System and WIBW from his private suite adjacent to the conference chambers in the English capitol, his voice being carried to one of Great Britain's most powerful short-wave transmitters. From there his words have been relayed across the Atlantic where six receiving sets located in outlying districts along the coast received them simultaneously and re-broadcast them over land wires to WABC, Columbia's key station, and from them over the entire system. Mr. Wile is a famous Washington correspondent and author, and before going to London spoke every Thursday on "The Political Situation in Washington Tonight." This has proved to be one of WIBW's most interesting educational features. Incidentally, Mr. Wile sailed for London with the American delegation aboard the "George Washington."

WIBW Program for Next Week

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 2

8:00 a. m.—Morning Musicals (CBS)
9:00 a. m.—Land o' Make Believe (CBS)
9:50 a. m.—Columbia's Commentator—Dr. Chas. Fleischer (CBS)
12:00 m.—Vierra's Royal Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria
12:30 p. m.—The Aztecs (CBS)
1:30 p. m.—The Watchtower Program IBSA
2:00 p. m.—The Ballad Hour (CBS)
2:30 p. m.—Symphonic Hour (CBS)
3:00 p. m.—Cathedral Hour (CBS)

7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
7:55 a. m.—Time, News, Weather
8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
9:05 a. m.—Request Musical Program
10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
10:30 a. m.—The Children's Corner (CBS)
10:45 a. m.—The Harmony Boys
11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
11:15 a. m.—The Polynesians
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Program (CBS)
12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
1:30 p. m.—Program KSAC
2:30 p. m.—Ceora B. Lanham's Dramatic Period
3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
3:10 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
3:30 p. m.—U. S. Navy Band (CBS)
4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
6:00 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
6:10 p. m.—Vierra's Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria
6:30 p. m.—Voices from Filmland (CBS)
7:00 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
7:30 p. m.—The Sod Busters
8:00 p. m.—Copper Club Skit
8:30 p. m.—The Cotton Pickers
9:00 p. m.—Washburn College School of Music
9:30 p. m.—Voice of Columbia (CBS)
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
10:05 p. m.—Voice of Columbia
10:30 p. m.—Jan Garber and His Hollywood Orchestra (CBS)

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, time, news, weather
7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Revue (CBS)
7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
7:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
9:05 a. m.—Request Musical Program
10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
10:30 a. m.—The Pot of Gold (CBS)
11:00 a. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Program (CBS)
12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
1:30 p. m.—American School of the Air (CBS)
2:00 p. m.—H. T. Burleigh Girls' Quartet
2:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
3:10 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
3:30 p. m.—U. S. Army Band (CBS)
4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
6:00 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
6:10 p. m.—Vierra's Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria
6:30 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
7:00 p. m.—Blue Lantern Night Club
7:30 p. m.—The Sod Busters
8:00 p. m.—Old Gold—Paul Whiteman Hour (CBS)
9:00 p. m.—Graybar's Mr. and Mrs. (CBS)
9:30 p. m.—In a Russian Village (CBS) Courtesy Nat'l Reserve Life Co.
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
10:05 p. m.—Will Osborne and His Orchestra (CBS)
10:30 p. m.—Publix Radio-vue (CBS)

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, time, news, weather
7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Revue (CBS)
7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
7:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
9:05 a. m.—Request Musical Program
10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
10:30 a. m.—Scales and Measures (CBS)
10:45 a. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
11:15 a. m.—The Polynesians
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Program (CBS)
12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
1:30 p. m.—Program KSAC
2:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
3:00 p. m.—On Brunswick Platters
4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
(Continued on Page 29)



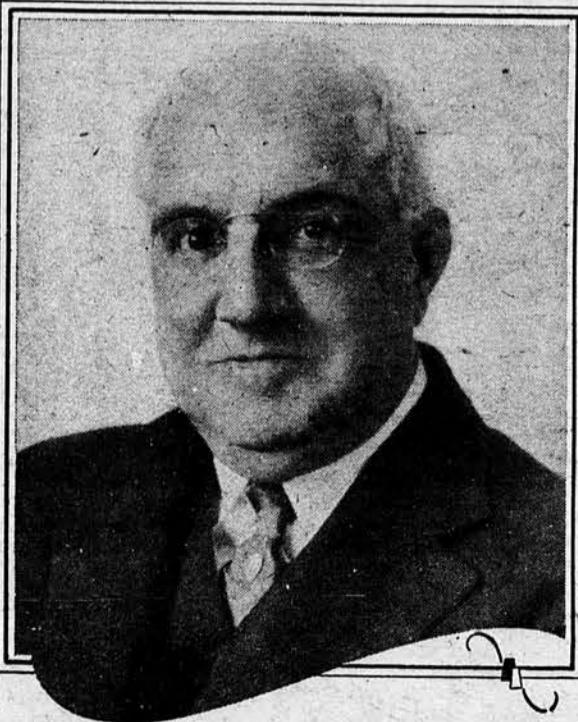
by this group on Wednesday evenings from 9:30 to 10 o'clock, Central Standard Time, over WIBW and the Columbia Broadcasting System. They feature orchestral and vocal Gypsy music.

Harriet Lee, also introduced this week, possesses an unusually deep contralto voice and is very much in demand for radio programs. One of the major broadcasts in which she participates is the Paramount-Publix hour, heard on Saturday evenings at 9 o'clock, over WIBW and the Columbia chain. Miss Lee is another of the fair sex who can easily imitate a masculine singer. Once she filled an extensive engagement with a well-

4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
4:30 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
5:00 p. m.—Rabbi Levey's Question Box
5:15 p. m.—Recording Program
6:00 p. m.—Our Romantic Ancestors (CBS)
6:30 p. m.—Leslie Edmonds' Sport Review
6:45 p. m.—The World's Business—Dr. Julius Klein (CBS)
7:00 p. m.—Vierra's Royal Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria
7:30 p. m.—Pipe Dreams of the Kansas Poet
8:00 p. m.—The Music Hall
9:00 p. m.—Robert Service Violin Ensemble
9:30 p. m.—Arabesque (CBS) Courtesy Kansas Power and Light Co.
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, Time, News, Weather
7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Revue (CBS)



Kansas Farmer Wishes to Introduce Harriet Lee, Who Because of Her Deep Contralto Voice and Pleasant Personality, Is Much in Demand for Radio Programs. At Center, You See Emery Deutsch and His Gypsy Orchestra, in a Particularly Fine Setting. Lower Right, is Frederic W. Wile, Correspondent for the Columbia Broadcasting System, Whose Voice You Heard Over WIBW as He Described the Five-Power Naval Conference From London.

What the Folks Are Saying

PRACTICALLY all eggs are of good quality when first laid, but if they are to retain their quality and reach the market in good condition they must be properly cared for and handled by the producers. There is no process in marketing which can improve an egg of poor quality. All that can be done is to preserve the original quality. Good care on the farm is therefore a necessary prerequisite to the marketing of good eggs.

First of all it is necessary to have good poultry stock of a standard variety in order to produce eggs of uniform size and color. The flock must be well-housed, fed and cared for in order to increase productivity. As soon as the hatching season is over, all male birds should be disposed of, or separated from the flock, so that only infertile eggs of superior keeping quality will be produced.

Nests, clean and sufficient in number, must be provided in order that the largest possible percentage of the eggs may be kept clean. Dirty eggs should never be washed unless they are to go into channels of immediate consumption. Washing reduces the keeping quality and results in losses.

Eggs must be gathered frequently, at least once a day. During very hot or very cold weather it is preferable to gather them twice a day to prevent the eggs from becoming heated or frozen. They should be kept in a cool, moderately dry place to maintain their quality and to prevent mold development. All very small, very large, or very dirty eggs should be used at home or sold to local consumers. They should not be included with those shipped to market.

Topeka, Kan. G. D. McClaskey.

Then Seed Will Grow

When Sweet clover is being seeded either alone, with some grain crop, or with a mixture of grass seed, it is essential that the seed be inoculated. Non-inoculated Sweet clover will not thrive, and most of the soils in Eastern Kansas and many of those in Central Kansas do not naturally contain the inoculating bacteria for Sweet clover.

R. I. Throckmorton.

Manhattan, Kan.

More Local Alfalfa Seed

Some encouragement in the alfalfa situation in 1929 is found in the fact that, while the acreage has decreased as compared with 1928, the acreage cut for seed was doubled and the total seed crop was more than twice as much as that of last year.

The present shortage of alfalfa is nation-wide, and there is a strong market for both the hay and the seed which cannot be supplied. The Government reports that alfalfa dealers in all the large distributing centers are rejecting thousands of orders for alfalfa hay which they cannot fill because of the shortage of supply all over the country.

In recent years Kansas has been hampered in its reseeded operations by a lack of adapted seed, and much disappointment has resulted from sowing imported seed—from the Argentine, the Mediterranean countries or the states of the Southwest—which is not adapted to Kansas conditions and which has resulted in winter killing. But in 1929 the situation showed improvement, by the production in Kansas of 39,500 bushels of home-grown seed, as compared with 19,000 bushels in 1928, and the quality of the seed was much better than in 1928. This does not mean that Kansas is going to have enough of alfalfa seed for its own use, but it has more than doubled the amount produced last year, and in this there is encouragement.

In 1928 the area of alfalfa saved for seed in Kansas amounted to only 7,900 acres, while the 1929 acreage was 15,800, or more than double. Also, the yield an acre in 1929 was larger than in 1928, and the Government statistician reports that the conditions for growing and maturing the seed crop in Kansas last summer were exceedingly favorable for high quality of seed, tho not so favorable for a large yield.

The whole country needs more alfalfa. The markets are clamoring for

it, and Kansas can supply this need. No state is in a better position to do so, and Kansas ought to make good the present shortage. It is an opportunity such as the state has not before had, and if we take advantage of it we will need a greater acreage of alfalfa in Kansas. Perhaps nothing better for the agriculture of the state could happen than just that. No other crop is likely to prove so profitable as

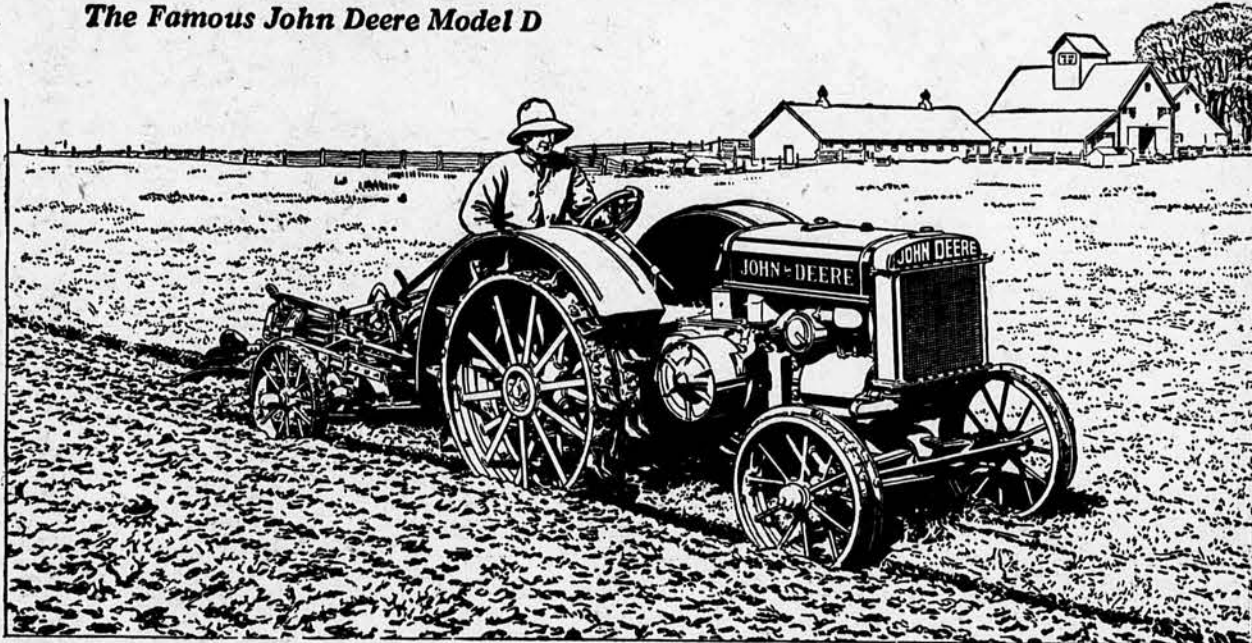
a cash crop, in the feed lot, as a soil builder and for seed. Kansas never should forget the fertility of the soil which brought it to rank fourth in agricultural production and value among the states. One of the principal aids in attaining this rank came from the alfalfa fields. Kansas ought to return to alfalfa with renewed determination. It will pay. There is no other crop that is just as good, tho a number of substitutes have been tried.

With more than double the Kansas grown alfalfa seed than the state had

in 1923, and with this seed of high quality, there ought not to have been a single bushel of alfalfa seed shipped out of the state. Kansas missed an opportunity for every bushel of alfalfa seed that went to other states. Kansas grown alfalfa seed cannot be replaced once it is gone. Other kinds may not have the same value for Kansas use. Kansas cannot afford to neglect its most valuable crop, even tho it costs something to renew its great acreage of alfalfa.

Topeka, Kan. I. D. Graham.
State Board of Agriculture.

The Famous John Deere Model D



THE EXPERIENCE OF USERS Points the way to Real Tractor Economy

THERE is only one place where tractor economy can be definitely proved—that's in actual operation out on farms.

Tractor performance can't be determined in a day or a week in the field—it requires month after month, year after year of operation under varying field and weather conditions to prove a tractor's true value—its real economy.

That the John Deere Model D Tractor is ideally fitted for heavy-duty farm work—that it pays extra dividends to its users—that the Model D is the economical tractor—is best told by users themselves.

Take J. T. Porter of Elgin, Kansas for example. He says:

"I bought a John Deere Model D Tractor five years ago. It is the cheapest tractor to run I have ever seen. I plowed in the same field with another tractor of similar rating. Every four rounds I passed the other outfit with my John Deere and ran on 6 gallons less of kerosene a day than it did on gasoline."

Frank J. Stiner of Kingfisher, Oklahoma writes:

"My John Deere Model D has been over 1445 acres. I have not spent a cent for repairs and never had any trouble of any kind."

A letter from Frank Wise of Walton, Kansas reads in part:

"In April 1927 I bought my first John Deere Model D. This tractor did not cost me one cent for repairs so I bought my second one in July 1927. To date, August 28, 1929, I have only spent \$4.20 for repairs. In July 1929 I bought my third John Deere because my experience has proved that the John Deere is the most economical to operate. I am farming 2000 acres."

This is from John M. Hunter of Anselmo, Nebraska. He writes:

"I bought my John Deere Tractor in the fall of 1927. We have found it economical as to fuel and oil and our only repairs in all this time has been two spark plugs. The tractor runs as smoothly as the day we got it so we have never overhauled it."

Here is what another Nebraska man, Julius Kirchner who lives near Wakefield, says:

"I purchased my John Deere Tractor in April 1928. I have used it for plowing, disking, harrowing, threshing, grinding and sawing wood. I have had no expense on it for repairs. It is always ready to go. I also find it uses much less fuel than other tractors used by some of my neighbors."

These are but a few of similar letters that have come in from many of the thousands of satisfied John Deere tractor users—all of them mighty convincing proof of the remarkable performance the outstanding economy of the John Deere Model D on farms.

INVESTIGATE—Talk to your John Deere dealer—get all the facts before you buy a tractor. Be sure to write for the booklets described below.

Get These Booklets—FREE

"What the Neighbors Say" is a booklet which contains nearly 100 letters from farmer users, many of whom live near you or are farming under conditions similar to your own. Its a most convincing unbiased fact-story of the John Deere Tractor well worth reading. The other booklet tells all about the construction of this dependable money-maker and gives you the reasons for its outstanding success on farms. Write today to John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for package WH-211.



JOHN DEERE

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

Upward Trend in Poultry?

Both Egg and Meat Prices Should Remain on Satisfactory Levels This Year

BY MARILLA ADAMS

THE new year opens with egg and poultry markets in a good position. Behind is a year when both farmers and dealers made money. Egg production in 1929, as measured by receipts at the four leading markets, was about 3 per cent less than in the preceding year. Prices paid to producers, at times the highest at the corresponding period since 1920, averaged more than enough higher than in 1928 to offset the decline in output, so that the cash egg money received by producers was the largest on record. Prices of poultry were higher than in any year since 1920, and the quantity sold was somewhat larger than in 1928, so that total income from sales of poultry exceeded the 280 million dollars received in 1928, also establishing a new high record.

Ahead lies the prospect of another year of favorable prices altho farmers may have to work more efficiently to obtain the same margin of profit as in 1929. Flocks are larger than at the beginning of 1929. Under normal weather conditions, more eggs will be available this year than last. Poultry receipts, also, are likely to exceed those of 1929, and, in addition, larger stocks of frozen poultry must be moved into consumption. Feed supplies are less plentiful, and the cost of poultry rations may be higher, at least until the new crops begin to come on the market next fall. Demand during the last few months has reflected the setback to industry somewhat, but consumption has remained really better than might be expected in view of the relatively high prices. Conditions are considered comparable with those at the beginning of 1928, which was a good year for poultrymen.

Off to a Late Start

This is painting the picture with very broad lines. It is well to go back and fill in some of the finer details.

The 1929-1930 egg year got off to a late start. Severe weather in January and February held back production, and the losses in the first quarter of the year were never made up. The scanty production during the early part of the storing season cut down the movement into warehouses, and at the height of the season on August 1, stocks were nearly 1½ million cases short of the same time in 1928. Altho prices averaged several cents higher than in the preceding year, they failed to reduce consumption to any extent, so that when receipts during the late summer and fall failed to equal those of 1928, an active demand for storage eggs developed. Holdings of shell eggs on January 1 1930, totaled only 710,000 cases, compared with 1,415,000 cases on January 1, 1929, and a five-year average on that day of 1,225,000 cases, and it is believed that by the beginning of the new egg year on March 1, stocks will be entirely cleaned out. Stocks of frozen eggs on January 1, 1930, totaled 53,644,000 pounds, compared with 56,181,000 pounds a year ago.

The favorable prices of poultry products during the last two years have fostered renewed interest in the industry. Both commercial poultrymen and farmers who consider the flock only a side-line have expanded operations. Reports to the United States Department of Agriculture on about 20,000 farm flocks indicate that about 10 per cent more chickens were raised last year than in 1928, and that the number of birds on farms at the beginning of 1930 was about 5 per cent larger than on January 1, 1929, or about the same as two years ago.

Chicken Crop Was Late

Spring egg production will be influenced by the larger number of hens carried over and the increased number of pullets saved for layers. The chicken crop was late hatched last year, so that the pullet crop has not come into production as early as some years. With more pullets and hens laying, it is reasonable to believe that receipts of eggs during the flush season will be larger than last year, un-

less, of course, the weather goes "hay-wire." The shortage of storage stocks in the country will keep a larger percentage of the fresh eggs laid during the next two months from ever reaching the big consuming markets. Receipts during February and March may not reflect the whole of the increased production thruout the country.

With larger supplies in view, egg prices may be lower than last spring. The normal increase in demand from year to year is not enough to absorb a gain of 5 per cent in production, and if business conditions bring some further reduction in consumer demand, it might take lower prices to move even as many eggs as were distributed so easily last year.

Feed costs are expected to be higher than a year ago, particularly during the season of heavy egg production. The combined cost of a bushel of corn, wheat and oats, the principal poultry grains, in the first six months of 1929 was less than in the corresponding period of any year since 1924. Since August, however, the short grain crops raised last year have been

influencing costs and poultry feeds have been advancing. During the last five months, grain prices have been higher than in the corresponding time a year previous.

The accompanying chart shows the profit and loss periods in the egg market based on the ratio between the price of fresh firsts at Chicago and the combined cost of a bushel each of corn, wheat and oats at Chicago. The average relationship of feed and egg prices, month by month, for the 10 years from 1904 to 1913 was taken as normal. The words "profit" and "loss" as used on the chart are somewhat misleading, inasmuch as there probably was some profit on the average in the base period whereas the zero line as used involves the assumption that there was neither profit nor loss. Also, the chart takes no account of the fluctuations in the other items entering into the cost of production.

More Frozen Eggs, Now

The profitable outcome of last year's storage operations will have a favorable effect on demand for storage this spring. The rapid growth of the frozen egg industry also will create an added demand for good eggs this spring. Breakers are now taking high quality fresh eggs instead of checks and dirties as in former years, thus reducing the supply moving into the larger markets.

Another large crop of chickens will be raised this year. Many of the hatcheries have already begun delivery of

chicks in some parts of the country. Pullets from these chicks will come into lay in the fall of 1930, and will increase egg production at that time.

Receipts of poultry during the first half of 1929 were about the same as in the corresponding period of 1928. Prices of poultry meat, particularly fowls, were high last year. Live fowls in the Chicago wholesale market in 1929 averaged 28.1 cents a pound, compared with 22.9 cents in 1928. Farmers have received, on the average, 22.6 cents a pound for chickens, compared with only 21.2 cents in the preceding year. The high prices of poultry meat during the summer finally resulted in a lessened demand from consumers just at the time when the larger chicken crop raised last year was starting to market. Prices declined rapidly, but it was necessary to store a larger quantity than in the fall of 1928 in order to keep supplies cleared up. On January 1, 1930, holdings totaled 139,998,000 pounds, compared with 109,684,000 on the same date a year ago and a five-year average on January 1 of 123,432,000 pounds.

Not all of the larger chicken crop raised last year has been sold as yet, and receipts are likely to continue at a larger scale than a year ago. The heavy stocks of frozen poultry also must be moved into consumption, and it is probable that prices will have to be kept on a lower scale.

The last year has given evidence that some branches of the poultry in-

Stop waste and make more money with Rumely Combines

Harvest grain that's ripened on the stalk—and get all of it. Put an end to feeding harvest hands—half the cost of harvesting the old way is labor. Rumely Combine-Harvesters save money at every step.

NOWHERE are the advantages of Advance-Rumely specialization in power farming machinery more apparent than in the Rumely Prairie Type Combine-Harvester. The threshing principles built into this machine are the result of nearly a century of highly specialized threshing experience. Many of these can not be duplicated in other machines.

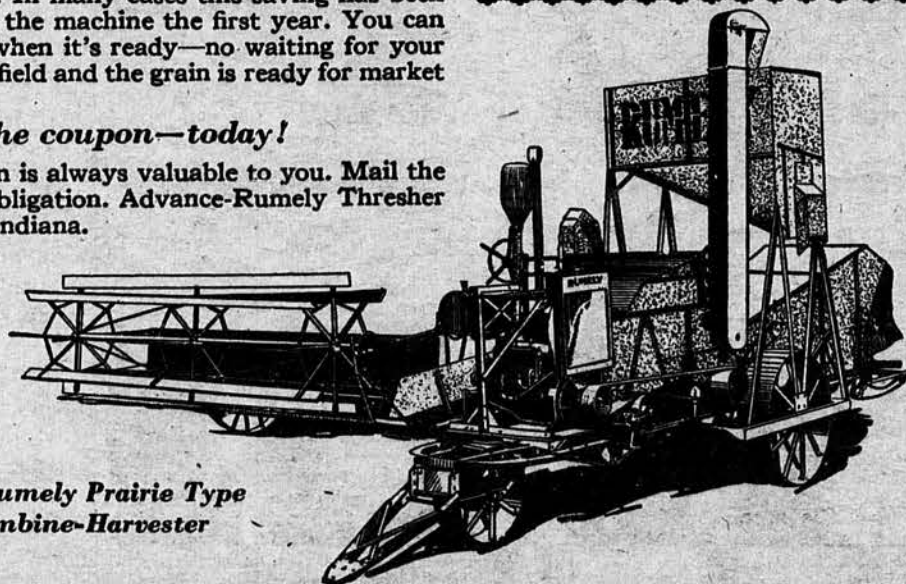
Its outstanding feature is simplicity. It has fewer moving parts than any other combine-harvester, making it easier to operate and care for. Correct speeds and properly balanced weight make it possible to use the Rumely Combine in districts where the use of combines has been doubtful heretofore.

Savings of labor, grain and time with Rumely Combines mean saving money. In many cases this saving has been sufficient to pay for the machine the first year. You can harvest your grain when it's ready—no waiting for your turn. Once over the field and the grain is ready for market or storage.

Use the coupon—today!

Thresher information is always valuable to you. Mail the coupon today. No obligation. Advance-Rumely Thresher Co., Inc., La Porte, Indiana.

Kansas City, Mo.
Wichita, Kan.



The Rumely Prairie Type
Combine-Harvester

Rumely Combine-Harvester Facts

1. Simplicity—The Rumely Combine has fewer working parts.
2. Longer Life—The small number of parts and moderate speed give longer life.
3. Positive Action Racks—The Rumely system of handling straw is far superior to any other. It is not affected by the level of the machine.
4. Positive Action Grain Drag—Running the whole length of the machine. It is not affected by hills or slopes.
5. Steel Header Balance—Superior to weights and beams, and very compact.
6. Built-in Recleaner—Requires no tailings conveyor and distributes tailings evenly over whole width of cylinder.
7. Spike Tooth Cylinder—Has exceptionally large capacity.
8. Grain Bin—Adds nothing to the width of machine and very little to the height. It can be emptied in two minutes.
9. Anti-friction Bearings—Ball and roller bearings used on every important shaft. This means less wear and saves power.
10. Roller Chains—Roller chains on every important drive require less power and add durability.

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dustry have been progressing faster than demand. The 1929 broiler market is an example. Commercial poultrymen, especially in the Atlantic and Pacific Coast states, who sell their surplus cockerels as broilers have been contributing increasing amounts to the market supply every year. Specialized broiler farms have grown up as a result of the development of the hatchery business and the new methods of brooding chickens. In addition to raising more broilers, the season has been advanced and prices do not get so high as in earlier years when broilers before April were scarce. Last year, the highest price paid for live broilers in the Chicago wholesale market was 47 cents a pound. This was the first time in at least 10 years when broiler prices had failed to exceed 50 cents a pound at the high point of the season. It would seem that unless farmers can get broilers to market weight, 1 1/4 pounds or more, early in the season, they cannot hope to realize much profit on them in years when supplies promise to be as large as this year.

Lowest prices in years also were paid for the 1929 turkey crop. Expansion in the turkey industry has been general during the last two years or more, and the increase of 9 per cent in the turkey crop this season as compared with 1928 proved too much. Dealers bought cautiously, knowing supplies in the country were large and that there was no danger of offerings becoming depleted. Live turkeys at the farm brought producers on the average 27.1 cents a pound in November and 23.5 cents in December, 1929, compared with 31.2 cents and 30.5 cents respectively in 1928. December prices were the lowest for that month since 1917.

With the prospect that egg and poultry meat prices may average somewhat lower than last year, it is well to consider the ways and means of reducing costs. The production of market eggs and poultry is not an "out again, in again" business. If egg prices drop or feed prices increase, the remedy is not to sell off the hens and wait for a period of higher prices nor to starve the hens, but to protect the margin of profit by increasing the average number of eggs a hen thru better breeding, feeding, management and wise culling; by reducing mortality; by paying better attention to market preferences for both eggs and poultry meat and producing and selling a better product.

Added Premium for Quality

Producers probably are better acquainted with market demands for eggs than for poultry. Every year more farmers market strictly fresh, clean graded eggs as they learn that frequent gathering and marketing, and care in seeing that eggs are kept clean, with the dirties and checks kept at home or sold separately, means an added premium.

Eggs have been considered the chief source of income from the flock for so long that many farmers do not pay as much attention as they should to the production of poultry meat. The relatively high prices of poultry in the last two years, however, indicate that there is good money to be made in supplying the wherewithal for chicken dinners. Any farmer who

can meet the requirements of the poultry trade can get better prices than the one who sells "any old kind" of poultry.

In the dressed poultry trade today, the preference is for light colored birds, whether chickens, fowls or turkeys. Well fattened birds, properly bled and picked, bring the best prices. Defects in bleeding and picking may cause a price reduction of several cents a pound. Fowls weighing 4 1/2 pounds or more bring a premium over lighter birds. Broilers must weigh at least a pound at the beginning of the season and a pound and a half or more later and be well finished to satisfy the trade. Fancy heavy capons weighing 9 pounds or more top the market. Capons weighing 5 pounds or less frequently sell for less than ordinary roasting chickens. Smaller geese are wanted than formerly, and young birds weighing 9 to 11 pounds are most in demand. Ducks should weigh 4 1/2 pounds or more and white ducks are preferred.

In the final analysis, any outlook of the egg and poultry market is tied up in successful management. Well-managed flocks with moderate overhead costs enable poultrymen to carry on from year to year, weathering periods of low prices and remaining ready to reap the benefits of years when prices are high.

Chicks Need Sour Milk

BY MARGARET BODDAN
Aurora, Kan.

We read the letter of Mrs. Frailey, Elk Falls, with great interest, regarding early laying pullets. We raise S. C. W. Leghorns of the Barron strain, and our chicks were hatched the same date as hers, March 23. Our pullets started laying July 15, when two eggs were laid. July 17 we picked up four eggs in the yard, and from then on they went up and down in numbers, until the middle of August, we were getting around three dozen a day.

We use the "Hendriks" method of feeding and think it is the best ever. We start the chicks on rolled oats or steel cut oats and sour milk, later changing the grain to cracked yellow corn and kafir; having plenty of milk to feed, we mix the commercial mash with bran 50-50.

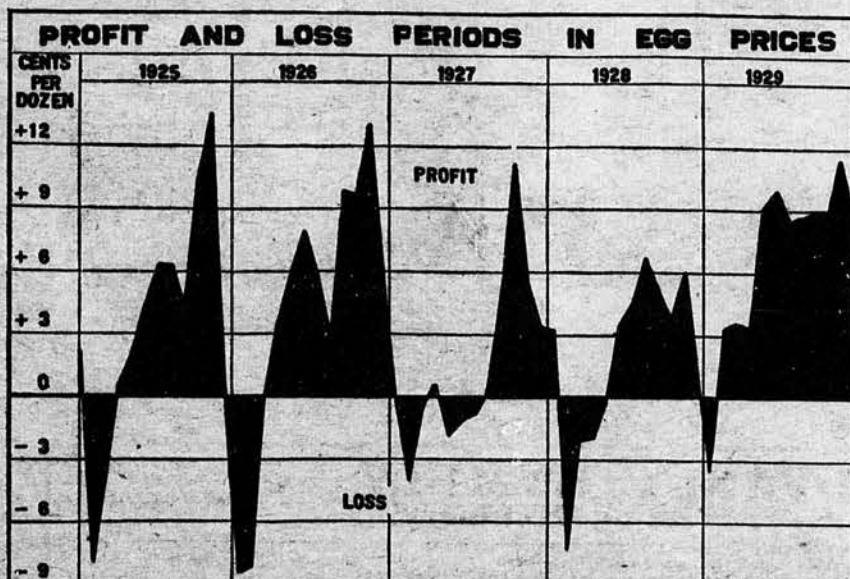
These chicks had a new cement floor brooder house, a new oil-burning stove, new range, and a good shelter from crows and hawks in a locust grove. May 23, we sold 96 broilers, averaging 1 1/2 pounds each, and again on June 4 we sold 100 chickens, weighing better than 1 1/2 pounds each.

We never have had white diarrhea in our flock and a very few cases of coccidiosis, due, I think, to always having an abundance of sour milk to feed.

Interested in Dogs?

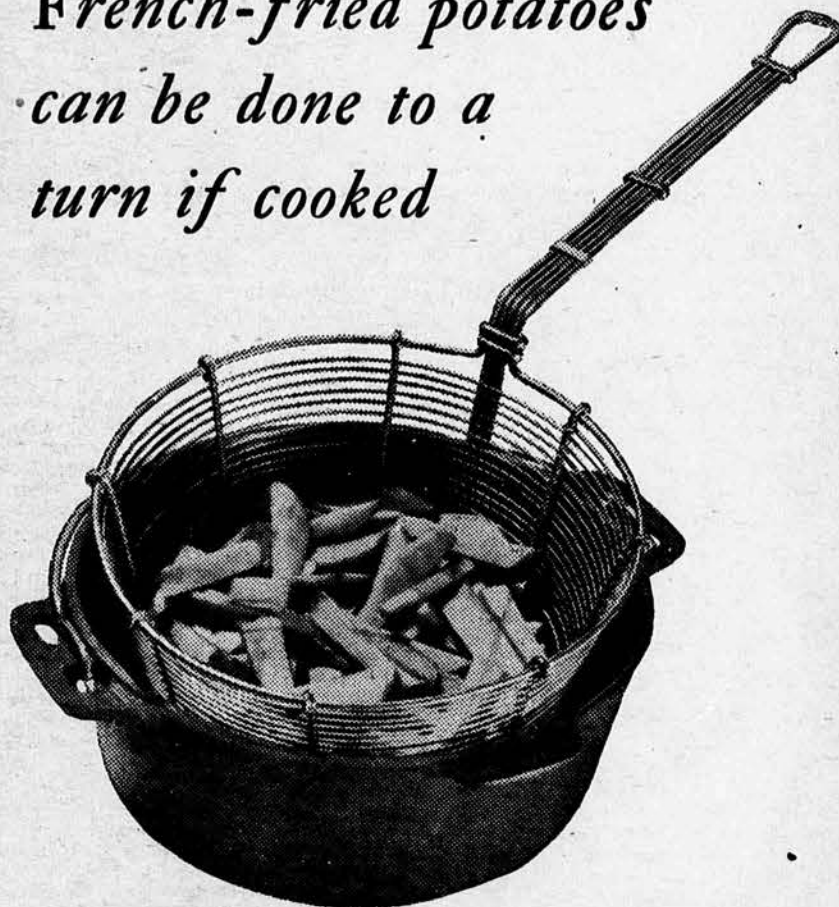
Breeds of Dogs, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,491-F, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

One thing you'll have to give them credit for is that in Walling Wall Street they don't call it a holy war.



This Chart Shows the Relation Between Egg Prices and Feed Costs, Assuming a Ratio Made of 1 Bushel Each of Corn, Wheat and Oats. The Conversion of Feed Into Eggs Has Been Profitable During the Last Five Years

French-fried potatoes
can be done to a
turn if cooked



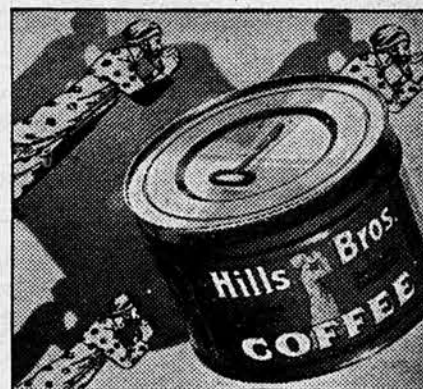
a few at a
Time

Hills Bros Coffee is roasted
to a turn because only
a few pounds at a time
pass continuously
through the roasters

SLOWLY—continuously—a few pounds at a time, the famous blend—Hills Bros. Coffee—passes through the roasters. Every berry is roasted evenly. An exact process that is fittingly called—Controlled Roasting.

No bulk-roasting process can be so accurate as Controlled Roasting nor produce such perfect flavor and aroma. And no other coffee can ever taste the same as Hills Bros. Coffee because Controlled Roasting is Hills Bros.' exclusively.

Hills Bros. Coffee in vacuum tins is sold by grocers everywhere. All the goodness produced by Controlled Roasting is sealed in. Ask for Hills Bros. Coffee by name and look for the Arab—the trade-mark—on the can.



LOOK FOR THE ARAB ON THE CAN

HILLS BROS COFFEE

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

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HILLS BROS. COFFEE, INC., 2525 Southwest Boulevard, Kansas City, Mo.

A Big Year for the Farmers?

Will Snow and Cold Weather Help in Producing Large Yields in 1930?

BY HARLEY HATCH

IF SNOW and cold weather insure a good crop, the 1930 will go down in history as a big year for the farmers. I am afraid, however, that the rainfall of next July and August will have more to do with making the crops than will the below zero weather of the last week. A light snow which fell here just before the coldest weather struck us blew into the plowed out east and west roads and filled them again, so that travel virtually was suspended for one day. We got out the tractor and 12-foot road maintainer and tried to clear out the section which we patrol, but we got stuck before we had passed the farm buildings. About 2 o'clock the next morning we heard the county snow plow roaring by, and we went out this morning to find the road clear, the snow plowed out down to the dirt and moved clear out to the ditches. I didn't envy the boys running the tractor plow their job in that way below zero night, but regardless of the cold and the semi-darkness they did a good job.

Radio Tells the Story

Again in a time without mail the radio kept us informed of all outside doings, the weather in other parts, the course of the markets, what was doing in the way of bank holdups and airplane crashes together with what music we cared to select and, what was of most interest to me, the broadcast of the events of the Master Farmer meeting at Topeka. I have one suggestion to make as to future meetings of the kind; as all the Master Farmers seemed inclined to give their wives credit for at least half their success, why not have the wives present also? It might cheer up many of them to know that, after all, they have a lot marked up on the credit side of the ledger of success. In the matter of radio music we can, as I said, take our choice, and this is fortunate. If I had to listen to most of the chain music for, say one week, I believe I would at the end of that time be a fair candidate for Ossawatimie. But there are fiddlers on the air every day who know other tunes than "Turkey in the Straw," and I think most country folks like to listen to them. I have heard it said that no classical violinist ever made an audience pat its feet and that no old fiddler ever played without making his audience keep time.

New Barn a Help

The new tile cattle barn—new a year ago—has proved its worth during the last two weeks. With the way we used to have things arranged it would take us all day to feed, water and care for the stock. The chores now require little outdoor work and are soon done. The stock are comfortable all the time, even in the coldest night, and they keep the barn warm enough so that the water in the tanks in the barn does not freeze. These tanks are kept filled from the main storage tank and the flow is controlled by floats; not once during the winter have they received any attention; there is no ice in the water and the stock can drink at any time. There is no ice to chop and all that we have to do is to turn the windmill on occasionally and on the cold nights to keep a coal fire in the little "Topsy" stove which is in the tile room under the main storage tank. It takes a little longer in the summer to put the hay in the barn than it does to stack it in the field, but once in the barn there is no loss, and it can be fed in comfort when the mercury is below zero and the air filled with snow.

High Prices for Pigs

In a paragraph which appeared in this column not long ago I noted that all the banks in Greeley county, Nebraska, had failed. My authority for that statement was one of the best daily papers printed in that state. They were misinformed; there are four banks yet in operation in

Greeley county, and I am glad to make this correction, glad because conditions are not as bad as were reported. What misled the Nebraska paper was the fact that the banks in all the larger towns had failed, but they did not take account of the smaller towns. . . . Did you ever notice that when anyone is getting ready to sting you good and hard on the price of something, especially some "high pressure" salesman, he always uses the word "only"? If a thing is worth \$5 he will tell you with what is meant to be an ingratiating smile that the price is "only" \$25. Look out for the fellow who tells you a thing is "only" so much. . . . Farmers with stock pigs to sell are asking fat hog prices, and it seems as if they were worth it. Corn is bringing around 75 cents for sound, solid grain, while local buyers are paying \$9 for hogs.

Should Buy a Tractor?

I have in the last week received a number of letters from persons who are thinking of buying all-purpose tractors and, knowing that we have used one on Jayhawk Farm for more than a year, they ask for our

experience. I already have answered a number of the questions in this column, and the answers probably will have been read before this appears. Most of them ask what the drawbacks are; well, as I have said before, the main drawback is in getting the money to pay for the tractor and the machinery that goes with it. Otherwise I see no drawbacks aside from the fact that the tractor must be kept in good condition. If I were starting to farm say, 160 or more acres, and had to buy either horses or a tractor for power I would buy the tractor. If I already had good horses I would study the question awhile before I would dispose of good horses at a sacrifice and purchase a tractor; the average farmer can't afford to keep a tractor and a full outfit of horses, too. When it comes down to a question as to which is the most profitable to use for farm power, each man will have to figure the answer out for himself. A man who neglects his tractor or his horses will not prosper with either.

1,000 Bushels of Corn!

I believe a tractor will plow an acre cheaper than it can be done with horses; I know an acre of corn can be cultivated cheaper with a 2-row tractor cultivator than it can with horses, but that is not the whole of the question. The main worth of a tractor outfit lies in the fact that you can jump in and do a lot of work just at the right time. I know that this feature is responsible for at least 1,000 extra bushels of sound mature

corn from the work of 1929 on this farm. By being able to plant, or rather list, 30 acres of corn a day and to cultivate the same amount we were enabled to get our crop in the ground early enough so it fully matured. This is worth a great deal in such seasons as that of 1929. In an ordinary year it would not have so much value, but even then there always is a time when the ground condition is just right to do the best work. As to the amount of fuel and oil required to operate our all-purpose tractor, it takes about 2 gallons of gasoline an hour when it is pulling nearly a full load, say a 9-foot tandem disk with a 2-section harrow behind on plowed ground. Very little lubricating oil is used, but operating directions say to draw out 1/2 gallon of oil every 10 hours and replace it with new.

Like Fire and Brimstone

Villager—"I like your preaching, vicar. I learn a lot from your sermons."

Vicar—"I'm very glad to hear that."

Villager—"Yes; until I heard what you had to say on Sunday I always thought Sodom and Gomorrah were man and wife!"

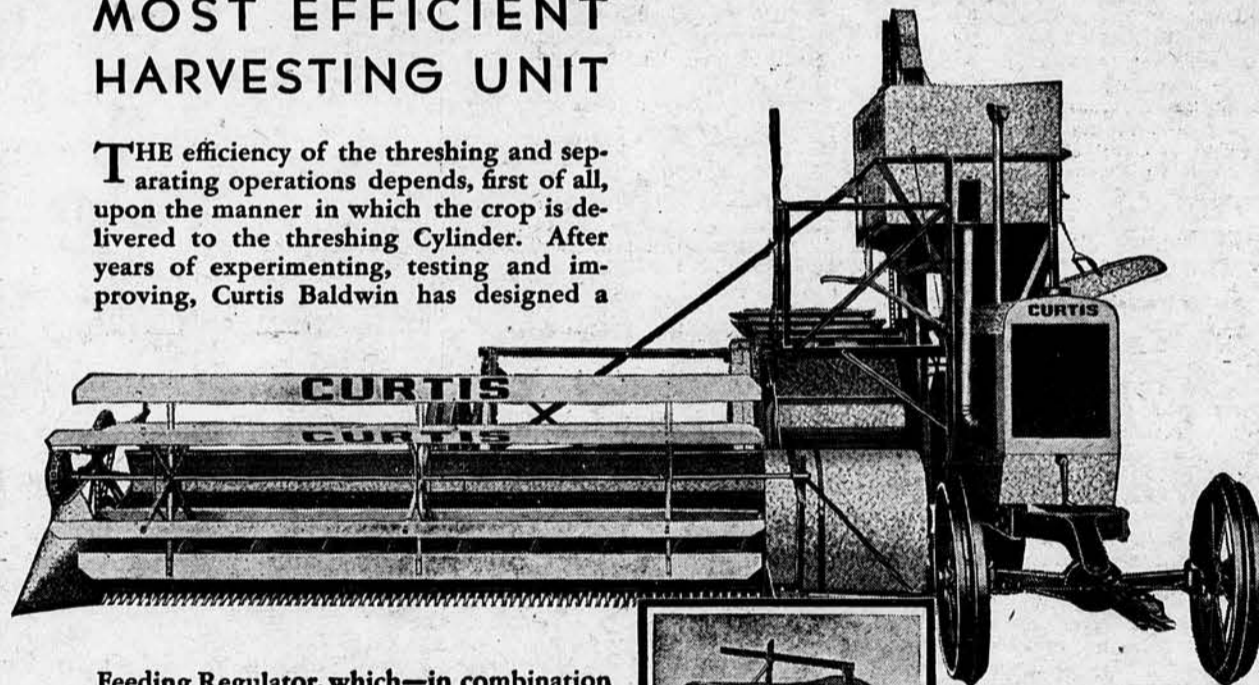
Defeating the Doc

Patient—"I say, doctor, don't you think it would be a good idea if I were to pack up and go to some place where the climate is warmer?"

Doctor—"Good heavens! Isn't that just what I've been trying to prevent?"

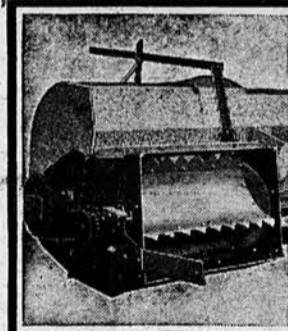
THE CURTIS FEEDING REGULATOR, WORKING WITH AN IMPROVED SCREW CONVEYOR, OFFERS YOU TODAY'S MOST EFFICIENT HARVESTING UNIT

THE efficiency of the threshing and separating operations depends, first of all, upon the manner in which the crop is delivered to the threshing Cylinder. After years of experimenting, testing and improving, Curtis Baldwin has designed a



Feeding Regulator, which—in combination with a Short-Pitch Screw Conveyor—offers you a harvesting unit, capable of delivering any crop to the Cylinder, in a positive, uniform manner.

The improved Screw, which Baldwin first adapted to the combine 20 years ago, decreases the weight and simplifies the operation, delivering the crop to the Feeding Regulator without the aid of troublesome canvasses, slats, rollers and chains. The exclusive Feeding Regulator, which takes the crop from the Conveyor, feeds it smoothly and surely to the Cylinder, increasing the efficiency of the threshing and reducing the possibility of choking the Feeder Housing or slugging the Cylinder. These two distinctive features, together with the Curtis Differential Cylinder and the principle of Compound Agitation, enable the Curtis Combine to perform better under all conditions.



**CURTIS
BALDWIN'S
Model 30
CURTIS
COMBINE**

A N I N V I T A T I O N

"If you are interested in saving yourself time, money and labor in 1930, let me explain the advantages of the Curtis Combine to you. This coupon will receive my personal attention."—Curtis C. Baldwin

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CURTIS HARVESTERS, INC. Curtis C. Baldwin, Pres.
709 ARMOUR ROAD, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

What Is the Best Breed?

Orders Are Booked a Year Ahead for Hatching Eggs From This Dual-Purpose Flock

IS ONE breed of chickens as a profitable farm flock any more satisfactory than any other breed? The answer might be found in the experience of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Sheard, who raise poultry on their farm near Otego. Mrs. Sheard originally managed the farm flock. She started with Barred Plymouth Rocks and later switched to White Leghorns. Five years ago her husband assumed more of an interest in poultry than fried eggs for breakfast and fried chicken for dinner, and since then Single Combed Rhode Island Reds have been raised. A dual purpose breed is the main reason for changing to Rhode Island Reds. The red hens are good layers and the weight of this breed is not discounted on the market.

Beginning with a reputable strain of Rhode Island Reds in 1924, the flock has been improved by the introduction of purebred and certified cockerels, which influence the annual average egg production toward the 200 mark. The flock is culled by an accredited poultry association judge and has been bacillary white diarrhea free the last two years. The two 300-egg incubators set during the hatching season with choice eggs from the flock, provide chicks to later replenish the culled layers. The Sheard farm flock has been improved to the point that at present orders for all available hatching eggs are booked ahead to January, 1931. Four cents for each egg is received from a local hatchery, and a California hatcheryman pays transportation and 20 cents a dozen above the Kansas City first egg market price for all the eggs that can be provided outside the hatching season in Kansas.

Flock Averages 140 Eggs

Approximately 1,000 chicks are hatched to raise each year. The start of the heavy laying season usually is begun with about 300 layers. In 1929 the start was made with 313 layers. The non-layers, early moulters and persistent sitters were culled every month, until at the end of the year only 93 layers were left. The ledger record for this year for eggs and chickens sold show gross receipts of \$1,043.69, from which is subtracted all expenses, mostly the price of fed home raised grain, totaling \$551.65, leaving a net profit of \$492.05. The flock average egg record for 1928 and 1929 stands at 138 and 140 respectively.

A brooder house with a 1,000-chick coal stove brooder used early in the chick season during cold weather and a similar oil stove used later in the spring, affords adequate shelter. When the second incubator hatch comes off, the first hatch of chicks is screened away from the brooder stove in favor of the baby chicks. However, the brooder stove keeps the two divided sets of chicks warm. The Hendricks method of feeding chicks and the feed for starting chicks as recommended by the Kansas State Agricultural College have proved equally efficient, according to Mrs. Sheard.

"Before we started to use the clean ground method of raising poultry," explains Mrs. Sheard, "we always

were troubled with worms and coccidiosis in our chicks. This trouble has been eliminated by the use of a sanitary outside runway made of hail screen fastened to a frame and attached to the brooder and by housing the young chickens, when they are old enough to be without brooder heat, in four movable chicken houses. Each year these houses are moved to one of three plots of ground, maintained for this purpose and which the previous two years has been cropped and kept free from chickens."

Straw Loft—Healthy Hens

The laying flock is housed in a 20 by 40 foot muslin windowed Kansas type poultry house built facing the south. Three years ago before the straw loft was added, colds and roup periled the health of the layers and deflated egg production. A partition in this henhouse makes two 20 by 20 foot rooms. This partition further protects the health of the laying flock by avoiding drafts. Laying rations as recommended by the college, making convenient the use of home-raised grains, are used. The best care possible is accorded the hens, as for instance the extra provision of fresh water during cold weather.

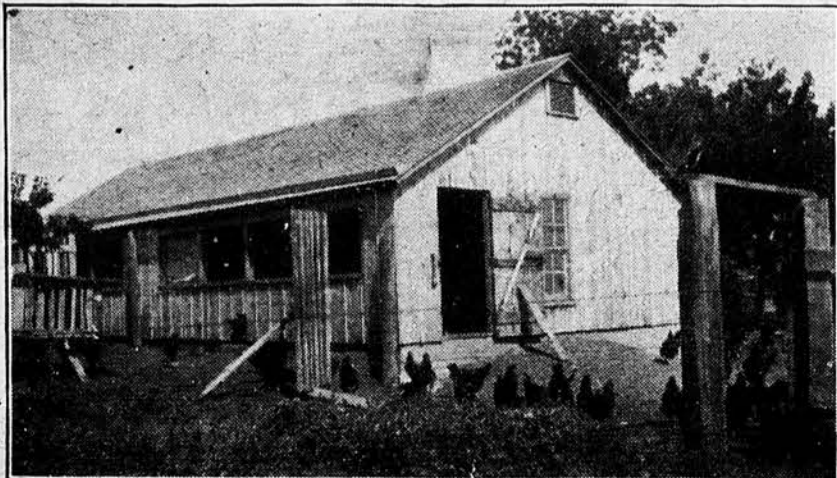
All the brooders and the henhouse are cleaned regularly and thoroughly. Droppings boards, screened with 2-inch netting so the hens cannot get on them, make cleaning easy at three week intervals. Lice succumb to the painting of the roosts with Black Leaf 40 applied twice in 6 months, the second application following 10 days after the first painting. The roosts, crevices and cracks are kept unhealthy for mites by a semi-annual painting with Carbolineum.

Mr. and Mrs. Sheard have experimented caponizing some of their Rhode Island Red young cockerels for market, but have concluded that this project requires additional shelter and facilities not especially practical in their plan of raising poultry. They belong to the West Side Anti-Poultry Theft Association of Esbon and have their chickens marked in the web of the wing.

Made \$127.62 a Cow

Averaging 366.52 pounds of butterfat, the 15 purebred Jersey cows in the dairy herd of Shadow Lawn Farm, Clay Center, Kan., owned by D. L. Wheelock, ranked third among the Jersey herds from all sections of the United States entered in the Herd Improvement Registry of the American Jersey Cattle Club during the registry's first year. The average yield of Mr. Wheelock's Jerseys is the equivalent of 458 pounds of butter.

During the 12 months of testing, recently completed, the Wheelock herd paid its owner \$1,912.30 profit above feed costs, or \$127.62 a cow. Feed costs were \$106.92 a cow. Mr. Wheelock has re-entered his cows in the Herd Improvement Registry for another year of testing and says that due to the fact that a great deal of his feed has been produced on the farm his feed costs this year will be lowered and the profit increased.



A Partition in This 20 by 40 Foot Henhouse Avoids Drafts and Minimizes Disease

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HORSE-POWER that's supplied by a "Caterpillar" track-type Tractor doesn't shrink from draught-horse power to pony power in damp weather. Sure footing means full power on muddy roads, on snow-covered streets, in soggy fields, in wet woods. No danger of digging in on light sand or loose soil.

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To possess a "Caterpillar" is to be able to laugh at the weather. Farmers, contractors, loggers and road-builders know what that means!

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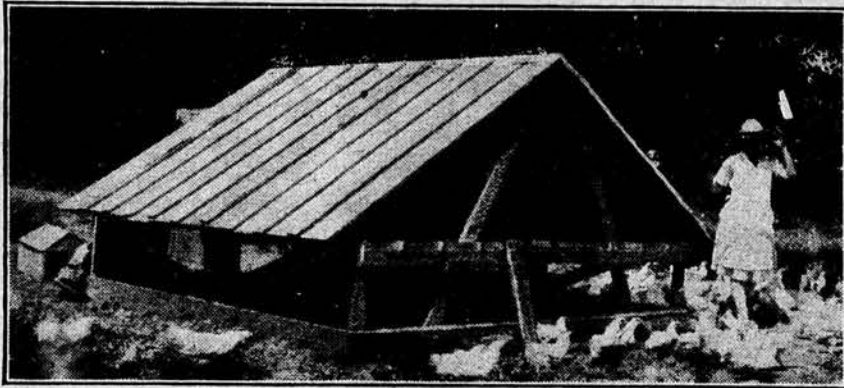
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CATERPILLAR
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
TRACTOR



Sell to a National Market!

Orders for Eggs Reach the Barnes Farm From Almost Every State in the Union



Baby Chicks Start Life in a Clean, Warm Brooder House on the Barnes Farm in Marion County. When They Get Older They Run on Clean Ground All Day and Spend Warm-Weather Nights in the Security of This Summer Range House

POULTRY from a single flock in Kansas is known and is earning profits for farm folks and fanciers in the industry, in all except three or four states. This is because Mrs. Harry E. Barnes, of Marion county, picked out a single line of poultry work and specialized in it. One of the leading states in making purchases from this flock is Kentucky, and orders are received at the Barnes farm from across the Mason-Dixon line almost every month in the year. One Kentucky man specializes in broilers at 35 cents a pound, and apparently has no trouble disposing of these products of a Kansas farm at a good profit to himself. He also places some of the birds he hatches from these Kansas-produced eggs in various laying contests, and has carried some good prizes home with him.

Florida is another good market for the Barnes flock. One customer in that state purchased 800 eggs, he regarded them so highly. The West Coast state of California sends orders to Mrs. Barnes, and she has made numerous shipments of eggs to Oregon, Washington, Massachusetts and all sections of the state. Her files contain orders that have been filled, from all of our states with the exception of three or four.

It isn't likely that this Kansas woman could visualize a national market when she started in the business 13 years ago. It was, from point of numbers, a meager beginning. A dozen hens just don't make a whale of a showing. But Mrs. Barnes had an idea she wishes to put over, and she stuck to it until today she has an unlimited market; in fact, a demand she cannot supply, because she had to turn down several hundred dollars' worth of orders last year. She actually sent back \$400 to customers.

Selling Starts in January

Heavy selling of hatching eggs starts the first or second week of January and lasts until July 1, but a good many orders continue to come in all thru the year, making this business unusual as we look at it in Kansas, because of the fact that it has good sale of hatching eggs all year.

The wide market is one indication that Mrs. Barnes is successful. Her gross returns of \$6.69 a hen is another, and very little of this money is for market eggs because she isn't in that end of the work. It is her specialty to produce the stock with which other folks can make good egg records and good profits from the sale of market birds. Again the extent to which she has succeeded in her work can be understood when it is explained that already the entire output of her flock has been contracted for hatching eggs until the last of May at \$5 a hundred, or 60 cents a dozen. Apparently that is a very fair price, else the demand wouldn't hold up; and you readily realize this is a good premium over market price. Last year Mrs. Barnes sold more than 17,000 eggs and will have nearly double that number for 1930 if everything goes well with the flock.

Being in this particular phase of the poultry business demands that great emphasis be placed on produc-

ing a good exhibition bird that has all the qualities of good producers, and Mrs. Barnes has fulfilled this requirement. Her showing is largely responsible for the nation-wide market she now enjoys. Lists of her winnings have appeared in many papers throughout the country, and inquiries and orders have resulted. Unless this flock had real quality, business would cease right there, but satisfied customers write for more eggs every year.

Some time ago, when Mrs. Barnes first entered the game of showing birds, she didn't take first prize. She had to learn a good many things about the right type of birds to exhibit and how to condition and prepare them for the scrutiny of the judges. These things have been mastered now, even to washing the birds, which may be interesting to you.

Each hen that is to be exhibited must endure a bath in three soap waters, and then enough clear water, with a little bluing added, to rinse thoroughly. "Just be sure not to use too much bluing," Mrs. Barnes laughed. "If you do the results will be far from satisfactory." In the show ring these White Wyandottes evidently make an excellent impression with the judges, if the string of ribbons Mrs. Barnes has is sufficient evidence. And here is a point of interest: It isn't necessary to travel and exhibit birds far and wide over the country to get a national reputation, because Mrs. Barnes has done her showing at nearby county fairs mostly.

"I just about break even on showing," she explained. "That is, the prize money I win doesn't do more than pay expenses. But the big feature of this is the wide advertising it provides. I feel that showing has done more to build up my market than anything else—that and newspaper advertising. Showing proves the quality, type and uniformity of my birds."

So a business can grow into something big from a small beginning. More than a dozen years ago Mrs. Barnes made her start with a few hens. A Canadian producer seemed to have the quality in his flock she wanted, so she started buying eggs from him and has continued to do so since. She buys the eggs because when the chicks are hatched they already are acclimated, and thus one trouble is eliminated and something like a year of time is saved. Also the eggs cost less than the birds. Mrs. Barnes pays \$1 apiece for them, and purchased 50 for last year. She wants them primarily for the cockerels, but keeps all of the best pullets, too. This flock of 200 layers is accredited and accurate records are kept on each bird. This work was started in 1925, and shows that the average production is 138 eggs, but it must be remembered that this is a breeding flock and that it is not pushed for production. Market eggs are inci-

(Continued on Page 16)



New Riding Ease for Any Implement

Amazing "Comfort-Seat" Banishes Field Strain—Makes Work Easy! Now, new magic relief from nerve-racking tractors, mowers, discs, hay-bucks. Rides 10 times easier, with a "Comfort-Seat." Soft, resilient springs under seat and back. No sideways, bouncing, jolting! Fits any implement. Invaluable where women and children do field work. Easy to adjust. Interchangeable. Durable. Remarkable low price. Get one at dealers, or write direct. Booklet Free. WRITE!

Willred Tractor Guide Co., Dept. 32, Omaha, Nebr.



This BOOK tells how farmers increase soil Fertility and market crops and roughage on the hoof—at EXTRA PROFIT

How much time do you waste chasing stock? How much do you lose from bloat? What does it cost when scrub sires mix with purebreds? What is your strayed, lost, stolen and killed bill each year? Are your neighbors friendly?

Millions in extra profits, absence of worry, days upon days of time saved—these advantages are for farm folks with stock-tight fences. In this 32-page book on Farm Planning, good farmers from 16 different states who started with nothing and are today financially independent land owners, tell how they build soil fertility; use legumes; clean up missed and down grain; hog down crops; clean out weeds with sheep; pasture stock in any field—send all crops, roughage, waste, to market on the hoof, at extra profits.

Send for this valuable Farm Plan Book telling how farmers from sixteen states have put a definite farm plan into effect, a little at a time. It describes actual, successful farm plans. Covers proper crop rotation. Shows value of legumes. How diversifying crops and livestock builds up soil fertility through natural fertilization.

Learn how W. S. Tomlinson, Tama, Ia., changed from pen to pasture and increased pork returns \$5,759.29. How Emil Boettcher, Arthur, N. D., "diversified" in the wheat country and is refusing \$60,000 for 470 acres. How C. W. Fravel, Mt. Vernon, O., earns \$5,000 net each year on 204 acres. How B. J. Garvoille, Brooklyn, Wisc., made a \$13,000 eighty almost pay for itself in 10 years. How crop and livestock rotation turned failure into success for J. A. Sellars, Lathrop, Mo. You will enjoy, and profit, by reading this book on Farm Planning. Ask your dealer for a copy of "Farm Planning", or write to us.

RED BRAND FENCE "Galvannealed"—Copper Bearing

will help you duplicate the successes told about in the Farm Plan Book. With "RED BRAND" Fence you stop chasing stock; save labor and power by working uniform fields; beautify your farm and increase its value. "RED BRAND" is good, old reliable Square Deal Fence—but better now than ever before.

because of our "Galvannealing" process (discovered and patented by Keystone) that welds on an extra heavy rust-resisting zinc coating. Copper in the steel adds many more years of wear. Springy line wires; picket-like stays; can't-alip knots—the easy to erect, trim, strong fence. Ask your dealer to show you "RED BRAND".

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO., 2161 Industrial Street, Peoria, Illinois



RED BRAND hour NBC Farm Network every Saturday noon 12:45 CST

Poultry Now Makes Money

But for 28 Out of 30 Years Mrs. Pottorf Paid for the Privilege of Keeping a Flock

FOR 30 years Mrs. Lucy M. Pottorf, of Riley county, has had poultry. During 28 years of that time she actually kept the flock. The last two years the tables have been turned and they have kept her; and in those two years it is safe to say she made more net cash profit with her flock than she did in all of the other 28 years put together.

In this experience we see an example of the wonderful transition that has taken place in the poultry industry of Kansas during the last few years. Up until the time we became "poultry profit conscious" folks merely kept chickens on farms and tended them because that was the accepted custom. With the advent of many eye-opening experiments things changed. Somehow or other the idea took root in our minds that a flock of egg-producers could be made to fit in the farm program for something better than simply to lend an agricultural atmosphere.

The reason Mrs. Pottorf knows she kept the flock for 28 years is because she checked up on them. Three years ago she decided this ought to be done. The Farm Bureau was the source of this inspiration. Thru the help of this organization she has learned many things that have put dollars of profit to her credit in the bank. It was just three years ago that she started paying some real attention to her flock. She changed from tending the flock to managing it, and the results were astounding. First of all she discovered she didn't know much about a real poultry project. Until the county agent took a hand, Mrs. Pottorf just didn't know how to handle things in this new way for profit.

It was at this time that she started keeping records. She didn't have a brooder house and her flock was pretty well mixed so far as type, quality and blood lines were concerned. Clean ground for baby chicks, laying mash and numerous other things hadn't figured in the work. At the end of this first year of record keeping Mrs. Pottorf discovered that she went behind exactly \$129. In other words, she had paid out that much in hard cash for the privilege of going to the trouble of looking after the flock in scorching summer days and below-zero temperatures, as well as in balmy weather. Everything was figured in these records from feed to some equipment.

With Purebred White Leghorns

The difference between this condition and the weather is seen in the fact that Mrs. Pottorf could do more than talk about it, and she did. The second year of record keeping started with reinforcements in the form of purebred White Leghorns, a brooder house which was kept at the proper temperature by an efficient stove, clean ground for the chicks, better housing for the entire flock and good feeding thruout. "I was determined to show that I could make these new things pay," Mrs. Pottorf said. "The year before I paid \$129 for the privilege of having chickens, and I sure

had to struggle with my household accounts to keep them within the budget I had prepared. I really worked hard with the flock, but I lost. I was determined that the results of this next year would be better. Success repaid me for my extra work and study early in the year, because I raised 98 per cent of the chicks. All thru the year the poultry received the best care I could give them, and I was following the recommendations of the Farm Bureau. Well, the end of the year finally came and I was able to show a profit of \$529 over feed costs."

In other words, record keeping and good poultry management, plus some necessary equipment, changed the poultry flock from a luxury to a profit-producing department of the farm. In that year, which was the first of real poultry management on this farm, the poultry did a good job of taking care of the household expenses, paying for feed and providing money that otherwise would not have been available for things more in the line of luxuries than a money-losing bunch of mixed chickens.

A Profit of \$895

This progress is continuing. Last year from hatching and market eggs Mrs. Pottorf made a profit of \$895. This was above every expense except labor, and doesn't include poultry sold on the market or consumed at home, and home consumption was high, due to the fact that all the carpenters and helpers were on hand for dinner while they were building the new home the Pottorf family now occupies.

Instead of showing a loss on the flock, Mrs. Pottorf was able, with the aid of proper equipment and management, to pay her household expenses, buy the kind of curtains she wanted for the 42 windows in the new home, pay her personal expenses, Farm Bureau membership and church donations, and in addition hire a girl to do the housework. This latter item is of real importance to Mrs. Pottorf, because she now is free to enter into the community work which she so thoroughly enjoys.

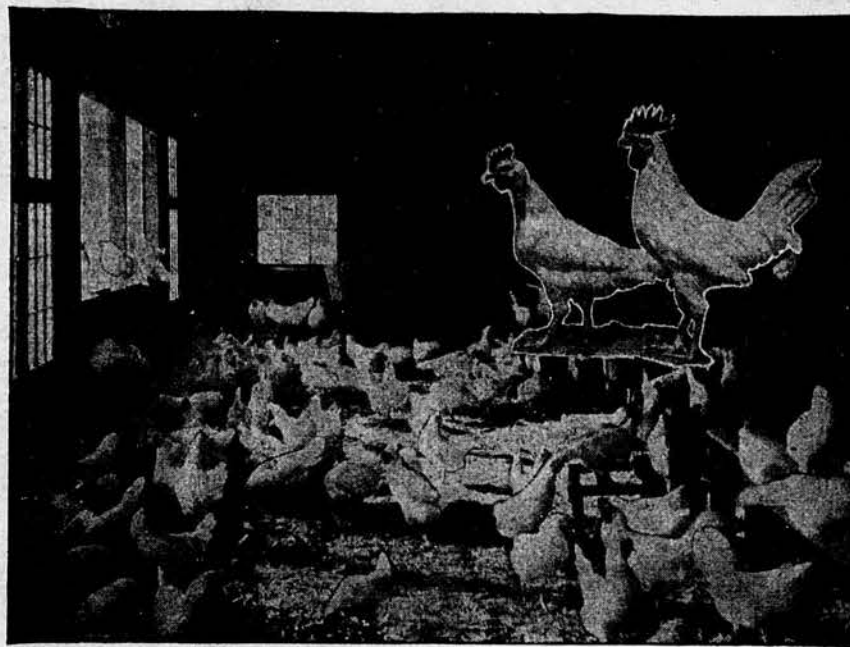
She is clerk of the rural high school board, teaches a Sunday school class, is fifth district representative for the Kansas State Farm Bureau, is community 4-H club leader and is home management project leader for the Seven-Mile Farm Bureau Unit. "I'm sure I couldn't enjoy all of this community work," Mrs. Pottorf said, "unless I had help in the home, and I would have purchased curtains that didn't please me so well if it hadn't been for the poultry money. My flock is going to buy me a lot of things I want in the future." A new kitchen range likely will be the next poultry-purchased item.

There is evidence on this farm that the right kind of equipment for poultry pays. Consider the brooder house as an example. It cost \$100, but it helped to earn the first net profit of \$529 two years ago, so without doubt it paid for itself the first season it was used. Straw-loft laying houses

(Continued on Page 23)

I'm Making More MONEY now!

Says F. B. Howland



WHEN F. B. Howland of Bogard, Mo., started feeding Gold Medal Egg Mash, his flock began to talk business. Mr. Howland writes:

"I have tried mixing my own ration for egg production and found it didn't pay. Have also used several kinds of commercial mashes, but I have never fed anything that would compare with Gold Medal Egg Mash for results."

"Gold Medal Egg Mash keeps my flock in a healthier condition and the egg production is very high. We keep your mash before our layers all the time."

This carefully balanced, egg-developing feed builds health and vitality and keeps hens laying. It is a "Farm-tested" feed developed by long experimental feeding, and contains every element that enters into egg making. Fed with Gold Medal Scratch Feeds it is a complete ration, requiring no supplements.

Look for the Gold Medal sign when you buy feed. It is the same sign that identifies the famous Gold Medal "Kitchen-tested" Flour—for Gold Medal "Farm-tested" feeds are made in the same Mills and to the same high standard. Order your Egg Mash now.

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Fill in the coupon below. It entitles you to a copy of our poultry guide which was written by a leading poultry authority of this country.

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GOLD MEDAL FEEDS
"Farm Tested"
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Please send me free copy of booklet "Farm Poultry Profits."

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This Straw-Loft Laying House Has Helped Greatly in Changing the Poultry Flock From an Expense to a Profit-Making Feature on the Pottorf Farm, and in That Way Is Paying for Itself Over and Over



Protective Service

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

Are You Among Those Who Buy Worthless Drugs to Cure the Ills of Your Flock?

NO KNOWN drug or combination of drugs when fed to poultry will increase egg production, according to Dr. H. E. Moskey, veterinarian in the Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture.

"The department," he says, "has objected repeatedly, by warning and seizure, to the use of any label on drug preparations for fowls which indicates the preparations will increase egg production. Veterinarians agree that such claims are unwarranted and consequently fraudulent. The department will not relax its efforts to keep from the channels of interstate trade all products for which such exaggerated promises are made to poultrymen."

Prevention Better Than Cure

"Other preparations equally objectionable," Dr. Moskey says, "are those sold to increase the fertility of eggs and to improve their hatchability. This is not within the power of drugs."

"Drug preparations offered as a cure for poultry diseases for which there is no known drug cure are also receiving the attention of Government officials. These diseases include typhoid, cholera, coccidiosis, fowl pest, roup, diphtheria, chicken pox, diarrhea, gapes of chicks, and black-head of turkeys. Some of these can be prevented by proper precautionary methods, but once contracted do not respond to drug treatment."

Doctor Moskey explains, also, that a worm remedy for fowls must be labeled clearly; the specific name of the worm or worms for which it has been proved an effective vermifuge must be stated. "Veterinarians," he says, "have found that certain drugs are effective for certain worms but no combination of drugs is effective against all worms." Furthermore, drugs administered by way of mouth have not been found effective against those known as pin or caeca worms of poultry. Products of this type when labeled to be given by mouth are subject to seizure under the law.

Labels Must Tell Truth

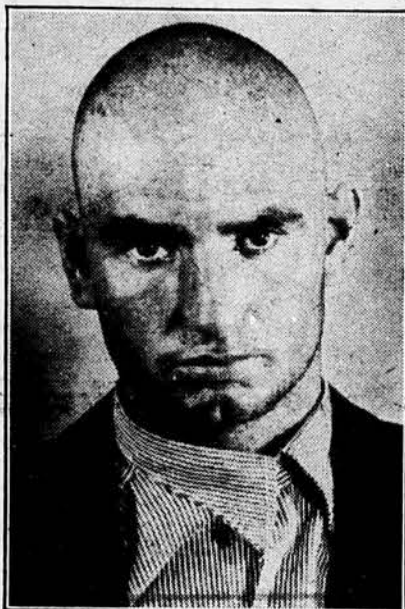
"The labeling of mineral mixtures, stock powders, so-called conditioners and regulators, and tonics, to indicate that they remedy or control worm infestation, constitutes misbranding under the Federal Food and Drugs Act," Doctor Moskey says. Preparations of this character have not proved effective in this manner. Neither must the labels on tonics, minerals, or other products indicate that they will increase disease resistance of fowls or ward off disease.

"Judgments have been obtained against products containing the word 'health' in the name of the preparation. The use of the word 'health,' as in the term 'Poultry Health,' is considered misleading in that the purchaser expects some curative or disease resisting properties in the preparation. Insecticide officials of the Federal Government also have found that drugs administered in drinking water are not effective in removing or destroying lice on poultry."

\$300 for Cattle Thieves

Six \$50 rewards totaling \$300 have been paid by the Kansas Farmer Protective Service for the capture and conviction of thieves who have stolen cattle from farms where there is posted a Protective Service sign. Twelve thieves have received sentences of from one to seven years in prison in these six reward cases.

Harvey Miller pled guilty to having taken the lead in stealing a heifer from Protective Service Member H. T. Schockman of near Coffeyville. Implicated with Miller was Owen Pierce. Both these young men are serving sentences at the state industrial re-



Harvey Miller

formatory. Mr. Schockman and his neighbor, O. W. Gambrel, were responsible for the apprehension and prosecution of the two young men and accordingly have shared the \$50 Protective Service reward.

Sell to National Market

(Continued from Page 14)

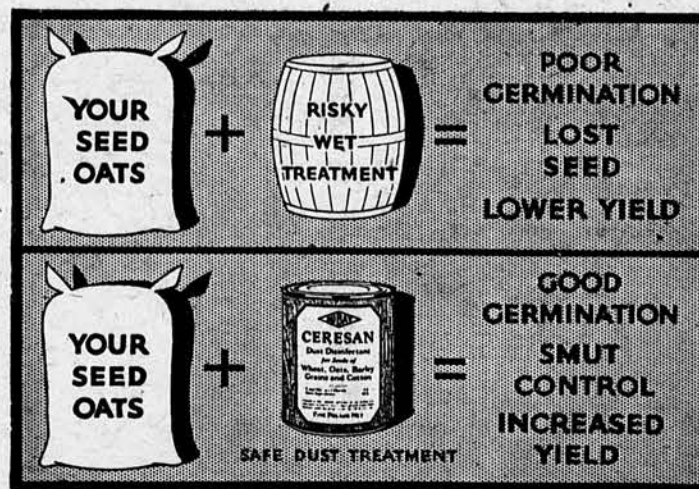
dental. The flock is culled carefully and the hatching eggs must pass satisfactory tests before they are sold. The birds have a wide range; breeding stock needs it.

As a rule the number of eggs from this flock that hatches out in a satisfactory manner is very high. Chicks came off this year in January and others will in April. There are two reasons for this. It will make it possible to use the same portable brooder for both bunches; in addition, the January chicks will be ready for the fall shows and the April hatches for winter exhibition. "After the birds lay they aren't good show birds," Mrs. Barnes explained.

Last year was the first time she ever had incubator-hatched chicks, but she expects better results from these pullets than any others she has had. Her work with hens was very successful, but Mrs. Barnes believes she would have made more money by turning to the incubator long ago because these pullets are more uniform and can be handled more efficiently. Chicks are placed on new ground, and when they get older they find shelter in a summer range house; Mrs. Barnes was the first Farm Bureau co-operator to build one of these shelters in her county. It is cool for the summer and provides good protection against marauding varmints at night. The birds run out on clean ground all day and may spend their nights unmolested.

We read in a big daily that the Japanese want the submarine retained "as an instrument of naval warfare." We wonder why, when they can still commit har-

Dust Seed Treatment Controls Oats Smuts without Seed Injury



Quick, Easy Method Increases Oats Yield

Past experience of many farmers has proved that mussy and old-fashioned methods of treating seed to control oats smuts are often harmful.

Liquid treatment with formaldehyde sometimes injures as much as 30% of the seed. Further injury may result from freezing, heating or sprouting; or when seed is sown in dry soil.

Now there is an effective new method of seed oats treatment. And one that is safe. Applied by the quick dusting process to seed oats, Du Bay Ceresan kills smut organisms without injuring the seed.

Ceresan Prevents Smut Damage

State and federal crop authorities report that oats damage by smut was unusually severe in Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Minnesota and Wisconsin in 1929. The preceding year, Iowa alone lost 18,000,000 bushels to smut.

Ceresan can prevent such tremendous losses from loose and covered smuts. Tests have proved it. For example, Wisconsin Circular 133 states that Ceresan has given very good control of oats smuts in that state. The *Plant Disease Reporter* for August, 1929, reported that dust treatment with Ceresan gave "good control" of oats smuts in Iowa, and in Kansas, Ceresan dust treatments gave "excellent control" of oats smuts.



CERESAN

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Dust Disinfectant for Seed Grains and Cotton

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for Seed Corn

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Vegetables

It's a Big World and There's a Lot of Automobiles

to say nothing of busses, trucks, vehicles, trains, street cars and any one of these may get you tomorrow. But why worry? You can't always avoid accidents but you and every member of your family between the ages of 10 and 70 can get the protection afforded by our

\$10,000 Federal 'FARMERS' SPECIAL' Automobile Travel and Pedestrian Travel Accident Insurance Policies Which We offer for But \$2.00 a Year.

A great value. Worth many times the cost. Don't delay. For further information, write the

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Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

Parrot Fever is Not a New Disease, But is Very Rare in America

I NEVER realized how many folks owned parrots until the newspapers began to report deaths from the parrot disease Psittacosis (sit-ak-o-sis.) It is a parrot influenza that human beings can catch. It is not a new disease, but has been so rare as to be practically unheard of heretofore.

Like most rare diseases that get into the newspaper by the black flag route, this ailment is creating more alarm than really is necessary. Your parrot, kept in your own home and looked after in your usual thoro manner, is in no more danger of giving you Psittacosis than he has been in any of his previous years of talkative companionship. He will have to get it himself first, and he will not take it unless exposed to some bird or human being infected by the Bacterium Psittacosis. From a bulletin of the State Board of Health I quote a few paragraphs of practical information: "Psittacosis in man is practically always associated with parrots that are ill or that have recovered from this disease, and in most instances there is a history of the bird having been fondled or the cage carelessly handled. The disease in parrots is characterized by loss of appetite, drowsiness and diarrhoea. The birds refuse food and remain in the dark corners of the cages, with drooping wings and ruffled feathers.

"In man the period of incubation is about nine days. Both sexes are equally susceptible. The symptoms are practically the same as in a case of typhoid fever. The treatment is symptomatic.

"Newly imported parrots and closely allied species, as the parrakeet, should be kept under observation for symptoms of Psittacosis. If infected birds are discovered they should be isolated. The cleansing and sterilization of the cages are measures that should also be immediately followed on discovery of infected birds."

Light Splint is Best

Can you tell me something to put on baby's thumbs to break her of sucking them? I keep stockings on her hands and have kept her hands covered most of her life, but as soon as they are out she sucks her thumb again.

A mild case of thumb-sucking may often be broken up by covering the thumbs with adhesive tape or binding them to the fingers in that way. In such an aggravated case as this the only thing to do is to make it impossible for the child to get the thumb to the mouth. This is best managed by applying a light pasteboard splint to the entire arm, just strong enough to keep the child from bending the elbow. You will readily see that it is impossible to suck the thumb while such a splint is in use.

Iodin is a Help

I have heard that goiter comes because of a lack of iodine in food and water. Will the goiter be cured if iodine is given internally?

We believe that goiter of the simple kind is usually due to a failure to supply sufficient iodine to allow the thyroid gland to function in a normal manner. When goiter is so far developed as to be noticeable it requires specific treatment to check the ailment. If not too far advanced this may be done by the administration of iodine. A good remedy for internal administration is sodium iodide. When a goiter is fully developed the best method of removal is by surgery.

'Tis a Good Test

Please tell something about the Schick test for diphtheria. Is it dangerous for young children?

Nearly 20 years ago Professor Schick discovered the value of diluting diphtheria toxin and injecting a small portion into the skin of the forearm as a test of susceptibility to diphtheria. He was able to demonstrate that persons who gave no reaction to this test were immune to diphtheria, but those who did react were susceptible and would take the disease if exposed.

The test is perfectly harmless. The diphtheria toxin is reduced in power so that it can do nothing more than cause a reddening of a small area of the skin around the injection, followed by a discoloration which disappears entirely in a few weeks. If no reaction comes the person may be considered immune to diphtheria.

Biddy Likes Comfort

BY W. D. BUCHANAN

Light, airy, roomy, warm and dry are the adjectives that should describe the home of the well-housed hen. No one, not even the hen, can do efficient work in quarters that are cold and damp, with poor light and poor ventilation.

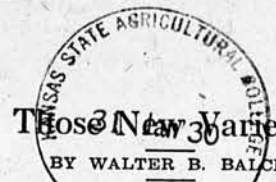
No matter what has been done to secure proper breeding and proper rearing of the pullets, and no matter how carefully the culls have been re-

jected, the good pullets will not lay profitably in poorly constructed houses. A good house should be light and airy at all times, providing for the admittance of sunshine on bright days or for enough light on darker days that the birds can easily see to eat, and giving good ventilation without the aid of breezes thru loose walls.

In the proper housing of pullets, there should be at least 3 square feet of floor space for every pullet, or 4 or 5 square feet if the house is small. The air in the building should smell fresh and sweet at all times. Ventilation must be secured without drafts. A wide open front is not necessary.

The ideal combination for the winter months is a ventilating system that will keep the air pure while retaining a large percentage of the heat generated by the birds. A building so constructed and ventilated that it will keep the temperature inside 30 degrees warmer than it is outside during the coldest weather will be more conducive to high egg production than a building that is so poorly constructed that the temperature inside and out are about equal. If the poultryman does not know how to maintain ventilation and warmth at the same time he can find out by writing to the agricultural college.

Man wants little here below, but he'd like to have enough to keep up with the Joneses.



Those New Varieties

BY WALTER B. BAUGH

February is rather a slow month in the vegetable garden, but it is not a slow month for the vegetable gardener. The new seed catalogues are out and it is a good time to order them. Look over the offered seeds list. Each year old varieties are abandoned and new ones introduced. Not all of the new ones last, but in the home garden there is joy in trying out some of the new each year. Make a plan of the garden you propose to plant. Such a plan saves space, material and labor as well as increases the production and profit of the home garden.

For the Early Market

BY F. W. BELL

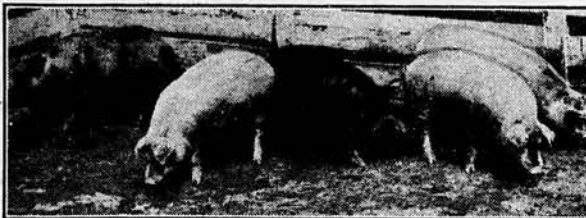
Pigs farrowed in January and February can be raised successfully if they are properly housed and managed. Early pigs require more attention at farrowing time and for a few days after they are farrowed to avoid losses due to cold weather. Early farrowed pigs can be put on the market in August and September, when prices for fat hogs usually are higher than during October, November and December.

No matter how good your paint is, it will be spoiled if not put on right.

16 POUNDS OF PORK to the bushel of corn from wormy pigs



These 5 pigs were 4 months old and weighed only 25 pounds each. They were literally eaten up with worms. Three out of the litter had died.



Here are the same 5 pigs 140 days later. They received exactly the same feed as before, with Dr. Hess Hog Special added.

ON JANUARY 22ND, the 5 pigs shown in the upper picture were four months old, and their average weight was 25 pounds. Three of their litter mates had already died, one dying the day before the test began, and post-mortem examination revealed a pint of worms in the intestines.

On the above date, these pigs began to receive Dr. Hess Hog Special in their feed, which consisted of ear corn and slop composed of eight parts wheat middlings, one part tankage and one part oil meal. A small amount of buttermilk was given in the slop during the first three weeks,

On June 6th, 140 days later, they weighed 1000 lbs., having gained 872 lbs. in 140 days.

They consumed:

1602 lbs. corn at 90c per bu.	\$25.74
830 lbs. middlings at \$1.90 per cwt.	15.77
104 lbs. tankage at \$3.50 per cwt.	3.64
104 lbs. oil meal at \$2.50 per cwt.	2.60
21 lbs. milk solid at 4c per lb.84
Total cost of feed, 2661 lbs.	\$48.59

Average daily gain per pig, 1.24 lbs.

Feed required for each 100 lbs. gain—305.1 lbs.

Feed cost per 100 lbs. gain—\$5.57.

Gain per bushel of corn (or equivalent)—16.1 lbs.

The outstanding fact of this test is that these sick, wormy pigs, after having Dr. Hess Hog Special added to their feed, produced over 16 pounds of pork to the bushel of corn, or its equivalent.

NOTE. All five hogs were slaughtered at the end of the test. The intestines were in excellent condition, and only six worms were found in the five carcasses.

It is now an established fact that 75 to 90 per cent of all hogs are infested with worms. You cannot afford to take any chances.

Dr. Hess Hog Special means common-sense worm control. It is not drastic. No fasting necessary. You give it on full feed. Remember, it is also a complete mineral supplement.

Low Cost to Feed

It requires only 1 1/4 pounds of Dr. Hess Hog Special (12 1/2c) per month for the average hog. See the local Dr. Hess dealer.

DR. HESS & CLARK, INC., Ashland, Ohio

DR. HESS HOG SPECIAL

A Conditioner and Mineral Supplement for HOGS ONLY

Covered Dish Dinners Are Popular

They Divide the Work and Give New Ideas for Family Meals

A COVERED dish luncheon will be served at noon." Fascination and mystery lurk behind these words! What meeting of a community club or a women's church organization is not made more delightful and complete by the serving of a delicious, well-balanced, covered dish luncheon?

It is well, in planning such a luncheon to have some person supervise the menu to avoid duplication of dishes, and oversight of small but



necessary items, such as butter, cream, sugar and so on. In the event the luncheon is in a home, it is customary for the hostess to see that these details are not overlooked, and to prepare the coffee. A suggested menu is as follows:

American Chop Suey or Italian Delight
 Pear Potatoes Eggs larded with Asparagus
 or Spinach with Bacon
 Hearts of Lettuce with French Dressing
 or Cabbage Slaw
 Rolls Coffee
 Jellyed Apples Angel Food Cake or Pie

The chop suey, potatoes and eggs with asparagus may be placed in the oven and reheated just before serving. The lettuce salad is prepared at a moment's notice, and may be served with a French dressing. I am giving this recipe in my leaflet.

If the meeting begins with the covered dish luncheon, it would add the final touch to serve homemade hot rolls. They could be prepared at home, ready for baking, and slipped into the oven while the table is being laid, and be ready for serving in 15 minutes. Here are some of the recipes:

American Chop Suey

1/2 cup rice 2 chopped onions
 3 medium sized potatoes, 1/2 pound chopped beef
 diced 2 cups tomatoes
 3 tablespoons fat Salt
 Pepper

Boil the rice 10 minutes, add the diced potatoes, and cook until soft. Melt the fat, add the onions and meat, and cook until brown. Drain the rice and potatoes and mix with meat, add the tomatoes and seasoning, and pour the mixture into a greased baking dish. Bake in a hot oven until brown.

Pear Potatoes

10 medium sized potatoes 6 tablespoons milk
 3 tablespoons butter 1 egg, beaten
 2 teaspoons salt Cloves
 Pepper

Boil the potatoes until tender, mash and season and beat with a fork until smooth. Set aside until cool, then mold with hands in the shape of a pear. Dip in beaten egg, and put a whole clove in the top of each for the stem. Place upright in a greased baking pan and brown in a hot oven. This will take about 15 minutes. When the egg coating on the potato browns, it gives the appearance of the blush of a pear. These are attractive and delicious.

Clover Leaf Rolls

1/2 cake yeast 2 tablespoons butter
 1/2 cup sugar 1 cup milk, scalded and
 3 cups sifted flour cooled to lukewarm
 1 teaspoon salt

Dissolve yeast and sugar in lukewarm milk, add 1 1/2 cups flour and beat until perfectly smooth. Cover and let rise in a warm place for one hour, and be sure that the china or crockery bowl is kept comfortably warm. Then add melted butter, salt, and the remainder of the flour, or enough to make a dough. Knead for 5 minutes. Place in a greased bowl, cover and let rise in a warm place for 1 1/2 hours or until the rolls are double in bulk. Shape small pieces of dough into balls, and make three to fit the bottom in each

By Grace Fowler

section of a greased muffin tin. Brush with melted butter, cover and let rise until light, about 3/4 of an hour. Preheat oven 15 minutes at 400 degrees, or not quite so hot as a biscuit oven, and bake 15 minutes at 400 degrees.

Coffee

1 cup coffee 1 cup cold water
 1 egg 6 cups boiling water

Scald graniteware coffee pot (tin is undesirable). Wash egg, break and beat slightly. Dilute with 1/2 of the cold water, add crushed shell and mix with coffee. Turn into coffee pot, pour on boiling water, and stir thoroly. Place on fire and bring to a boil, and allow to boil 1 minute. If not boiled, the coffee will be cloudy. If it is boiled too long, too much tannic acid is developed. The spout of the pot should be covered or stuffed with soft paper to prevent the escape of fragrant aroma. Stir. Then pour some in a cup to be sure that the spout is free from grounds. Return to the coffee pot and repeat. Add the remaining cold water which perfects clearing. Place on the back of the stove for 10 minutes, and serve. Coffee made with egg has a rich flavor that egg alone can give. The only purpose in using the shell is to make use of the clearing qualities in the albumen which clings to the shell. If a small amount of coffee is to be made, use only half of the beaten egg and crushed shell, and reserve the other half for the next time. Larger quantities of coffee may be made successfully by using the proportions given in this recipe. Remember, that for those who like cream in their coffee, effort and expense in coffee making are wasted unless good, rich cream is furnished.

Jellyed Apples

1 dozen small firm apples 2 cups water
 2 cups sugar 1/4 cup red cinnamon drops

Make a sirup of the sugar and water colored with the cinnamon drops. Drop in the apples and simmer until they are transparent. Remove carefully from the sirup, place in individual dishes and pour the sirup around them. When thoroly chilled the sirup will jelly serve with whipped cream if desired.

Mrs. Fowler has prepared a leaflet on "Recipes for Covered Dish Luncheons." This includes some of the recipes suggested in the menu, and many others that will give you help if you are attending functions of this kind. Many of the dishes can be worked into the regular family meals. Send three two-cent stamps for the leaflet. Address Rachel Ann Neiswender, Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Utilize All Good Materials

THE HOME-DRESSMAKER will be keenly interested in these numbers, for they are ones that can be made easily and with little expense. The schoolgirl's frock can well be made from one



All patterns are 15 cents each, and the large Fashion Magazine is 15 cents unless ordered with a pattern, when it is 10 cents. Order from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

of mother's old ones, and a new little blouse will add freshness to the costume. Sonny's suit may also be of revamped material, or from pieces picked up bargain day from the remnant counter. The thrifty needle-woman can save many pennies by utilizing all the materials that are at hand. The nightie is after the new French mode, a bit shorter than those we have been accustomed to, perhaps, and made of flowered material. It is our first forecast of Spring fashions, and might be made up now to be worn when nights are warmer.

142—Boy's suit comes in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.
 146—Paris nightie comes in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.
 185—Suspender frock for girls comes in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

Down Valley View Farm Way

BY NELLE G. CALLAHAN

THE HOLIDAYS have passed, the thank-you notes for gifts have all been written—or have they? The New Year's resolutions have been made and broken, if history continues to repeat itself, and now, "We look upon a world unknown, on nothing we can call our own."

What a blizzard we have had! In one way, tho, it is a really good thing for the housewife, tho it may be a bit inconvenient for the workers out-of-doors. The extreme cold and deep snow have made me quite contented to remain indoors, and I have dispensed with several odd tasks that have hung over me like the sword of Damocles.

Two or three of my large braided rugs had been needing re-sewing, and they were not comfortably warm right now to hold on my lap, while I reinforced them with linen thread for another hard year's wear.

For about a month my ferns had been slowly drooping their fronds, and I discovered they were becoming covered with tiny lice known as aphids. These little pests live in the soil, and it is necessary to treat the soil around the plant as well as the plant itself. I'll be glad to tell how I turned the trick, and brought my ferns back to beauty. The method is too long to publish here.

During this cold weather we must be careful not to serve too many heavy meat and energy producing foods, forgetting to include plenty of salads, fruits and such foods in the menu. We are fond of lettuce, and it usually is included in most of our salads, either as an ingredient or as a garnish to be eaten.

We, in the family, have been enjoying a new book by Stuart Chase, "Prosperity—Fact or Myth." When the book came to me I thought, "Another attempt to cure the ills of society." But I read the introduction. It proved so fascinating that I read sixty pages before I could lay the book down and proceed to more pressing duties. Mr. Chase does not dictate. He simply states the case and leaves the reader thinking.

Kitchens Can Change

BY MRS. NELLE DAVIS

MY KITCHEN was gray and orange but I found the combination too somber. Everything could be changed but the linoleum. It was a block design in orange and black, so I built my new scheme around that. I chose peacock blue and orange for my new combination. It is lovely. Ceiling and walls are ivory. For the woodwork I mixed equal parts of ivory and peacock blue. The furniture is painted full strength peacock blue and the inside of the cupboards are orange. The curtains are made of a dotted swiss, plain white, made criss cross style with valances and tie backs of plain orange chintz. The effect is charming.

A woman confided to me that she had always dreamed of a lavender kitchen but she did not know what colors to combine with this one. Lavender and spring green are lovely together, using the green for the second color.

Did you ever wish for a bit of rosy-pink in your kitchen? If you did this is the combination for you: Mix half ivory and half tan for the walls. For the woodwork add just enough red to give the mixture a pinkish cast. For the furniture use full strength tan with enough red added to it to give a very rosy shade. Use this on the table and chairs, with bands of clear delft blue. Paint the cupboards with the blue on the outside, making the panels and trimmings of the tan and red, and paint the insides the rosiest pink you can get. For such a room, there should be no white in the curtains. Beige with blue ruffles would be a good choice.

I have found, that, with the help of a color chart I can mix my own paints. This is economy.

February Is a Party Month

Grown-ups and Children Like to Make Merry on Valentine's Day

BY PHYLLIS LEE

I am having a hearty party
in the heart of February.
Oh have a heart, and come my friend,
So our hearts can all make merry.
February fourteenth
Three to five p. m.

—Mary Myrth.

WHO COULD resist a hearty invitation? Especially if the invitations were written on gorgeous red hearts with lace paper trimming?

Have large red hearts and gold arrows decorating the entrance. "This Way to the Hearty Party" might be printed on a large heart and fastened to the door. You will want the rooms where the party is to be held to be gay. A profusion of red hearts, small, large and medium-sized, festooned around the room will be an attractive way to create the festive spirit. Red crepe paper heart aprons for the girls and red heart hats for the boys will make your small guests joyous.

A Hearty Hop will be an excellent way to start the party. It would be well to follow this with a more quiet game as A Hearty Hit. A Hearty Ha-Ha will make your guests merry and after this A Hearty Hunt will prove popular. You will just about have time for A Hearty Hurl before

refreshments are served. Prizes should be inexpensive and will be mysterious if concealed in a basket covered in red crepe paper. The prize winners may be allowed to choose their own prizes.

Your guests will want to find their own Valentine for their refreshment partner. If the refreshments are served in the diningroom, there should be a grand march with their newly found Valentine. Thin slices

of bread, cut heart shape and spread with red jam or jelly will be wholesome as well as attractive. A delicious fruit gelatin in a heart mould will surely please. Nothing could be better than Cupid lolly-pops for favors.

If you are planning a Valentine party, you'll want our leaflet which contains the directions for the games mentioned here, as well as other ideas for decorating and entertaining. Send three 2-cent stamps and the leaflet will be sent to you promptly. If you are planning other parties of any kind and need help, send a self-addressed envelope to Phyllis Lee, Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. We are glad to help.



Use Your Left-over Floss

BY RACHEL ANN NEISWENDER

AMONG my mother's most cherished possessions are two quilts that were made by my great-grandmother, and to follow in the steps of this ancestor, my mother has made two quilts which are to be given to



Model A

my children. Now I admire quilts, but I think I am going to turn my attention to samplers. They seem to me to be lovely things that we can enjoy in the present and pass on to our sons



Model B

and daughters when they are grown. Moreover, they are the only type of fancywork that appeals to me. They are easy to do, therefore taking little time, and not much artistic ability, since they come stamped in colors. And, thirdly, as a minister would say, they use up the left-over floss. I am offering you a few of these samplers and am hoping they appeal to you as they did to me. They will make lovely gifts for friends and cherished heirlooms for your children.

Dressed Up Dishes

PEOPLE like well dressed foods just as much as they do well dressed people. One application of this is to add a touch of color contrast to canned foods. For instance, the next time you cream canned peas, sprinkle chopped pimiento over the top; it will add to both appearance and flavor. For a hasty main-course dish, lightly



Model C

mix a can of corned beef with the contents of a can of vegetables for salad. Turn into a buttered casserole, pour canned tomato soup over it, and cover with a top of pie-crust pastry or mashed potatoes. Brown in a hot oven.

When dressing chickens, try a wire dishcloth for removing pinfeathers. This is a wonderful help. A chicken can be cleaned in about half the time with the use of one of these.

The price of these samplers are 50 cents each without floss. Order them from the Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Order A, B or C.

Praise be for Calumet's Double-Action..



What beautiful cake it makes!

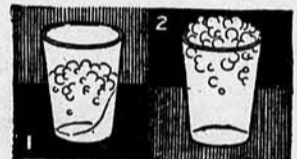
WHAT light cake . . . so fluffy and tender! And Calumet biscuits and muffins, too—they're wonderful! Baking success is *easy* when you've discovered Calumet—the Double-Acting Baking Powder.

Calumet's first action takes place in the mixing bowl. This gets the leavening properly started. Then, in the oven, the second action occurs—a new, full, steady rising that literally props up the batter until your cake is perfectly baked—even though you may not be able to regulate your oven temperature perfectly.

All baking powders are required by law to be made of pure, wholesome ingredients. But not all are alike in their action. Not all will give you equally fine results in your baking. Calumet is made of exactly the right ingredients in exactly the right proportions to produce perfect leavening action—Double-Action.

Bake a Calumet cake today. See for yourself why Calumet's Double-Action has made it the most popular baking powder in the world! Use only one level teaspoon of Calumet to a cup of sifted flour. This is the usual Calumet proportion for best results—a real economy too.

Send for the new, free Calumet Baking Book.



MAKE THIS TEST

Naturally, when baking, you can't see how Calumet's Double-Action works inside the dough or batter to make it rise. But, by making this simple demonstration with only baking powder and water in a glass, you can see clearly how baking powder acts—and how Calumet acts twice to make your baking better. Put two level teaspoons of Calumet into a glass, add two teaspoons of water, stir rapidly five times and remove the spoon. The tiny, fine bubbles will rise slowly, half filling the glass. This is Calumet's first action—the action that takes place in the mixing bowl when you add liquid to your dry ingredients. After the mixture has entirely stopped rising, stand the glass in a pan of hot water on the stove. In a moment a second rising will start and continue until the mixture reaches the top of the glass. This is Calumet's second action—the action that takes place in the heat of your oven.

Make this test. See Calumet's Double-Action which protects your baking from failure. © 1930 G. F. Corp.

CALUMET

The Double-Acting Baking Powder

C-K. F. 2-30



MARION JANE PARKER
c/o Calumet Baking Powder Company, (Inc.)
4100 Fillmore Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Please send me, free, a copy of the Calumet Baking Book.

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

Fill in completely—print name and address.

FREE



Puzzles for After-Supper Hours

I LIKE the Children's page. I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I have brown hair, blue eyes and medium complexion. I have six sisters and one brother. Their names are Robert, May, Nellie, Agnes, Myrtle, Hazel and Gladys. Robert and I have a cow and an all white calf. I have a black cat with a white tip on her tail. She has five little kittens. Cope, Colo. Roy Spencer.



THIS is Harry Finknoodle and he needs some one to draw in his face. He'll have to have eyes, a nose and a mouth, so take your pencil and see what a funny face you can give him.

Pussy Willow

"Oh dear," moaned Pussy Willow baby,
"It's true I'm wearing fur,
But I've no paws, nor claws to scratch with."
(No need of fearing her!)
"How silly 'tis to call me 'Pussy',
When I can't even purr!"
—Lillie G. McDowell.

Wants to Go to High School

For pets I have a dog named Lad-die, a large cat named Chub and a horse named Buddy. I have a sister and brother in high school. Their names are Mildred and Wayne. Mildred is 17 years old and Wayne is 15. I will be glad when I go to high school. I think it will be fun. But I will miss the farm. We raise hogs, chickens, turkeys, cows and horses.

stand take to taking
I you throw my

The words above make a sentence. Can you read it? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.

My daddy raises wheat, hay and corn. We also have apples and peaches. I like to play on the straw stacks. It is great sport. Cedaredge, Colo. Iris Goswick.

Likes to Ride Horseback

I am 8 years old and in the third grade. For pets I have two dogs, one cat and a pony named Trixie. I have two sisters and five brothers. My dogs' names are Bob and Totty. I have brown hair and eyes. I like to ride horseback. I enjoy the Children's page. Clyde Littig. Englewood, Kan.

How the Quail Babies Sleep

As soon as the quail babies are old enough to leave the nest and sleep with the covey or flock, they learn to gather in a close circle on the ground—tails together, heads out, like the spokes of a wheel, all ready to dash away at any sign of alarm. They never perch in trees.

The quail, or "Bob White," as he is called, is a nervous bird, made so no doubt by its many enemies which include wild beasts, dogs, men and birds such as the owls and hawks.

Mother Quail's nest always is built on the ground under some bunch of tall grass or tangled weeds and consists of only a few bits of hay or dry



grass. Here she puts from 10 to 15 little buff colored eggs speckled with brown and here the quail babies live, fed on insects, seeds and grains prepared by the mother, until they can look out for themselves.

When quail babies grow up their bodies are about 10 inches long, their feathers reddish-brown in color with mottled markings of a darker hue, their legs short and wings strong. They have two calls or whistles, the one best known being "Bob White! I'm Bob White." The other is a soft, liquid yodeling which the male bird uses to call the scattered flock together. The quail are one of the wisest known and best loved of our wild birds.

Twila Has Five Bantams

I am 8 years old and in the third grade. I go to Circleville school. My teacher's name is Miss Hogg. I live 3½ blocks from school. For pets I have one dog, three cats, two Hamburg chickens and five Bantams. I enjoy the girls' and boys' letters very much. Twila Murrel Edwards. Circleville, Kan.

Diamond Puzzle

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

1. A consonant; 2. A prefix; 3. A common type of food; 4. A grain; 5. Stands for 500.

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

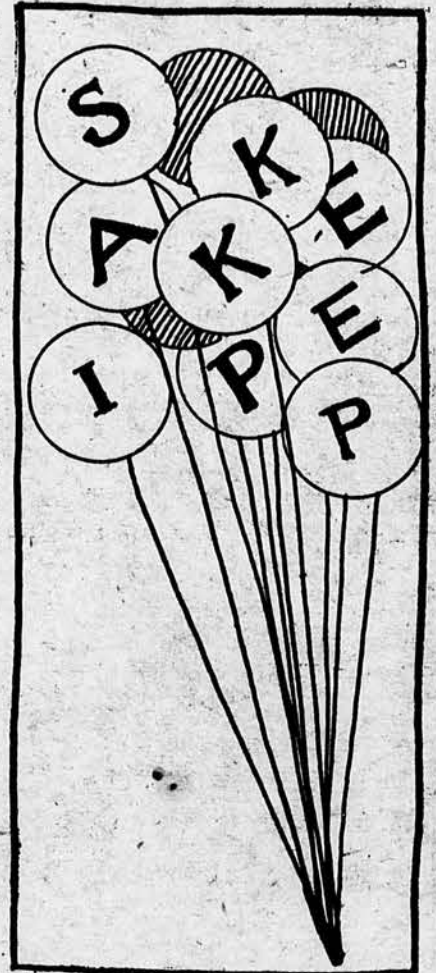
Ella Has a Shetland Pony

I am 9 years old. I like to go to school. I have 1½ miles to go to school. I am in the second grade. For pets I have a black Shetland pony. I call her Scoot. I can drive the cows with her. She will shake hands with

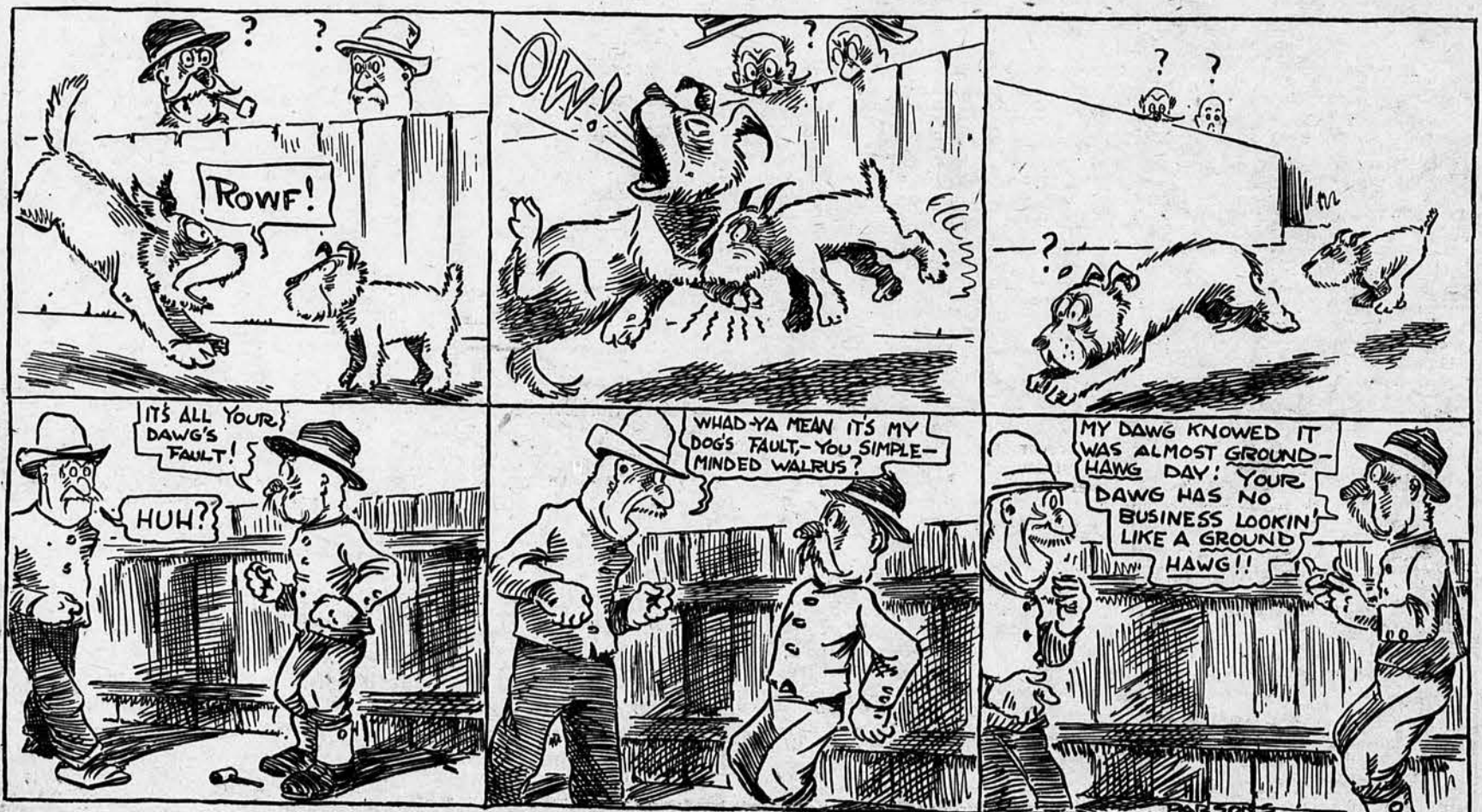
me. I also have a big black cat for a pet. He likes to sleep in the house. I call him Manny. I have three younger sisters. Julia goes to school with me. She is 7 years old. Nadine is 5 years old. Opal is the baby. She will be 4 years old July 28.

Ella Marie Crosson.
Scott City, Kan.

Balloon Puzzle

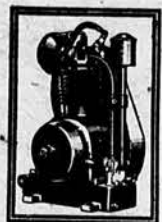


The letters on these balloons when put together in the right order, spell the name of a high mountain in this country. Can you tell which one it is? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.



The Hoovers—A Case of Mistaken Identity

Fast Washing Reliable Power



NO more hand rubbing of greasy overalls, heavy underwear, spreads. Six fin ABC oversize aluminum Agitator washes amazingly fast and clean even heaviest blankets without your help. Gently, too; safest of all for silks and lingers.

Swinging wringer (invented by ABC) has self-adjusting soft rolls that dry bulkier garments or smallest handkerchiefs without changing tension; can not break buttons.

And the beautiful two-tone flint-like ABC PORCELAIN is best material ever found for washer tubs. Everlasting. Smoother than any metal; positively prevents friction that wears out clothes in ordinary tubs.

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Starts at the press of a foot lever. 4-cycle principle (used in finest automobiles) saves on fuel, delivers more power, needs less oil than any other type. Years of steady, care-free service.

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WRITE for PRICES ON CATALOGS & LETTERHEADS
ARTISTS ENGRAVERS DEPT. M TOPEKA-WICHITA

Consumers Will Buy Eggs

(Continued from Page 3)

quate sanitation, proper feeding and care for the chicks. "A man has half his battle won when he can raise a bunch of chicks free from worms," Mr. Jones assured.

He now keeps a flock of 1,100 to 1,200. To do that he must hatch 2,000 to 2,300 chicks. That will give him 800 or more good type pullets. He has incubator capacity for 1,400 eggs and makes two hatches, about April 1 and April 21. "If we could we would have all of the chicks hatch about April 10," Mr. Jones explained, "to have them the same age. By April we are getting into better weather and it is about the right time to hatch so that the pullets will be well-developed for laying in September."

Feeding methods advised by the agricultural college are followed with grand success. "I have belonged to the Farm Bureau ever since it was organized in this county," Mr. Jones said, "and that organization and the college are largely responsible for the progress I have made with poultry." And, of course, we must add to this the fact that Mr. Jones was capable and willing to study and apply the things he learned. Incidentally, he is a member of the executive board of the Farm Bureau at present.

Five portable brooder houses provide good shelter for baby chicks on this farm. These have been pulled to new ground each season. Last year hail screen runs were used and proved so successful that most of this year's chicks will be started on them and be put on clean ground at about 6 weeks old. Of course, brooder houses are thoroughly scrubbed every year with boiling lye water. Sanitation and cleanliness are stressed in the Jones poultry program daily. Culls and cockerels are eliminated from the flock as early as possible because their room is much more desirable and valuable than their presence. This will be at about 7 or 8 weeks old and the birds will weigh about 1 1/4 pounds at that time, but the market-bird end of the business is only incidental.

High Egg Production

During this cold weather egg production is holding up well because provisions are made for just such conditions. We all know water is essential to egg production—and plenty of it. Mr. Jones has water piped into all of his laying houses and it is warmed by oil heaters for the poultry in cold weather. "Hens drink all the warm water they want," Mr. Jones said, "which helps explain why egg production doesn't slump. And right there we have one of the real labor-saving devices of the farm. I now can water the entire flock in 30 minutes instead of 2 hours. Another thing that has saved time is the use of baled straw. I can buy all I want readily, it requires less storage space, keeps better and I have it dry and right where I want it all the time, instead of trying to find a dry bunch to dig out of some stack. Grain is stored in every house to cut feeding work."

Two hog houses were remodeled into straw-loft laying houses, and in these the pullets find comfortable shelter. In addition, there are three shed-type houses. That provides a good chance for comparison of the two types of buildings, and Mr. Jones' reaction is exactly what you would expect. He finds the shed-type requires considerable more work and straw, and says anyone can be ahead in two or three years by changing to the straw lofts. His cost for changing over the hog houses was \$350, and he finds it has paid him. In this cost is included money spent for crushed rock and concrete floors. It probably will not be long until all of the laying houses on this farm can boast an upper deck of straw. Another thing Mr. Jones wants is electricity, so he can use lights in the laying houses about five months a year, and, of course, he will put them in his home, which then will be strictly modern.

So now we end as we began. There is no over-production of good eggs in Kansas. As proof of this we submit the record of Oscar Jones, whose wish now is to produce more and better eggs. He wants to increase his laying flock to 2,000 birds—or almost double what it is at present.



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

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By Lillian Eichler

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To be at ease is to be entirely unconscious of yourself. Such an accomplishment is possible only when you know the correct act and the correct time to do it. Protect yourself from embarrassment. This book will solve your social problems.

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What you don't need some other farmer does, and you may have just what the other fellow wants if he only knew where to get it. The cost is small and results big.

Who Wants to Talk Turkey?

If You Are Undecided About Your Club Plans,
Tell Your Troubles to the Manager

BY J. M. PARKS
Manager, The Capper Clubs



These Beautiful Bronze Turkeys Are a Part of the Farm Flock Which Mrs. Ethel Gardner of Wichita County Had Entered in the Capper Clubs Last Year

SINCE we indicated that there may be a turkey department in the Capper Clubs for 1930, several members have said they expect to enter, if such a division actually is added. Likely others may be interested in a turkey project, too, but have not sufficient information at hand to enable them to decide whether to attempt it.

Opinions are very much divided on the subject. Some experienced breeders contend that it is entirely too uncertain an undertaking for young club members. Others think that it will not be a difficult task to learn how to make a success of it.

We don't want to encourage folks to try this project unless the right kind of equipment can be secured. It is easy to see that if you allow your turkeys to roam at large, you will get into trouble with your neighbors, unless your farm is a big one. It is our opinion that, in the majority of instances, the plan most practical for club members is the one which requires turkeys to be kept in confinement. Of course, you are to be the judge as to which is best in your own case.

If you have a desire to learn more about the latter method, with the possible idea that you may use it in club work, we have a booklet which it will be well for you to read. One of the Capper Publications prepared for the use of its readers a bulletin called "Talking Turkey," by Dr. W. A. Billings of the Extension Division of the College of Agriculture, University of Minnesota. Dr. Billings tells in an interesting way all about the plan which he developed, and which has been tried out successfully by hundreds of farmers. After you read what he has to say, you'll be able to decide intelligently whether to undertake turkey raising. Then you will know just what equipment will give you a reasonable chance of success. Ask the club manager for a free copy.

We believe that there is a great future for turkey raising along the lines suggested by Mr. Billings. There

is a risk to run, to be sure, but the high price of turkeys around Thanksgiving time is sufficient proof that big profits are possible where one can cut the loss down as low as 10 or 20 per cent. Dr. Billings has proved that can be done by his method. We have not decided on the details for a turkey department, but it is likely that for the first year members should start with a comparatively small number of young turkeys.

There have been inquiries about a fat barrow contest for the Capper Clubs. We should like to know how many are interested in a project of this kind. If a number sufficient to stir up some real competition should undertake it, we may consider adding a department of that kind.

Clarence Peterson of Thomas county asked if a club member is permitted to enter stock which is not purebred. Our answer is: All breeding stock entered in the Capper Clubs must be purebred. Last year we permitted club members owning grade beef calves to compete for prizes. If a fat barrow department should be



Della Garrison of Norton County Says the Most Valuable Thing She Got Out of Club Work Last Year Was Experience. This Time She Will Try for Real Profits

The Capper Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas

J. M. Parks, Club Manager

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

I am interested in department checked:

Baby Chicks ☐ Gilt ☐ Small Pen ☐ Sow and Litter ☐ Farm Flock ☐
Dairy Calf (?) ☐ Turkey (?) ☐ Sheep (?) ☐ -Bee (?) ☐ Beef Calf ☐

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

Signed _____ Age _____

Approved _____ Parent or Guardian

Postoffice _____ R.F.D. _____ Date _____

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

Fill Out This Coupon and Send It to J. M. Parks in the Capper Building, Topeka, and Get a Start for Profits in 1930

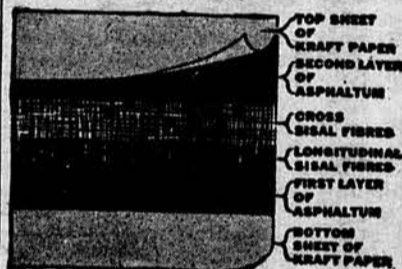
Be ready for spring with this low cost weatherproof covering—

NEXT time you're in town, get several rolls of Sisalkraft from your lumber dealer. You'll find that this tough waterproof paper keeps mud from being tracked over your rugs and floors in Spring thaws. Walking on it does not harm it; it can be rolled up and used elsewhere in place of expensive tarpaulins.

Sisalkraft is also ideal for lining brooder houses, hog houses, etc. Why waste good labor and time putting in flimsy paper when this sisal reinforced paper goes in the job without rips or tears. Furthermore, the protection is permanent; the asphalt layers do not dry out or melt. And you'll be surprised by its low cost, considering what it does.

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Get into your fields earlier. Work right through wet spots. Trip-O Scrapers attach easily without drilling; keep Farmall, 10-20, 15-30 spade lugs clean; avoid bad ruts; increase traction; save time, fuel, and repairs. SAFE AND SATISFACTORY. Ask for literature and lower prices. Dealers and Agents Wanted.

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LET US SHOW YOU HOW TO RAISE HEALTHIER HOGS

The easiest, most effective means is at your disposal with the aid of the Improved 3RD DEGREE System. Here is a tried and proved method that puts brood sows in condition to overcome or ward off disease and helps pigs grow faster and with less waste of feed.

The Improved **3RD DEGREE** System

J. B. Murray, of Missouri, writes: "Just can't afford to be without 3RD DEGREE. If given as directed to sows and pigs from weaning time on, they start right, never become stunted and pay all the way."

WRITE US TODAY

Thousands of farmers are using 3RD DEGREE. Their letters tell of the success they have had with this method. Write today for full details. Special 50-page hog raising manual sent free. Also free sample if you give number and condition of your hogs.

Brooklyn Veterinary School, Dep. E-35, Omaha, Neb.

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Without Investment

I want an ambitious, energetic man in every county to join me in the oil business. I'll make him my partner, furnish everything that's needed to do business and divide the profits 50-50 every week.

I have hundreds of men now with me on this basis — ready for a hundred more, part or full time. It's a chance of a lifetime. In this business you can make

\$50 TO \$100 A WEEK

Your Share of the Profits

Wengard, in Ohio, made \$430 for his share in one week. Montgomery, in Iowa, made \$216 the first week he started. Hundreds are making big money every month the year 'round. It's a great business. Everybody buys oil. You simply take orders on Long Credit Terms for nationally known lines—Cen-Pet-Motor Oils—Columbia Paints and Roofing. We ship direct from nearby warehouse and collect. Pay you every week.

Write Quick for this chance. Just say, "I am interested in your proposition," in a letter or on a postcard. Mail it and I'll send complete particulars by return mail. First applications get the preference. Act Now!

P. T. Webster, General Manager
Central Petroleum Co., Cleveland, Ohio

added, grade stock may be used there, too. It always has been the policy of the Capper Clubs, however, to run annual club advertisements offering for sale such breeding stock as club members may have on hand. We advertise that all such stock is purebred, and we don't think it is advisable to lower the standard set in the past. Let's keep the idea before the public that the Capper Clubs have the best of everything.

Whatever your problem, whether it be the selecting of a project or the arousing of club interest in your community, we welcome your call for assistance. The more you know about the Capper Clubs, the better you will like them. If you don't believe this, just ask us to put your name on the mailing list of the Capper Club News so you can learn what club members already are accomplishing and what they are planning for the rest of the year.

Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

Cold is said to be the absence of heat. If that is true we passed thru a period last week when the extreme point of exhaustion had been reached. The thermometers just about gave up trying to register and tried to crawl out at the bottom of the mercury columns. The records around here on the coldest morning ranged from 10 to 14 degrees below zero. In addition to the sharp cold a stiff wind was blowing from the north. The weather was so cold and threatening on Friday morning that school was called off until Monday. If one of the buses had gotten stuck in a snowdrift the children would nearly have frozen to death before they could have reached the fire.

This part of the state was unfortunate during the intense cold in not having a good blanket of snow. The West and East sections of the state have had more than their part of the snow this winter, but so far our allowance has been rather scant. A lot of the wheat this time was exposed to the hard freeze, and it is impossible to tell the amount of damage done. The ground is frozen to quite a depth. Several farmers have been short of stock water because the pipes were frozen and the windmills were broken and it was too cold to fix them. When one lays pipe it pays to put it deep enough so there is never any chance of it freezing. When we laid our pipes to carry the stock water to the barn we put them an average of 40 inches deep. So far we have never been bothered with frozen pipes.

We put in most of three days last week attending the State Farm Bureau meeting at Great Bend. Despite the bad weather there was a large crowd in attendance. The first night of the meeting was stunt night. Pawnee county was fortunate enough to win the first prize. Altho the stunt was for the county the entire group of characters was from our local community. The stunt was entitled "Snyder's Dream," and it was original, to say the least. The preparation and planning of the stunt was quite a lot of fun.

The high points of the meeting centered around the need and necessity for farm organization. It also was

pointed out that if the farmer expects any results from the efforts of the Federal Farm Board he must organize. The men on the Farm Board are students and experts in organization and know that nothing can be done unless there is organization thru which business can flow. Imagine trying to put over a big irrigation project without first building the ditches and leveling the ground so the water will reach the most distant points evenly! The finances are at the flood gate, but where are they to flow with no adequate farm organization? With only about 30 per cent of the 6 million farmers belonging to any farm organization it would be poor business to open the flood gate wide and release the entire source of finance to low where it will. Never before was the need for organization so evident as it is today.

The regular annual meeting of the local Farmers Elevator Company was held recently. A fair number of farmers was in attendance, but nothing like what should be represented at such a meeting. The report of the manager was one of the best that has been given for some time. For several years the local company has had several periods of bad luck, but this year a large block of debt was wiped off the ledger, and with another year as good as the last one the company will be sailing smoothly again. The oil and gas business was quite a source of income during the last year. The farmers' elevators of the country have saved many dollars to the farmers that would otherwise have gone into the pockets of the privately owned grain trade. In organization there is strength.

I wonder if anyone knows how large a capon will grow? The largest one we have ever heard of is a light Brahma capon owned by Doctor Chaney of Great Bend. The capon is 4 years old and weighs 38 pounds. Contests are in style; who owns the largest capon?

Poultry Now Makes Money

(Continued from Page 15)

also are a great help. They keep the birds comfortable and in condition to produce well. Obviously the houses are paying for themselves. And in addition the new arrangement of things concerning the flock is so handy that all of the layers can be cared for in about 20 minutes in the winter. Saving of time, labor and experiences with uncomfortable temperatures have cash values.

And here is something that indicates the importance of proper feed. The Pottorfs grind the mash. For two weeks during harvest last year the men were so busy that no mash was prepared. The flock promptly cut production of eggs from 300 a day to 135. But with the mash available again production went right back to normal. The 350 or more layers in the Pottorf flock never will want for attention.

Tells of the "Co-ops"

Farmers' Co-operative Marketing Associations in the United States, 1929, Circular, No. 94, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



Sows and Semi-Solid Buttermilk

Semi-Solid Buttermilk is the greatest aid in every step of hog raising.

Sows farrow easier and never suckle down when fed Semi-Solid Buttermilk. Many successful hog raisers are sure it helps them get more pigs to the litter. The pigs are big-boned, sturdy youngsters, ready to fight for their teats as soon as they hit the ground and better able to get out of the way of the mother.

Semi-Solid is the hog raisers friend in cases of scours, Necrotic Enteritis and in worming pigs.

Semi-Solid Buttermilk

Proves what it is, by what it does.

MORE
AND
LARGER
EGGS

Insure the
LIVABILITY of the
Chick before the egg is laid.

MORE
EGGS
THAT
HATCH

Eggs from flocks fed Semi-Solid Buttermilk show a higher rate of hatchability and a profitable increase in the livability of the chicks, because they are stronger and healthier. That is why so many hatcherymen demand eggs from flocks fed

Semi-Solid Buttermilk

Dr. W. C. Knox of Iowa State College says: "Milk can truly be said to be the foundation of good poultry feeding because it is palatable, highly digestible and rich in the qualities that most ordinary rations lack." Prof. A. W. Richardson's handbook on poultry: "The eggs from milk fed hens will hatch better and will produce better chicks."

[The mainstay of successful
poultrymen for seventeen years]

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MORE
CHICKS THAT
LIVE

LARGE
AND STURDY
CHICKS

NEARLY

Half a Billion Dollars

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Have Been Loaned by
The Federal Intermediate Credit Banks
SINCE 1923 TO

85 Farmers' Co-operative Marketing Associations
with a membership of more than **1,250,000 individuals**

THESE loans have been made upon warehouse receipts covering the following commodities to enable co-operatives to carry out their orderly marketing programs:

Wheat, barley, rye, flax, cotton, tobacco, wool, rice, broomcorn, red top and alfalfa seeds, evaporated milk, beans, cheese, olives and olive oil, canned and dried fruits, cold pack fruits, canned vegetables, hay, peanuts and other nuts, and honey.

The interest rate on these loans has averaged approximately 5%.

In addition these banks have discounted agricultural paper (farmers' notes) for agricultural credit corporations, for banks—both state and national—for livestock loan companies and other financial institutions amounting to more than \$400,000,000 including renewals. The Intermediate Credit Banks do not make loans directly to individuals.

The 12 Federal Intermediate Credit Banks
located at

Springfield, Mass.	New Orleans, La.	Wichita, Kan.
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The Fine, New, Strictly Modern Home in Which the Pottorf Family Now Lives in Pawnee County, Poultry Money Pays Household Expenses, Purchased New Curtains, Pays a Hired Girl, Personal Expenditures and Will Buy Many Things in the Future

Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N. A. McCune

THE late Doctor Steinmetz, known as the electrical wizard, said, a short time before he died, that the next advance of civilization was to be along the lines of the spiritual. Coming from a man of Steinmetz's type, this is surprising. But it shows that he realized that electrical appliances and all manner of machinery are not enough to satisfy the deep cravings of man. There must be something more, something deeper and more lasting.

Prayer is much written about these days. And I believe it is being practiced in a more wide and rational way than ever before. People are asking themselves why their prayers do not count more in their own lives, and they are asking others as to their experience in prayer. This is a good sign. We are learning, thru the study of psychology, how to apply our prayers, and how to direct them, as we did not a few years ago. At least the material is at our disposal, and it is our own fault if we do not use it.

Of the immediate effects of prayer there can be no doubt. We used to read books in the good old days, which told of remarkable answers to prayer. Today the books on prayer are of a different type, but no less emphatic as to what prayer does for soul and body. Here is an extract from a new book published in England, which I brought home with me,—"Psychology in the Service of the Soul."—Says the man who tells the story. "Overwork and a nervous breakdown had led to insomnia. Sleeplessness followed. Every night I went to bed worn out, worried and wakeful. A dozen times I would get up, turn on the light, walk about, go back to bed, but all in vain. I had been going on like this for nearly a year. I had tried everything, but I could not sleep. I was unable to read or work, and life was becoming an intolerable burden. I felt sometimes that reason was tottering, and to my horror, I had begun to think of suicide. One night, when I was desperate, I began to pray. I told Jesus that I had heard that he helped men when they were in their last gasp, and I was pretty nearly finished. I told him the whole story—all I had gone thru. I told Him I could not stand it much longer, and I begged him to come to my help. Then I turned over and slept peacefully for 3 hours. Since then, I have prayed every night, and every night I sleep, good refreshing sleep, for 5 or 6 hours. I just tell Jesus all about my worries and turn them over to him."

"Did you tell your doctors?" this gentleman was asked. "I told the best two of the bunch, and they both said there was nothing abnormal or mysterious about my experience. It was what they would expect. One of them, a great nerve specialist, declared that

if all of his patients would pray every night when they went to bed he would be a poor man, for he would hear very little from the victims of insomnia."

Doctor Hyslop, of the famous Bethlehem Mental Hospital, London, declares, "As one whose concern has been with the suffering of the human mind, I believe that of all the hygienic measures to counteract depression of spirits and all the miserable results of a distracted mind, I would undoubtedly give first place to the simple habit of prayer." This is what I mean when I say that the modern books on prayer are somewhat different from the old ones, because these recent books relate many instances of help and healing to body and spirit.

Here is the way Glenn Clark, a well-known athletic coach, has arranged the 23d Psalm, as a prayer,—

First Phase

The Lord is my shepherd.

Second Phase

I shall not want.
He maketh me to lie down in green pastures.
He leadeth me beside the still waters.
He restoreth my soul.
He leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for His name's sake.
(Yea, though I walk thru the valley of the shadow of death)
I will fear no evil.
For Thou art with me. Thy rod and thy staff they comfort me.
Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of my enemies.
Thou anointest my head with oil. My cup runneth over.

Third Phase

Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life.
And I shall dwell in the house of the Lord forever.

Lesson for February 2—Putting First Things First. Matt. 6:1-34.
Golden Text—Matt. 6:33.

Machinery Care Pays

BY JOHN S. GLASS
Manhattan, Kansas

To be a successful tractor operator one must be more than just a driver. The driver must be a tractor "overhauler" as well. Many of the 10,000 tractors put to work in the last two years have gone into the hands of owners who have had no experience with such equipment. Farmers who have new tractors that have served 50 or 60 days this year will find it time well spent to grind the valves and clean the carbon out of the cylinders and cylinder head.

New tractors that have been used 100 days or more will, in many cases, need some connecting rod bearing adjustment. A rather careful inspection is recommended even if there has been no noticeable indication of loose bearings. The removal of one paper shim may be all that is needed. If mechanical equipment is made to pay the operator it is important that adjustments be made as soon as needed. Careful inspection at regular intervals is good business.

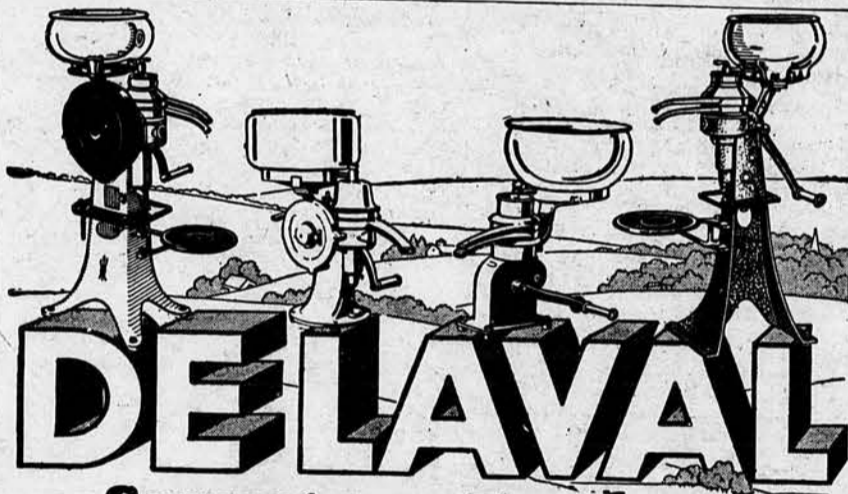


Fine radio sets are designed to use these famous tubes

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says: "We determine the performance of all of our receiving sets by using RCA Radiotrons. That is because they materially enhance the reception of our instruments. We urge our dealers to recommend them for initial equipment and for replacement."

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Separators—For Every Need and Purse

DE LAVAL is the world's largest manufacturer of cream separators—has been at it longer, has had more experience, and knows more about making and servicing separators than any other organization.

That's why there are about as many De Laval separators in use the world over as all other makes combined. Experts the world over recommend and use De Laval for greater skimming efficiency, convenience and reliability of operation, and longer life.

When you get a separator, get a De Laval and you will have the best—there is a size and style for every need and purse.

There are four lines of De Laval Farm or Dairy Size Separators:

Golden Series—The world's best separators. The most completely and conveniently equipped, cleanest skimming, easiest running and most durable. Finished in beautiful and durable gold and black. Seven sizes, from 200 to 1350 lbs. capacity. Prices from \$62.50 to \$300.00—hand, belt or motor drive.

Utility Series—Exactly the same as the Golden Series in construction and separating efficiency, but lacking several features. Sold at lower prices. Three sizes, 350 to 750 lbs. capacity. Prices \$79.50 to \$107.25.

Junior Series—A new quality line of smaller separators for the one to three cow owner. Most efficient and durable. Finished in royal blue. Three sizes, 150, 225 and 300 lbs. capacity. Prices \$40.00, \$47.50 and \$52.50.

Europa Series—Another line of still lower price, small, European-made De Laval Separators. Finished in red. Four sizes, 150 to 400 lbs. capacity. Prices \$30.00 to \$45.00.

Sold on easy terms or monthly installments. Prices slightly higher on the Pacific Coast.
See your De Laval dealer or send coupon to nearest De Laval office.

SEND COUPON

The De Laval Separator Co., Dept. 4261
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I would like full information on the following De Laval Separators (check which):
☐ Golden Series ☐ Junior Series
☐ Utility Series ☐ Europa Series
☐ De Laval Milk

I milk.....cows.

Name.....

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



County Libraries Have Found a Way to Bring Good Books to the Farm Home

BY D. M. HARMON

THE typical county library is established by vote of the people and is supported by a tax, which usually amounts to about a dollar a year per capita. Kansas has a law, passed by the legislature in 1921, which provides for the establishment of such a county library. This law enables people from rural communities and small towns to have a library service for less than the usual price of one new book.

The County Library System

However, Kansas is not making the most of her opportunities, which is shown by the fact that there are 24 counties which have no libraries at all. In some parts of the country the word "county-library" is interpreted to mean, "giving the best free public library service to every man, woman and child in the county," and with this interpretation service is really given. In Vanderburgh county, Indiana, service is given in this way: A central collection of county library books is kept in the county department of a nearby town public library. In charge of the county library, working under the general supervision of the city library, is someone trained in library work. From this central collection, smaller collections of books are sent out to stations all over the county to the places where the people of the county frequently gather. The books in each collection are changed often, so that there is always plenty of new reading material, both books and magazines, within a short distance of most of the homes in the county.

Used by Entire Community

This county has a book automobile, with glass doors opening on shelves that run along the sides of the truck. A definite schedule is followed, so that the storekeeper and the teachers and the other people in charge of the library stations will know when to expect the librarian, with her supply of about 650 books and an ample supply of magazines.

This is what their librarian says about the travels of the book automobile:

"In every county school there is a deposit station, operated under the supervision of the principal or teacher. When the book wagon draws up the teachers and children swarm around it, choosing from its shelves those books not in the library deposit on the school shelves. The same performance goes on at community houses, country stores or at the station in a private home. From the homes, families appear, often bearing bushel baskets full of books which may have made the rounds of the neighborhood. Because the book wagon cannot cover even the

small county every week there is much passing around of popular favorites. Rarely is a book lost or injured."

Taking Books to Farmers

In Maryland, we find the first rural librarian in the United States to carry books direct to farm homes. Twenty-four years ago, Josh Thomas, a native of that part of the country, with his high-wheeled wagon, astonished the people by lending them books free. It didn't sound reasonable, but they borrowed just the same, and when he came back next time they wanted other books. Josh Thomas and his wagon are gone, but the idea which they represented has spread thruout the country. The idea is simply this "take the books to the farmer rather than ask the farmers to come to the books." The cheapest and most practical means of doing this is the county library, and it is being established in more counties in the United States every year. A county library is a system rather than a building in the county seat. Its headquarters may be housed in a rented room, in an empty store, or in a regular library building. But the really important part of the library is out in the country. There are deposit stations which are located in postoffices, stores, farm homes, filling stations, rural schools, elevators, or in almost any other place convenient to farm borrowers.

Children Buy a Book Truck

Even a territory without great resources can have a county library. An example is in Hyde county, in South Dakota. Here is an area that consists of unfenced grazing land. It has only 584 farms, a county seat town of 750, a village of 150, and only 4,000 population all told. But its farm folk have access to 4,200 books in the county library system in addition to an almost unlimited number which the library can borrow for them elsewhere if desired.

Many ingenious ways have been found for providing local book service for farmers in various communities over the country. In Tompkins county, New York, school children helped buy the book truck; in Guilford county, North Carolina, dog taxes did it, and in Missoula county, Montana, a box car was fitted up as a library and followed copper miners and lumbermen into the mountains, lending 20,000 books in one year. The "Bookmobile," as the library on a truck bed has been called, has been greeted with great enthusiasm wherever it has gone.

A little booklet "How to Organize a County Library Campaign" may be obtained free by writing to the Capper Book Service.

Books for Your Home Library

MANY books one wants to read, but many more he wants in his home library to read again and again. The Modern Library makes it possible for you to have them. A series of the best books of recent time. Each volume is Hand Bound in Limp Croft Cloth, with stained top, and is stamped and decorated in Genuine Gold. They can be purchased thru Capper Book Service, postpaid. Remit the price listed and your order will be taken care of promptly.

Camille, by Alexander Dumas	95c
Candide, by Voltaire	95c
The Mayor of Casterbridge, by Thomas Hardy	95c
The Ordeal of Richard Feverel, by George Meredith	95c
Philosophy of William James	95c
The Scarlet Letter, by Hawthorne	95c
The Way of All Flesh, by Samuel Butler	95c
Irish Fairy and Folk Tales, by W. B. Yeats	95c
Walt Whitman—Poems	95c
Ancient Man, by Henrik W. Van Loon	95c

Capper Book Service, Topeka, Kansas

Before the Blizzard Struck the Schoolhouse

A Bell System Advertisement

TWENTY PUPILS were gathered one mid-winter afternoon in a little white schoolhouse in the prairie country of North Dakota. At half-past three there was a general ring on the telephone. Answering it, the teacher learned from the operator that a severe blizzard, moving at the rate of sixty miles an hour, was reported from a town fifty miles away. The families of a number of the pupils received this same telephone warning, and within ten minutes enough teams were at the schoolhouse to take all the children home in safety.

The teacher then fixed her fire, and was able to reach her boarding place before the blinding snow and wind isolated every building in the countryside.

The telephone renders valuable aid in any emergency—in cases of accident, sickness and fire. Whenever there is livestock, hay or grain to be bought or sold, the telephone gives profitable assistance in arranging the most advantageous terms. It is always ready to run errands, bring spare parts for broken machinery, or keep families and friends in closer contact.

The modern farm home has a telephone that gives service, rain or shine.



To Thriftville and Comfort

After you read your Mail & Breeze, hand it to a neighbor who is not a subscriber. He, as well as you, can profit by the experience of others engaged in similar work.

Here's Farm Relief from High Seed Prices!

Earl E. May

FOR years I have felt that the old method of getting farm seed from producer to planter was too costly. There were too many middle-men making a fat profit. You were paying for seed that contained too much dirt and weeds. What was needed was a plan whereby you could get HONEST SEED AT HONEST PRICES. I set out to work out a plan and succeeded! My plan of selling will save thousands of dollars to the farmers of the middlewest this spring.

Send For Free Catalog Describing "The Mayworth Seed System."

When you read my plan of selling seed, you'll understand why I am able to offer GUARANTEED farm seeds at lower prices than competitors who are operating under the old system.

You will be amazed at the LOW PRICES quoted in this catalog on fine Grimm from Montana and Utah; hardy Alfalfas from Dakotas, Montana, Utah, Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado; Red Clover, mixtures and all other farm seeds from the best producing sections of the country.

Send the coupon for your FREE copy right now. I want you to know about my money-saving Plan of selling HONEST SEEDS AT HONEST PRICES.

ALFALFA
Northwestern Hardy
Re-cleaned 6 times
for sowing. ONLY **\$11.70 Bu.**

RED CLOVER
\$11.40 Practical Hardy seed
bought direct and
Bu. sold direct.

SWEET CLOVER
White Blossom Un-
hulled Sweet Clover,
direct from producing
section. **\$1.90 Bu.**

SWEET CLOVER
\$4.80 Hulled and scarified
White Blossom at lowest
price for sound, sturdy
good dependable seed.

Earl E. May Seed & Nursery Co., Shenandoah, Iowa, Dept. 38
Dear Friend Earl:—Yes! I want your catalog of Farm Seeds at lowest prices.

Name _____
Address _____

EARL E. MAY SEED & NURSERY CO.
DEPT. 38 SHENANDOAH, IA.

DOUBLE WEEKLY INDEMNITY FOR HOSPITAL CASES

DEATH BY ACCIDENT \$1000
TOTAL DISABILITY \$1000 A WEEK

LOSS OF ONE EYE \$250
PARTIAL DISABILITY \$250 A WEEK

LOSS OF BOTH EYES \$1000
LOSS OF ONE HAND \$500

LOSS OF ONE FOOT \$300
LOSS OF BOTH HANDS \$1000

LOSS OF BOTH FEET \$1000
LOSS OF HAND AND FOOT \$1000

ALL THIS FOR 2c A DAY

Farm Accidents are increasing! Every year, now, 1 farmer in 8 is seriously injured. Many are KILLED! More accidents occur now than ever before. Newspapers are full of it. YOU are not immune. YOU may be NEXT! Any day, now, a fall, cut, kick, injury by auto or machinery may lay you low. Then, what? Bills for doctors, hospital and extra help will pile up. AVOID THIS COST!

Make the Woodmen Accident responsible. Costs only 2c a day. Protects you up to \$1,000. In 40 years we have saved Woodmen Accident policy holders over \$7,000,000. Not a fraternal company. Not connected with any fraternal order.

STUDY THE ABOVE CHART! Write for all the facts! Read what policy holders say. Learn of the little cost—big rewards. Claims paid promptly. Act NOW! It's dangerous to delay. Mail coupon TODAY!

Woodmen Accident Company of Lincoln, Nebr.

WOODMEN ACCIDENT CO.
Lincoln, Nebr. Dept. B-22

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

Name _____
Occupation _____
P.O. _____
State _____ R. F. D. _____

Share Its Prosperity! Western South Dakota Rich Land—Low Prices—Easy Terms

High quality lands, virgin or cultivated, available at low prices and on easy terms in Western South Dakota, in localities served by The Milwaukee Road. The entire territory is improved with roads, schools, churches and railroads, and enjoys a friendly neighborhood spirit. Its record is good for production of non-perishable crops of wide demand, and climatic conditions are favorable to comfortable family life; also for development of livestock.

Surface of this territory varies from large level areas or slightly rolling lands—suitable either for tractor or horse power farming—to rough or hilly lands, ideal for grazing. Prices vary according to location and quality, ranging from \$5.00 to \$25.00 per acre for unimproved, and from \$15.00 to \$40.00 per acre for improved lands.

Real opportunities exist in this South Dakota region for men seeking to engage in grain, diversified or stock farming. Corn, wheat, flax, oats, barley, alfalfa, sweet clover, vegetables and small fruits profitably grown. Production of alfalfa seed extensive. Horses, cattle and sheep thrive on the nutritious, native South Dakota grasses. Poultry, hog and dairying industries are successfully carried on and are rapidly increasing.

Residents of this section also have easy access to the scenic, fishing and hunting advantages of the Black Hills. The Milwaukee Road seeks to aid qualified settlers; to protect them against unfair statements about conditions; to help secure maximum land values for prices paid; to advise before and after locating. Write for illustrated booklets and detailed information. Ask questions. All answers cheerfully and carefully given. Reliable information on all parts of this territory. Low Homeseeker fares every Tuesday. R. W. Reynolds, Commissioner, The Milwaukee Road, 940-H, Union Station, Chicago.



TANK HEATER
BURNS OIL

Fits any tank. Burns 14 to 18 hours on one gallon of kerosene. No smoke, no odor, no noise. Guaranteed. Write for literature. The Tank Heater Co., 101 N. 1st St., Minneapolis, Minn.

Farm Crops and Markets

Livestock in Kansas Has Done Remarkably Well During the Cold Weather

LIVESTOCK has done better in Kansas during the cold weather than one would normally expect. The animals have required a great deal of feed and bedding, and some troubles have developed over the water supply, but that is to be expected in zero temperatures. Winter wheat is mostly in good condition under its blanket of snow. The seed corn in Kansas this year is poor, judging from germination tests.

"Seed corn in Kansas is the poorest in years. Test before planting," is the substance of an official bulletin issued recently by J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. "Heavy losses from poor stands are inevitable next spring unless the precautionary measure of testing seed corn is generally adopted. Germination of Kansas seed corn is the lowest in nine years. This is the report of J. W. Zahnley, director of the board's seed laboratory, based on tests just completed. Two hundred samples from 12 counties widely distributed over the eastern half of the state show an average germination of only 82 per cent. This is the lowest average since 1922, and is more than 10 per cent lower than the average for 1922 to 1930. Tests this year show a germination of 3.2 per cent below the tests for 1928, the next poorest seed corn year since 1921. As samples tested are from county corn contests and represent seed raised by the most progressive farmers, it is safe to say that those samples are above the average."

"Seed corn should germinate at least 90 per cent and is not regarded as very good unless it averages 95 per cent or above. Very little seed this year will approach this standard. Forty-five per cent of the samples this year have tested below 90 per cent, and nearly three-fourths are below 85 per cent. The large proportion of unusually poor seed this year is due mainly to the exceptionally cold weather about the middle of November. A large part of the Corn Belt experienced temperatures around zero nearly two weeks before Thanksgiving. This had been preceded in many sections by frequent rains and weather generally unfavorable for drying. Corn which contains a high percentage of moisture is seriously damaged by heavy freezes. Seed corn which was selected in the field and properly dried before the first heavy freeze usually gives high germination."

"Conditions vary widely in different counties where there was notable differences in weather conditions. Twenty-eight samples were tested from one county which had much rainy weather in the fall and unfavorable weather for the corn to dry out. The average germination from that county was only 60 per cent, and more than half germinated below 70 per cent. It is safe to say that in such sections from one-half to three-fourths of the seed corn selected after the cold weather set in will be unsatisfactory if not entirely unfit for planting. All seed corn this year should be tested for germination before planting. A very high percentage of failures is bound to result from planting untested seed this spring. Seed testing is especially important when the seed is of doubtful viability. In order to obtain authentic tests of seed it is urged that samples be sent to the State Seed Laboratory, Manhattan, Kan., where tests will be made promptly and without charge."

"Samples should consist of at least 400 seeds and should represent a fair average of the lot to be tested."

Barton—We have had considerable snow and some very cold weather; very little farm work has been done recently. The cattle in this community were tested for tuberculosis a few days ago. Wheat, \$1.04; corn, 70c; butterfat, 25c; eggs, 33c. Alice Everett.

Butler—We have been having some real winter weather. Corn is fairly satisfactory. Wheat is small. Kafir is "turning out" quite well. Good prices are being paid at public sales. Wheat, \$1.05; oats, 45c; corn, 70c; eggs, 32c; cream, 30c. Jacob Dieck.

Cheyenne—We have had a great deal of real winter recently, with some snow and temperatures as low as 28 degrees below zero, the lowest in 17 years. Livestock is doing well, and there is plenty of feed. Good prices are being paid at public sales. Wheat, still on an upward trend. Corn, 65c. F. M. Hurlock.

Cloud—Several inches of heavy snow, which did not drift, provides good protection for growing wheat and will later supply surface water for stock. Corn is all husked, and a small percentage of it is selling on the local market at 65c a bushel. There is a big demand for farms to rent, but not so many are changing hands as usual. There is a limited number of sheep in the county, most of which are being sold on the local markets. W. H. Plumly.

Dickinson—We have had a great deal of snow and cold weather recently. The fields have a good covering of snow; east and west roads are drifted badly. The weather is hard on stock, and the animals require a great deal of feed. No field work has been done lately; farmers do well if they keep the chores done and also keep warm. F. M. Lorson.

Ellis—We are still having "below zero" weather, with very little snow covering the ground; it is likely that the wheat has been injured somewhat. One night the temperature was 17 degrees below zero, but the wheat is doing well, and there is plenty of feed. The animals are losing weight. Very little wheat is being moved to market; most of it is out of the farmer's hands. Wheat, \$1; corn, 65c; shorts, \$1.75; eggs, 33c; butterfat, 25c. C. F. Erbert.

Ford—We are having a great deal of snow and the weather is cold. There is still some corn to be gathered. Farmers differ in their opinion as to the damage done to wheat by the cold weather. Snow was of the "dry" type, and did not make much moisture. Coal bins are getting low! Wheat, \$1.02; corn, 70c; eggs, 30c; butter, 25c; cream, 25c. John Zurbuchen.

Hamilton—Farm work has been very much at a standstill recently, on account of the cold weather. Livestock has been suffering to some extent. Wheat has only a light covering of snow. Several farm equipment demonstrations were held here recently, and they were well attended. Earl L. Hinden.

Harvey—We have been having a great deal of cold weather; the temperature was 18 degrees below zero one morning. Livestock requires a great deal of care and feed during such weather. Wheat, \$1; oats, 45c; corn, 70c; butter, 40c; eggs, 30c; jackrabbits, 8c. H. W. Prouty.

Jackson—Temperatures are near zero, and roads are drifted with snow. Much road work is being done. Livestock has been suffering some because of a lack of water and shelter. Eggs, 32c; hens, 17c; potatoes, \$2.20. Nancy Edwards.

Labette—We have had the coldest January on record. Snow is 1 foot deep, and is drifted badly in the east and west roads. There is

plenty of unemployed labor in the towns. Cream, 31c; wheat, \$1.08; bran, \$1.40. J. N. McLane.

Marshall—The weather has been very cold—temperatures have been as low as 22 degrees below zero. Cream prices are still low, and farmers declare that they are going to quit milking and let the calves run with the cows. Personally, I believe that this is a splendid time to get into the dairy business. Hogs, \$9.50; cream, 28c; eggs, 30c; wheat, \$1; corn, 68c. J. D. Stoss.

Montgomery—Corn husking was nearly completed before the stormy weather came, but much of the corn was soft. Sleet followed by several snows cover the county. Farmers are cutting timber, and some are using natural gas for fuel have encountered some brief periods when the supply was inadequate. A good many school house farm meetings are being held over the county by the farm bureau. Roads are dangerous; many cars have been injured by skidding. Eggs, 30c and 35c; butterfat, 25c; heavy hens, 20c; hides, 6c. Walter Todd.

Neosho—Wheat has been well protected by a generous snow during the cold weather, which has been of great benefit to the crop. Very little corn from the crop of 1929 is going to market; it is being taken by the feeders and other local buyers. The severe cold weather and poultry are in excellent condition, and egg production is increasing. No public sales are being held. Roads are somewhat slippery. Wheat, \$1; corn, 65c; kafir, 60c; shorts, \$2.05; bran, \$1.45; hens, 20c; eggs, 32c; butterfat, 25c. James D. McHenry.

Osage—We have been having a considerable amount of zero weather and a great deal of snow. But the cattle mostly have adequate shelter, and are doing well. Most of the corn is being sold to feeders, at from 70c to 80c a bushel. A lime and legume school was held here recently by the farm bureau. Roads are in good condition after the snow is removed. James M. Farr.

Republic—The weather has been very cold recently, with temperatures as low as 12 degrees below zero. Such weather is hard on both the folks and livestock. There is still plenty of feed. Farm sales are numerous. Butterfat, 25c; eggs, 27c, 30c and 33c; wheat, \$1.04; corn, 62c. Mrs. Chester Woodka.

Rice—We have had an unusual amount of snow and cold weather, with temperatures at zero or below most of the time. Farmers have been taking advantage of the snow to hunt rabbits, which are plentiful. Not much farm work has been done. Some real estate is changing hands. Work in the oil fields is quiet, due to the unfavorable weather. Wheat, 98c; eggs, 31c; cream, 25c; hens, 20c. Mrs. E. J. Kilian.

Roos—Temperatures have been as low as 18 degrees below zero. Corn husking is not yet finished. Farmers have been harvesting the ice crop. Corn, 67c; wheat, \$1; bran, \$1.50; eggs, 27c; cream, 25c. C. O. Thomas.

Scott—This county has had a great deal of cold weather, with temperatures down to 16 degrees below zero. Some farmers believe that the wheat has been injured somewhat, due to the fact that the roots were more or less exposed—the ground cracked badly this winter. Roads are in good condition. Very little farm work is being done, except chores. Ernie Neuschwander.

Stevens—We have had a great deal of snow recently, and temperatures as low as 14 degrees below zero. Livestock is doing well. Very few public sales are being held. There is plenty of farm labor. Cream, 25c; hens, 21c; wheat, \$1.05; corn, 70c. Monroe Traver.

Sumner—We have had a great deal of snow and cold weather, which has been hard on stock. Roads are blocked, and it is difficult for farmers to get to town. Wheat is in poor condition, as it "got off" to a poor start last fall. There is plenty of farm labor. Wheat, \$1.06; oats, 55c; corn, 80c; eggs, 38c; butterfat, 30c; potatoes, \$2. E. L. Stocking.

Wallace—The weather has been very cold, with but little snow. Most of the corn has been eaten and shelling is in progress. Livestock is in good condition. Everett Hughes.

"A Blushing Bride"

They tell of the blushing bride
Who to the altar goes
Down the aisles of the church
Between the friend-filled rows.
There's Billy whom she's motored with,
There's Bob with whom she swam;
There's Jack—she used to golf with him—
And Steve who called her "lamb."
There's Ted, the football man she owned,
And Don of tennis days;
There's Herbert, too, and blond Eugene;
They took her to the plays.
And there is Harry, high school beau
With whom she used to mush;
No wonder she's a blushing bride,
Ye gods! She ought to blush!

Enuf is Enuf

The Carrs had recently had their sixth baby. Mrs. Carr, who was the wife of a trainman, was going down the street when Mrs. Flynn called to her, "Oh, Mrs. Carr, congratulations. I hear ye have a new baby."
"Yis," said Mrs. Carr, "an' I hope it's the caboose."

Man's Eternal Ego

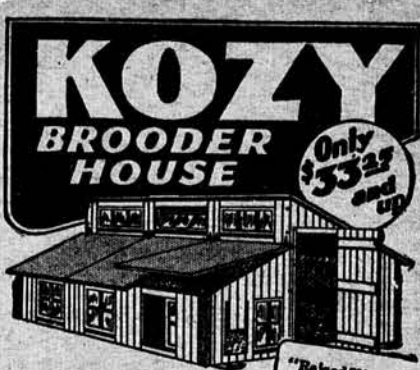
The doctor answered the 'phone. Turning to his wife he said, "Quick, get me my satchel. The man says he cannot live without me."
"Just a minute," said his wife who had picked up the receiver, "that call is for daughter."

No, You Do It

Rev. and Mrs. G. C. Bidwell and children of (find out where) are visiting Mrs. Bidwell's father, J. L. Boggs.—Little Rock (Ark.) paper.

Get This Straight

Banality, not immortality, is what threatens the movies.—San Francisco Chronicle.



KOZY BROODER HOUSE

Only \$3.25 and up

Amazing Value! Soon Repays Its Low Price! GUARANTEED!

KOZY helps you make twice the poultry profits with less than half the world's thousands of owners will tell you.

REMARKABLE DESIGN! Easy to heat, ventilate and clean. Ready-built of better, heavier, more durable lumber than any other. Best "clear" 4-inch fir flooring throughout. Never warps, shrinks or causes cracks. Floor is crooked, slatted, surfaced roofing. Many windows admit abundant sunlight. Drives out vermin. Perfect ventilation without drafts by opening upper window and front roof.

SAVES WORK! Easier to tend 400 chicks in KOZY than 40 chicks with hens. Everything under one roof. Protects chicks from prowling animals, rain, etc.

MAKES BIG MONEY! Stops loss-chicks thrive. Enables you to start months earlier despite cold and storm. Often makes \$-lb. broilers in 8 weeks. Early young roosters, alone, usually pay for the house the first year. Early laying pullets bring you big profits all winter.

GUARANTEED! There's no risk in ordering a KOZY. Your money back if you are not thoroughly pleased in every way.

LOW PRICED! As low as \$3.25. Less than you'd afford to build. We buy trainloads of lumber direct from big mills at lowest wholesale prices. Manufacture in huge quantities. Saves you money.

FREE Book and Prices WRITE! Big free, new book shows how you can make more poultry profits, easy, fast, with KOZY. Houses for Poultry, Hens, etc. Send NOW! No salesman will call. Write NOW!

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Dept. F-23, Exira, Iowa
Please send, free and postpaid, copy of KOZY catalog and new, low prices.
Name _____
Town _____
State _____ R. F. D. _____



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For FARMALL Type of Tractor

"Greatest listed corn cultivator" say users. Many exclusive features. Cultivates 2 rows, side by side. Follows 1-row or 2-row lister perfectly. Durable gangs replace wheels, carry the weight and hug the furrows closely. Cultivating gangs float independently of each other. One or both may be locked rigidly to the frame. Convenient single-lever control of new improved type controls depth of cultivation, raises and lowers cultivating gangs. Hitch is designed so the tractor-pull forces the discs into the ground insuring easy penetration.

WRITE! Send name NOW for copy of Free Booklet with complete details. A card will do. Don't delay. Send N-O-W!

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\$20 for Your Old Separator

Regardless of Age Make or Condition

Write for Trade Offer

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

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Send for free catalog telling all about the NEW Melotte Separator with its many wonderful NEW features. Write at once for Big New Special Offer.

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E. J. Melotte, 2448 Prince Street, Berkeley, Calif.

NEW LOW MODEL MELOTTE

These Hens Have Done Well

Records for 18 Years Show Purebred Layers Will Respond to Good Care

BY G. E. FERRIS

IF YOU had kept records on an average farm flock of 300 hens since 1912, what would you expect a study of these records to reveal? Mrs. U. E. Shoffner raises English Tom Barron Leghorns on the Shoffner farm northwest of Chapman, and has kept records the last 18 years. The two outstanding facts her records have disclosed are that a purebred laying flock is most profitable and that there is a direct relation between the profits and the care given chickens.

For the 18-year period her flock has averaged about 300 hens. In 1912 her gross poultry raising receipts were \$326.97; \$314.55 in 1913, \$280.41 in 1914, \$172.22 in 1915 and \$203.67 in 1916. She sold her mixed hens in 1917 and introduced the purebred Leghorn strain, giving her new hens better care. The figures from then, not counting the eggs and poultry for home use, are: \$403.10 in 1917, \$529.94 in 1918, \$556.21 in 1919, \$901.54 in 1920, \$448.84 in 1921, \$184.57 in 1922, \$510.89 in 1923, \$577.26 in 1924, \$719.45 in 1925, \$1,047.60 in 1926, \$826.52 in 1927, \$1,163.94 in 1928 and \$1,109.61 in 1929. Receipts from the purebred strain given better care makes one wonder why there still are to be found mixed flocks poorly cared for on farms where chickens regularly are counted upon to help pay the bills. Mrs. Shoffner says the receipts for 1922, when she was able to give her flock only moderate care, emphasizes the value of the best of care.

Culling Increases Profit

Enough chicks, usually about 600, are bought from a hatchery every year to maintain the laying flock. Beginning in 1927 with 285 hens, eggs for that year brought \$659.32, and 490 culls and roosters from the chicks raised were sold for \$167.20. The same figures respectively for 1928 are: 400 hens, eggs sold \$1,065.12 and poultry sold \$98.82; for 1929, 350 hens, eggs sold \$919.02 and poultry sold \$190.59. "Leghorns are good layers but the culls sold every year in October do not bring much money," observes Mrs. Shoffner.

The purebred English Tom Barron Leghorn eggs are sold during hatching season to a hatchery at a premium of 10 cents a dozen above market price: "My flock is state accredited—cull by an accredited poultry association judge—and bacillary white diarrhea free," explains Mrs. Shoffner. "The hatchery requires that my flock be culled before they will buy hatching eggs, but also this was not required I would continue because culling means greater profit. Since 1917 I have improved my flock and poultry raising equipment in several ways within reasonable cost. I appreciate and use the helpful poultry raising suggestions printed in Kansas Farmer and in a magazine published by a company marketing chick feed. In order to get good, new stock, I have had a hatchery, the last three

years, hatch for me eggs from the best flocks in the state. Most anybody could be as successful with poultry as I have been."

Two brooders, each equipped with 1,000-chick coal brooder outfits, and a henhouse built with windows facing the South comprise the poultry raising shelter equipment. The two 10 by 20 foot brooders were built at a cost of \$150 each. These are to be made into four brooders 10 by 10 feet and put on skids so they may be moved to a new location, thus eliminating and preventing worms and coccidiosis. Because of the additional cost, sanitary runways will not at first be used in connection with these smaller brooders.

Buy Hatchery Chicks Early

Mrs. Shoffner gets her 600 chicks from the hatchery the last week in March. Getting them early, giving them good care and not over-feeding so they will moult, results in fall egg production. Commercial chick feed is fed for the first two months. The commercial chick feed costs a great deal more than does other feed that is available, but according to Mrs. Shoffner the chicks live, thrive and mature better with the particular kind of feed she has found best. After two months a formula recommended by the Kansas State Agricultural College, utilizing available home-raised grains, is fed. A similarly recommended mash and egg-laying formula is fed to the layers.

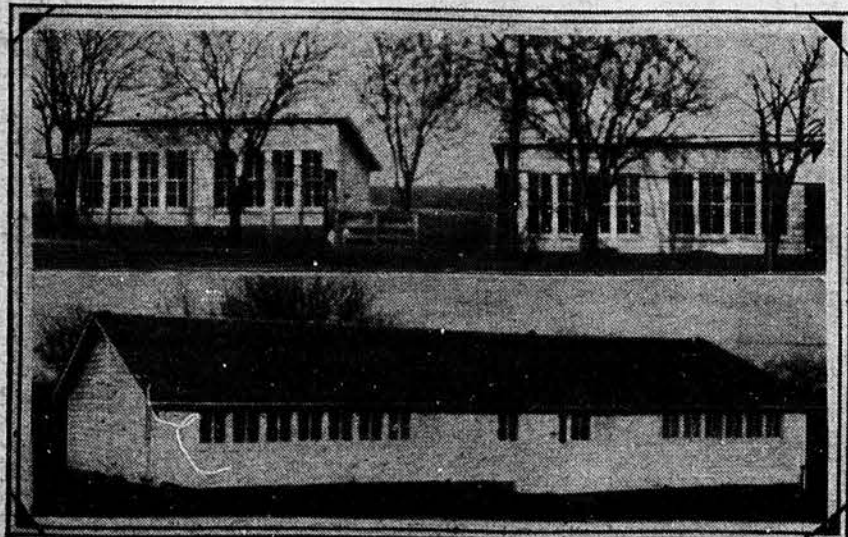
The 24 by 500 feet henhouse does not have a straw loft. To the lack of this is attributed the only unhealthy condition ever noticed in the flock—catarrhal roup. To remedy this condition, a straw loft will be installed. Mrs. Shoffner admits that at first she did not think there was anything to all the talk about straw loft henhouses. However, she noticed that her neighbor's hens, kept in straw-loft henhouses, were not afflicted with roup. Accordingly she decided that seeing is believing.

Every day the brooders are cleaned and new straw litter is spread. The cement floor of the henhouse is accorded the same attention twice a week. These stringent cleanings and lime sprinkled on the floor after each maintains a healthy atmosphere. Lice and mites that escape these regular cleanings are killed by a kerosene and crude carbolic acid spray applied twice a month to the roosts and all cracks, crevices and corners.

Seed Corn Aids

Better Seed Corn, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,175-F, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Steam pressures now are as high as 1,200 pounds to the square inch for turbine units. This means that the pressure on one square inch would lift the average-sized horse.



Upper, the Brooders Which Are to Be Divided Into Four and Mounted on Skids and the Henhouse in Which Will Be Installed a Straw Loft

MORE EGGS

and Better EGGS

Guaranteed!

when you use

SHELLMAKER

(Gets more eggs in 2 ways)

1. Builds Stronger Shell 2. Grinds Feed Better

Over 100,000 poultry raisers have discovered SHELLMAKER'S amazing power to increase egg yields! Many report getting 2 to 3 times the eggs, with the first sack. Mrs. Wm. Scheurt, (Neb.) writes:

"Our 375 hens used to lay only 100 eggs a day. Shells were of poor texture and shell linings too tough for chicks to break through. Since switching to SHELLMAKER, we get 250 eggs a day. Eggs are hatching, 90%.

Think of it! 250% more eggs. Better shelled, larger eggs. Better hatches. Better market prices. And the cost for SHELLMAKER was under 5c per hen a year. Cheaper to use than other so-called shellbuilders. 200%, 300% better results!

Try SHELLMAKER! Always pays you big in extra eggs! Guaranteed!

Aids Layers 2 Ways

You must supply layers with plenty of calcium (essential for egg shell). Ordinary "shellbuilders," though part calcium, are soft. They crumble and pass through gizzard too quickly to be assimilated. Compare the action of SHELLMAKER!

1. It is very hard. Over 98% pure calcium. Wears down slowly in gizzard. Releases twice the calcium. Every bit is assimilated. Layers do not hold back eggs for lack of shell. They double, treble production!

2. "Grinds" perfectly, being hard and sharp surfaced. Stimulates gizzard. Grinds hen's feed finer. She gets more energy and egg value from feeds. Flocks are healthier. Better nourished. Have greater capacity for laying.

SHELLMAKER Costs Less Fully GUARANTEED

Cheaper to use because doubly beneficial. SHELLMAKER goes 100% farther than shells or grit!

Just try SHELLMAKER. If it doesn't produce more and better eggs, healthier flocks and shorter moulting, return empty sack to your dealer. He will refund your money promptly! That's the way we guarantee SHELLMAKER! You can't lose. Try a sack!

Buy From Your Dealer!

Don't delay longer using SHELLMAKER! Get your hens to laying capacity, grinding out the eggs—this easy, guaranteed way! NOW! Order from your dealer. He has SHELLMAKER in 100-lb., 25-lb. and 10-lb. sizes. Also a new small size screening just for baby chicks. Helps them mature weeks sooner. Send coupon for a free sample, and book.

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Dept. 210
Omaha, Nebraska

Free Sample and Book

The Shellmaker Corporation,
Dept. 210, Omaha, Nebr.

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

Name _____
Town _____
State _____ R. F. D. _____
Dealer's Name _____

Not Seashell or Grit—Harder—Easier Digested!
SHELLMAKER is unlike any "shellbuilder" you ever used. It is a recent discovery of natural, 98% pure calcium. Highly refined. Peculiarly hard. Tests prove this quality of hardness (exclusively SHELLMAKER) of greatest benefit. Makes a better "grinder." Releases calcium at just the rate needed.

(Note)

Shellmaker was the only shell maker used for hens in 1928 Nebraska State Laying Contest where a 316 egg-a-year record was made.

Packed in 100-lb., 25-lb. and 10-lb.

Buy SHELLMAKER as you need it, for large or small flocks. Comes in 3 handy, economical sized packages. New! Special small size screening just for chicks. Sure makes them husky. Shoots them along fast. Biggest hatcheries use it. Try it.



Why Your Hens Should Have SHELLMAKER

Every hen is an egg "factory." It has enormous laying powers. Inside are tiny "yolks" and larger ones — eggs. Scores of them cling around the egg glands, ready to be laid. But if hen absorbs too little calcium to make enough egg shell for each egg many are held back — never develop — "poor laying" sets in. Shellmaker insures your hens laying at top form right along. GUARANTEES you flock health, MORE eggs and BETTER eggs. Try it. Give your hens a chance to lay 20 to 25 eggs a month each, their normal laying capacity!

FREE Sample and New Big Poultry Book

Send quick! Sample of SHELLMAKER Free! Also, valuable new book, "10 Proven Ways to More Eggs." All about Shellmaker. Photos. Testimonials. Mail the coupon for your's, NOW!



Couldn't Afford to Quit

Hail-Screen Run and All-Mash Meant Difference Between Profit and Loss Last Year

THE investment in poultry equipment that Mrs. C. H. Peter, of Riley county, has made is so small that she could quit any time without feeling any great loss. But she isn't quitting, doesn't wish to and couldn't afford to. Of all the farm operations, including beef cattle, hogs, a few milkers and crops, nothing pays better than the poultry. Under average conditions the flock is making a lot of money the family puts to good use. Egg money pays all the grocery bills and buys a good share of the clothing, aside from feeding the layers and providing an abundance of meat and eggs for table use.

In thinking of this poultry department on this average Kansas farm, we must not get the idea that the investment is small because the housing and other equipment is inadequate. That isn't true. On the other hand, Mrs. Peter is demonstrating the happy fact that it isn't necessary to mortgage poultry profits for years ahead to provide the right kind of conditions and buildings for a laying flock. There was a time when the birds she owned had to shift pretty much for themselves, but that was before Mrs. Peter became interested in new methods and Farm Bureau work. Since certain necessary changes in management were made profits have looked up.

Now Has White Leghorns

Mrs. Peter used to be sure that her heavy birds were exactly the right kind, and even thought that she couldn't bother with White Leghorns. "They were all over the place and into so many things." But her present flock is of that very breed. "They are wonderful layers," she said, "make good market birds when properly finished, and they can keep out of the hogs' way."

Let's get back to equipment and investment for another minute. The 300 layers on this farm don't suffer unduly in extreme weather. In summer's scorching temperatures they aren't overly uncomfortable; nor do they have frozen combs and all the ailments so closely associated with damp, poorly ventilated laying quarters in winter. Two out of the three laying houses they occupy have straw lofts. These are old buildings that have been worked over so they would more nearly come up to the present ideal; second hand lumber was used, as well as wire netting for the straw loft, which had served previously in other capacities, and the total cost for both houses was only \$50 aside from the labor.

Now Have Plenty of Eggs

This job of remodeling was done three years ago, and since then the Peter family always has had plenty of eggs to sell, while before the straw lofts came into use, they were exceedingly scarce at times and of course, that would be when eggs would bring the best prices. The change in housing facilities helped greatly, but that is

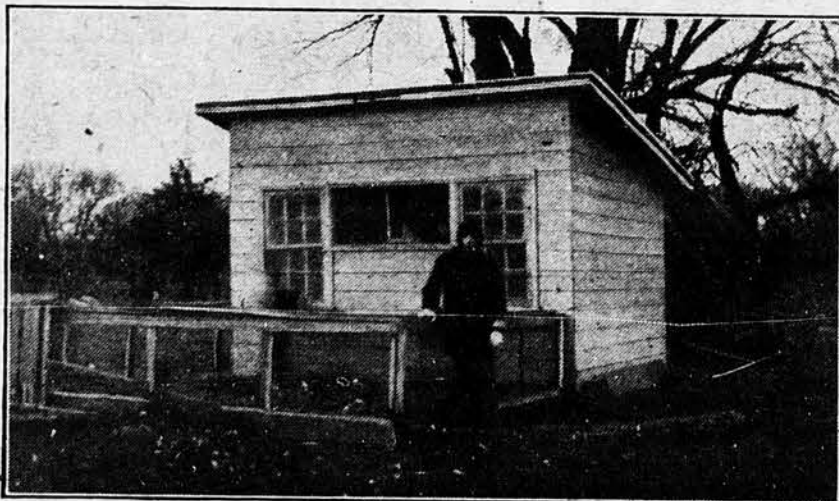
only one part of the story. Feeding, sanitation and culling all play an important part.

Last year Mrs. Peter purchased 400 chicks on April 19, from a hatchery that gave her exactly what she wanted. They were put in a clean brooder where the temperature was kept at a satisfactory point. They were fed after the all-mash method and made real progress. They had the mash before them all the time, and in the fall kafir heads and whole yellow corn were added. Nothing happened to cut profits. Ninety per cent of the chicks found this life entirely satisfactory and free from worms and disease, and in time answered the natural urge to lay. This started about October 1, and by January 5 the flock was giving about 50 per cent production. It requires good management for such results.

Ever since good methods were adopted for the Peter flock, chicks have enjoyed the right kind of start on clean ground. Last year a son, 14 years old, built a hail-screen run at a cost of less than \$10. It accommodated the 400 chicks and paid for itself over and over that first season. "This sanitary run certainly was a good thing," Mrs. Peter said, "as our ground is low and was wet a good deal of the time last spring. Due to the hail screen run the chicks were able to get outside and enjoy the sun a month sooner than they would have otherwise. Then, too, we had sickness in the family, and the run, together with the all-mash, meant the difference between failure and success with this particular bunch of chicks. With such grand poultry helps I was able to do my regular house work, take care of the sick and still be successful with the chicks. Under circumstances like those a person realizes the value of adopting improved methods."

"We just handle poultry under average farm conditions and do not pamper the birds. We expect good, hardy layers and get them. Proper methods of feeding, sanitation and good brooding are responsible. We have had the brooder house three years. It cost \$100 and it certainly has paid for itself. We have found that good equipment earns its way, and also that it can be had at a small cost. I often wonder how I ever managed to raise my chicks with hens. I used to put out as many as 600 chicks with hens and never raised more than 40 per cent. At 10 cents a chick, it isn't difficult to figure how a brooder house pays for itself when it saves up to 90 per cent of the chicks. That investment of \$100 has been more than paid back with interest already."

Last spring market eggs brought in \$120 two different months, and production always holds up well. The 300 or more layers will pay about \$2.50 apiece over feed costs. Eggs always are graded, and Mrs. Peter believes this is the thing to do, and that it will prove more profitable when real grading is demanded.



This Brooder House Cost \$100, But it Helped Cut Chick Losses to 10 Per Cent Instead of 60. Note the Sanitary Run in Front. The Lad Standing by it Built the Run for Less Than \$10. This One Item Has Added Greatly to the Efficiency of Poultry Management on the Peter Farm.

The New Jersey Experiment Station brought 95% of a test lot of chicks through the 10-week "Danger Period," with this inexpensive CEL-O-GLASS Health Brooder! Write for free blue prints.

ACETOL PRODUCTS, INC.
21 Spruce Street, New York City

FIRST TEN WEEKS—THE DANGER PERIOD FOR CHICKS

Taking the danger out of the "Danger Period"

Let CEL-O-GLASS help you take the danger out of the "Danger Period"—those difficult, first 10 weeks when each morning may show just a few more dead chicks. Tests conducted at the New Jersey Experiment Station show how chicks brooded behind CEL-O-GLASS can be brought safely through the 10-week "Danger Period" to a strong, healthy maturity—with no signs of leg weakness.

You can get the same remarkable results with your own chick brooding. CEL-O-GLASS Health Brooders are in use by thousands of farmers and experiment stations from coast to coast. They are raising more chicks into profitable layers and broilers than ever before. Let us send you these free blue prints for your new brooder houses.

How CEL-O-GLASS works for you

CEL-O-GLASS floods your brooder with the life-giving ultra-violet rays of sunlight. With it, all your chick brooding can be done in-

doors. Your chicks get the valuable benefits of outdoors with none of the dangers of those cold, wet, early spring months.

The ultra-violet rays coming through CEL-O-GLASS promote the building of bone and body tissue, prevent leg weakness and the outdoor dangers of coccidiosis and worm infestations.

Your present brooders can be remodeled into CEL-O-GLASS health houses too, with very little trouble and expense. Just remove the glass or soiled cloth curtains which bar out the vitalizing rays of sunlight and install CEL-O-GLASS frames. For long years of service, hinge vertically to swing in and to the side.

Write for the free blue prints today. Check the coupon for this valuable 64-page book too, "Health on the Farm."

CEL-O-GLASS can be bought at hardware, lumber, seed and feed dealers. If your local dealers cannot supply you, please write Acetol Products, Inc., 21 Spruce St., New York City.

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CEL-O-GLASS
U.S. PATENT 1,580,287

Made on a wire mesh base. Look for the name on the selvage.

Acetol Products, Inc., Dept. 1502, 21 Spruce St., New York City. Gentlemen: Please send free the blue print(s) checked. Also send me your free book, "Health on the Farm."

Name.....
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- ☐ Brooder House
☐ Laying House
☐ Hog House
☐ Cold Frames
☐ Back Porches



When Your Cough Hangs On, Mix This at Home

The best cough remedy that money could buy, can easily be mixed at home. It saves money and gives you the most reliable, quick-acting medicine you ever used. The way it takes hold of stubborn coughs and chest colds, giving immediate relief, is astonishing.

Any druggist can supply you with 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex. Pour this into a pint bottle, and fill up with plain granulated sugar syrup or strained honey. It's no trouble at all to mix, and when you once use it, you will never be without it. Keeps perfectly and tastes good—children really like it.

It is surprising how quickly this loosens the germ-laden phlegm, and soothes and heals the inflamed membranes. At the same time, part of the medicine is absorbed into the blood, where it acts directly on the bronchial tubes, and helps the system throw off the whole trouble. Even those severe coughs which follow cold epidemics, are promptly ended.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway Pine, containing the active agent of creosote, in a refined, palatable form. Nothing known in medicine is more helpful in cases of severe coughs, chest colds and bronchial troubles.

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

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All Disc Blades are produced by the new Electric Heat-Treating process. Lasts twice the life of ordinary blades—stay sharper longer—cut and cover better. Price includes grease gun, wrench and Alameda grease gun. Write for Free Catalog today.

Brown Lynch Scott Co. 1845 Main Street, MOHAWK, ILL.

Naval Conference Heard

(Continued from Page 8)

4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
 5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
 6:00 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
 6:10 p. m.—Vierra's Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria
 6:30 p. m.—Commodore Ensemble (CBS)
 7:00 p. m.—Kansas University-Kansas Aggies Basketball Game KSAC
 8:45 p. m.—KSAC Alumni Banquet KSAC
 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
 10:05 p. m.—Hank Simmons' Show Boat (CBS)

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
 6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, time, news, weather
 7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Revellie (CBS)
 7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
 7:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
 8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
 8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
 9:05 a. m.—Request Musical Program
 10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
 10:30 a. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
 11:15 a. m.—The Polynesiens
 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Program (CBS)
 12:05 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
 12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
 1:30 p. m.—Program KSAC
 2:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
 3:10 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
 3:30 p. m.—Columbia Symphony Orchestra (CBS)
 4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
 4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
 5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
 6:00 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
 6:10 p. m.—Commodore Ensemble (CBS)
 6:30 p. m.—Vierra's Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria
 7:00 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
 7:15 p. m.—Ben Pollack's Silver Slipper Orchestra (CBS)
 7:30 p. m.—Alladin Old Time Orchestra
 7:45 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
 8:00 p. m.—Songs at Twilight. Courtesy Cap-per's Farmer
 8:30 p. m.—Dixie Echoes (CBS)
 9:00 p. m.—The Polynesiens
 9:30 p. m.—National Forum from Washington (CBS)
 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
 10:05 p. m.—Dream Boat (CBS)
 10:30 p. m.—Will Osborne and his Park Central Orchestra (CBS)

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
 6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, time, news, weather
 7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Revellie (CBS)
 7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
 7:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
 8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
 8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
 9:05 a. m.—Request Musical Program
 10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
 10:30 a. m.—The Week Enders (CBS)
 10:45 a. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
 11:15 a. m.—The Polynesiens
 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
 12:00 m.—Column in Farm Program (CBS)
 12:05 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
 12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
 1:30 p. m.—Ann Leaf at the Organ (CBS)
 2:00 p. m.—Columbia Ensemble (CBS)
 2:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
 3:10 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
 3:30 p. m.—U. S. Navy Band (CBS)
 4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
 4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
 5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
 6:00 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
 6:10 p. m.—Hotel Paramount Orchestra (CBS)
 6:30 p. m.—Vierra's Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria
 7:00 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
 7:30 p. m.—Kansas Farmer Old Time Orchestra
 8:00 p. m.—True Story Hour (CBS)
 9:00 p. m.—The Polynesiens
 9:30 p. m.—Curtis Institute of Music (CBS)
 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital
 10:05 p. m.—Sleepy Hall's Orchestra from Washington (CBS)
 10:30 p. m.—Ben Pollack's Silver Slipper Orchestra (CBS)

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 8

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
 6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, time, news, weather
 7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Revellie (CBS)
 7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
 7:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
 8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
 8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
 9:05 a. m.—Request Musical Program
 10:00 a. m.—U. S. Army Band (CBS)
 10:45 a. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
 11:00 a. m.—Adventures of Helen and Mary (CBS)
 11:30 a. m.—Women's Forum
 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Program (CBS)
 12:05 p. m.—State Vocational Department
 12:30 p. m.—Radio Fan Program KSAC
 1:30 p. m.—Patterns in Prints (CBS)
 2:00 p. m.—Columbia Ensemble (CBS)
 2:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
 3:10 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
 3:30 p. m.—Ann Leaf at the Organ (CBS)
 4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
 4:30 p. m.—Club Plaza Orchestra (CBS)
 4:45 p. m.—Dr. Thatcher Clark-French (CBS)
 5:00 p. m.—Hotel Shelton Orchestra (CBS)
 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club (CBS)
 6:00 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
 6:10 p. m.—Vierra's Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria
 6:30 p. m.—Commodore Ensemble (CBS)
 7:00 p. m.—Exploring the Jungle for Science (CBS)
 7:15 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Twins
 7:30 p. m.—Columbia Male Chorus (CBS)
 8:00 p. m.—Boy Scout Oath and Law
 8:30 p. m.—The Polynesiens
 8:30 p. m.—Around the Samovar (CBS)
 9:00 p. m.—Paramount Publix Hour (CBS)
 10:00 a. m.—Tomorrow's News
 10:05 a. m.—Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians (CBS)
 10:30 p. m.—Hotel Paramount Orchestra (CBS)

On Seed Potatoes

Disinfecting Seed Potatoes, Miscellaneous Publication No. 53, which ought to be in the hands of every Kansas farmer who grows potatoes, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

What makes the average oldster so mad is that the impertinence of youth is frequently so darn pertinent.



NINETY-FOUR PIGS from ten sows...these 94 pigs fed 180 days...these 94 pigs averaging 255.2 pounds apiece! Almost 12 tons of pork...made at 6 3/4 cents per pound! Placed first in the 1929 Iowa Pig Crop Contest directed by the Iowa State College of Agriculture. That's the work of a master feeder...Earl Colville! That's the work of a master feed...Purina Chows!

Three years in a row...1927...1928...1929... Purina Pig Chow and Purina Hog Chow have been the pick of hog feed supplements by winning farmers in the Iowa Pig Crop Contest! In 1927 it was Ray Mount...Dexter! In 1928...C. C. Verwers...Van Wert! And now this year...Earl Colville...Taintor! And just to prove it wasn't luck Mr. Verwers placed again this year...third!

Almost 12 tons of pork...made at 6 3/4 cents per pound...by 94 pigs in six months' time...that's lots of pork...that's cheap pork...that's quick pork! That's just about all a man needs to make money with hogs! Let Purina Chows for hogs do the job for you!



THE PURINA POUND IS THE CHEAPEST



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CAPON GOLD, a book that explains why Capons are the most profitable part of the poultry business. Tells everything you will ever want to know about CAPONS. 50 pictures from life that show each step in the operation. List of Capon Dealers' addresses. Tells how to prevent "Slips," where to get the best and cheapest Capon Tools. Capons are immense eating. Big profits realized. Get wise. This book tells how. Copyrighted new and revised edition. Regular 50¢ copy, prepaid to your address, a short time only, for a **George Beuoy, No. 41, Cedar Vale, Kansas** Dime in coin or stamps.

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 Shaw's "Start-em-Right Feather Hover Brooder Battery" is solving the brooder problem for thousands of farmers. This more natural way of brooding chicks assures health and sturdiness. Chicks grow much faster than in ordinary brooder. Lower temperature required means big saving in fuel. Place it in your own brooder house or living room. No operating expense. Just keep room warm (about 70 degrees) with stove. Chicks hover under feathers—no over heating—crowding or chilling.
SAVES 30% OR MORE ON COST OF BROODER—50% ON OPERATION
 Has wire cloth floor—absolute sanitation—no picking of droppings—no spreading of disease. Capacity 500 to 400 chicks in three compartments of 100 to 125—each. Special dropping pass—water and feeding troughs.
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Announcing! The NEW WESTERN SPROCKET PACKER

Fully Self-Cleaning

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Nearly 20 years ago we invented the famous sprocket type roller-packer. Thousands found it increased their crops 20% to 30%, and in many instances a half more per acre. Now, we have devised a way to make it an even better seedbed machine. Again the WESTERN is 20 years ahead! Get our special folder—explains the great advantages of the New WESTERN. Pictures show the construction. See why it has so much more clod crushing power; see why it works out and completely covers the packer wheel ridges, making an ideal mellow, even soil mulch; stops soil blowing. Saves time, labor, horsepower. Saves a third on seed. See why it is fully self-cleaning—the sprocket packer you can use in wet seasons or dry, every year, for every crop. Wonderful for alfalfa, covering grass seed, breaking crust on wheat, etc. Write now for free catalog and prices freight paid. Western Land Roller Co., Box 2, Hastings, Neb.

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

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

Inches	Rate	Inches	Rate
1/4	\$4.90	3	\$29.40
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3/4	14.70	5	39.20
1	19.60	6	44.10
1 1/4	24.50	7	49.00

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

POULTRY

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

BABY CHICKS

WILSON'S HOLTON HATCHERY—THE home of quality chicks. Holton, Kan.

STATE ACCREDITED WHITE LEGHORN baby chicks. Leona Unruh, Goessel, Kan.

BABY CHICKS, LEHORNS \$10 HUNDRED. Reds \$11. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

ELECTRIC HATCHED CHICKS, TESTED. Alfred Young, Young's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

CHOICE TESTED WHITE ROCK, WHITE Langshan chicks. Eggs. Circular free. A. McCraw, Hope, Kan.

BABY CHICKS ACCREDITED AND CERTIFIED flocks, 9c up. Free circular. Norton Hatchery, Norton, Kan.

QUALITY CHICKS—WE ARE NOW BOOKING orders. Write for prices. Whitten Hatchery, Box 340, McCook, Neb.

KANSAS ACCREDITED BABY CHICKS ARE better. Write your wants. We pay postage. Goff Hatchery, Goff, Kan.

QUALITY CHICKS, THAT LIVE AND GROW. leading breeds. Prices reasonable. Circular. Gamble's Hatchery, Altoona, Kan.

10 "MONEY-MAKER" CHICKS FREE WITH early orders. New, big catalog. Franklin Hatchery, Dept. C, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

WHITE, BARRED ROCKS, REDS, WHITE- Brown Leghorns, Minorcas, Brahmas, White Wyandottes. Circular. Seimars Hatchery, Howard, Kan.

CHICKS—WHITE LANGSHANS 12c, ROCKS, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes 11c. Leghorns 10c. Live delivery postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

GOLD STANDARD CHICKS, BLOOD TESTED flocks only. Thirteen varieties. Reasonable prices. Catalogue and price list free. Superior Hatchers, Drexel, Mo.

BABY CHICKS, 74c UP. FILL YOUR ORDER tomorrow. Prices so low every one can buy. Easy terms. Free catalogue. Nevada Hatchery, Nevada, Missouri.

HAWK'S CHICKS FOR GREATER PROFITS. Write your wants. Prices reasonable. 100% live delivery, prepaid. Hawk's Accredited Hatcheries, Effingham, Kan.

KRIDER'S PROFITABLE CHICKS. HEAVY laying strains. Trappeded Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Rhode Island Whites. Krider Poultry Farm, Newton, Kan.

BABY CHICKS, TANGRED STRAIN S. C. W. Leghorn chicks \$15 hundred. Eggs \$5 hundred. Flock State Accredited. Trappeded Hege Poultry Farm, Sedgwick, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKS 10c FREE Range, culled, tested flock. Eggs set to order \$1-100 deposit. Other breeds if preferred. Mrs. Harvey Scott, Fredonia, Kan.

BEST QUALITY CHICKS: LEHORNS, Heavy Assorted, 10c; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, R. I. Whites, 11c. Brahmas, 13c. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

SUNFLOWER CHICKS, 12c POPULAR breeds. 12c per chick. Exhibition type, production, accredited. Circular. Personal attention always. Sunflower, Bronson, 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.

BABY CHICKS, LEADING VARIETIES, \$1.00 per 100 books your order. 100% live delivery. Circular and price list ready to mail. State accredited. The Walker Hatchery, Creighton, Mo.

BABY CHICKS

THE SUN NEVER SETS ON BAKER'S CHIX

Get More WINTER Eggs!

BAKER'S HATCHERY
Abilene, Kansas
It tells you about Poultry!

FREE Catalog

NEW PRICES—BABY CHICKS

Hatched from Carefully Graded, Fully Tested, Healthy, Purebred Flocks of Baker's "World Famous" 200 egg type stock. Every fowl in every flock has passed the most rigid inspection. You cannot buy better stock at these prices anywhere.

S. C. and R. C. Rhode Island Reds, Buff Rocks, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, R. C. Rhode Island Whites, each	50	100	200	1,000
White Minorcas, each	15c	14c	13c	12c
White Leghorns (extra large, heavy laying), Buff Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Assorted Heavy Breeds, each	13c	12c	11c	10c

CHICKS from 250 to 300 Egg Blood Lines

Every flock is headed by a cockerel out of a heavy egg producing hen. Flocks have been carefully bloodtested for 5 years and for 6 years culled, selected and mated by an Official Inspector of the Kansas Accredited Hatchery Assn.

Write for full details

Before you order this year, get full details and prices—learn how Master Bred Chicks will greatly increase your poultry profits.

Due to the remarkable strength and vitality of our chicks, we guarantee them for 30 days. This positively protects you against serious loss. We hatch Wh. and Barred Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Reds, Wh. Wyandottes, Wh. Langshans, Buff Orpingtons, Wh. and Buff Minorcas, Wh. and Buff Leghorns.

SEE CHICKS BEFORE YOU PAY

When you buy other merchandise you examine it before you pay—Why not baby chicks? We are so confident our chicks will please, we ship them by EXPRESS subject to your inspection. After you are satisfied you pay. You send only \$1 to book your order. Keep the balance until you see and approve your chicks.

MASTER BREEDERS POULTRY FARMS, Box 10, Cherryvale, Kan.

Bockenstette's Certified BLUE RIBBON CHICKS

Are Better! "There's a Reason" A BREEDER'S HATCHERY

WE ARE NOT AN ORDINARY HATCHERY WHERE JUST CHICKS ARE SOLD

515 EGG RECORD—R. O. P. APPROVED. Over 1200 Egg Record Males Heading Flock.

Our hatchery originated with our breeding farm. The quality of our stock and chicks made it necessary for us to add our incubators. Heavy egg production combined with standard qualities are the necessary requirements for a flock to qualify as a Blue Ribbon Certified Flock.

Our Chicks Are Also Hatched From R.O.P. State Cert. and State Accredited Eggs

We only accept the above flocks with an A or B grade classification. C and D grade flocks do not qualify to become a Bockenstette Blue Ribbon Certified Flock.

B.W.D. Tested Chicks, guaranteed to live. Valuable information in our free catalog that will help you succeed with poultry.	PRICES (Prices quoted below are per 100 chicks. On orders of 500 or more deduct 1/2% per chick.)			
	S.C. and R.C. Reds, Barred and White Rocks			
	A Chicks	AA Chicks	AAA Chicks	AAA Chicks, are sired by males from males with a 365 day trap-nest record of from 202 up to 315 eggs.
	\$12.00	\$14.00	\$18.00	
	13.00	15.00	18.00	
	12.00	14.00	17.00	
	10.00	13.00	17.00	
		18.00	20.00	
	Blue Ribbon Hatchery, Box 200, Sabetha, Kan.			

Blue Ribbon Hatchery, Box 200, Sabetha, Kan.

STEINHOFF CHICKS LEAD

Buy Steinhoff's Blood-Tested Chicks 200 to 310 Egg Bred

Hatched from healthy flocks tested for three consecutive years by the Agglutination method, the only test recognized by our State Agricultural College. Every hen in OUR flocks tested for B. W. D. and culled by State qualified poultry men. Why waste your time, money and chicks and, if you raise them, have an infected flock when you get them raised. Our price just barely covers the testing expense above the poorest grade you can buy. We guarantee 100% live delivery, prepaid. Circular free. Order early and avoid disappointment.

	Standard Utility	Exhibition
White & Buff Leghorns	\$11.00	\$13.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	12.00	14.00
W. Minorcas & W. Langshans	12.00	14.00
Buff Orpingtons	12.00	14.00
Barred & White Rocks	12.00	14.00
White Wyandottes	13.00	15.00
Light Brahmas	15.00	17.00

Steinhoff Hatchery, Osage City, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS—RHODE ISLAND REDS from Shaker's State Accredited Grade A flock. Fourth year bloodtested. \$18.00 hundred. Rhode Island Whites Accredited, bloodtested, beautiful type, \$16.00 a hundred. Renick Hatchery, Garden City, Kan.

TIMM'S PURE BRED SCIENTIFICALLY hatched baby chicks. Disease free, from disease free flocks. Personally inspected. Bulletin on care of baby chicks. Catalogue, price list, free. Timm's Hatchery, Eustis, Neb.

BRED TO LAY CHICKS FROM OUR HIGH producing flocks pay greater profits. All leading breeds, shipped prepaid and guaranteed. Ship C. O. D. Lowest prices 7c up. Catalog free. Burnham Poultry Farms, Clinton, Mo.

GUARANTEED TO LIVE CHICKS. BIG- boned, husky stock bred from our National Laying Contest winners. 200-314 egg pedigrees. Guarantee protects you against loss first 14 days. 12 varieties. 8c up. Free catalog. Mooth Farms, Box 515, Clinton, Mo.

YOU BUY BETTER CHICKS FOR LESS money. Guaranteed alive or replaced. 2,000 free. All leading breeds. Special: World's Best, Young, Barron or Tancred White Leghorn chicks, \$98 per 1,000. Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF TOM Barron English White Leghorns. Hatching eggs \$8.00 per hundred, baby chicks \$16.00 per hundred. Book orders early for preferred date. Capitol City Egg Farm, Rt. 6, North Topeka, Kan. Phone 126 Silver Lake. P. R. Davis.

BETTER BABY CHICKS THAT ARE GUAR- anteed to live. Electric hatched in our own plants from blood-tested flocks. Get our low prices. Free catalog and prices on request. Plant #111 Gilpin St., Denver; Julesburg and Alma, Neb. Address Western Electric Hatcheries.

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

HERE'S A BARGAIN—BIG, STRONG, LIV- able, electric-hatched chicks. Per 100: White or Brown Leghorns and Heavy Mixed, \$10; Red, White and Barred Rocks, \$11; White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, \$12. Assorted all kinds, \$9. Rush your order. 100% live, prepaid. Catalog free. Steele's Hatchery, Box 108, Wellsville, Mo.

TRIPLE "S" CHICKS. WE SPECIALIZE IN W. Leghorns. Investigate. Our chicks sired by Brown Leghorn breeders of Seattle, Washington. Low prices on Buff Orpingtons, Barred and White Rocks, Reds, W. Wyandottes and Buff Minorcas. Circular free. Lund Hatchery, Protection, Kansas.

PEERLESS SUPERB CHICKS. WHITE, BUFF or Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Rhode Island Whites, White Langshans, Buff Orpingtons and White Minorcas, \$12.00-100. White Wyandottes, Silverlaced Wyandottes, \$12.50-100. Anconas, Brown, White or Buff Leghorns, \$10.00-100. Heavy assorted, \$45.00-500. Prepaid. Guaranteed delivery. Peerless Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

STATE ACCREDITED CHICKS. BUFF OR- pingtons, White Wyandottes, White, Barred or Buff Rocks, Rose or Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites, Silver Laced Wyandottes, White Langshans, \$13.50 per 100; \$85.00-500. Leghorns Hollywoods English or Beal Tancred, \$12.00-100. Tieshauser Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

RELIANCE CHICKS THAT LIVE AND grow, lay and pay, are from pure bred Standard flocks. Barred and White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Minorcas, Single and Rose Comb Reds, Anconas, \$12.00. White Wyandottes, Jersey Black Giants, \$14.00 White and Buff Leghorns, \$10.00. Postpaid, live delivery. Guaranteed. Catalogue ready. Reliance Hatchery, Cameron, Mo.

BABY CHICKS—FROM FREE RANGE flocks. Every flock personally inspected and culled. Pure breeds. Strong and healthy. Barred and White Rock, S. C. R. I. Reds and Pure Hollywood White Leghorns, \$13.50 per 100. Get your order in early. 10% discount for cash before Feb. 1st. Ship prepaid weekly. Live delivery. Jones Hatchery, 2226 Ida, Wichita, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—ORDER TUDOR'S "SUPERIOR Quality" chicks and be sure of the best. 21 years in business. Always reliable and honest in our dealings. 13 varieties of pure bred, strong and healthy chicks. Blood tested, and state certified stock. Chicks ready January 20th. We also assure you of the best in custom hatching. Tudor's Pioneer Hatcheries, 1277 Van Buren, Topeka, Kan. Phone 4517.

GET FREE BROODER. PAY ONLY FOR chicks—Miller's amazing offer. High grade, 300-500, 1000 chick oil brooder absolutely free with your order for 300, 500 or 1000 chicks. Without any increase in cost. Health Certified Chicks from State Accredited Flocks—all standard breeds. Immediate 100% live delivery prepaid, no waiting. 25th year in business. Get free brooder, save money—chicks at lowest prices. Write at once for catalog. Miller Hatcheries, Box 525, Lancaster, Missouri.

ENGLISH SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN chicks and hatching eggs from our thousand choice breeding hens mated to cockerels from dams with records of 300 to 336 eggs bred to the bone winter layers, ten years' breeding for high egg production of big white eggs, 18 leading varieties hatched from high egg producing bloodtested farm flocks are true to color and type. Big husky chicks, prepaid, 100% guaranteed. White's Hatchery, Rt. 4, Topeka, Kan.

SUCCEED WITH LACLED "CERTAIN- teed" chicks. Quicker growth, better layers guaranteed as catalog explains. Accredited flocks, pedigreed, certified cocks, Barred, Buff, or White Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, \$12.50 hundred. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, \$10.50. White Minorcas, Black Minorcas, \$13.50. Heavies, \$10.00. Assorted, \$8.50. Big discount in quantities. Write for catalog and particulars on chicks, bloodtested and guaranteed to live. Lacled Farms Hatchery, Lebanon, Mo.

BABY CHICKS

ORDER BEELEY'S QUALITY CHICKS NOW. Our chicks are from accredited, bloodtested flocks, Hollywood White Leghorns, large size, heavy layers of large white eggs. S. C. Reds, heavy layers, dark red. Buff Orpingtons from State A flocks, none better. Beeley Hatchery, (State Accredited), Coldwater, Kan.

BRAHMAS

LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS, \$3.00. W. E. Bindley, Cimarron, Kan.
LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS, \$3.00. Victor Pearson, Lindsborg, Kan., Rt. 2.
SUPER TEST LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS, \$2.00 each. Carrie Wegman, Sabetha, Kan.
STANDARD WEIGHT, HIGHEST QUALITY, light Brahma cockerels, \$2.00. Frank Cade, Clarkson, Neb.
PURE BRED BLOODTESTED LIGHT Brahma cockerels, \$3.00. Pullet \$1.50. Jack Nurse, Medicine Lodge, Kan.
LIGHT BRAHMA CHICKS, HEALTHY AND vigorous flocks culled and certified by licensed A. C. Judge. Also other standard breeds. Burlington Hatchery, Burlington, Kan.

DUCKS AND GESE

MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN DRAKES, \$2.25; Mrs. Will Skaer, Augusta, Kan.
DOMESTICATED MALLARDS, \$2 PAIR. Grady Milner, Rt. 2, Moore, Okla.
ROUEN DRAKES, TRUE TYPE, COLOR, weight. Frank Cade, Clarkson, Neb.
PURE WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DRAKES, \$1.50. Walfrid Johnson, McPherson, Kan.
IMPERIAL WHITE PEKIN DUCKS AND drakes. Choice \$2.50, good \$1.75. W. Hayden, R7, Lawrence, Kan.
MAMMOTH PRIZE PEKINS, FAWN WHITE runners, Mallard ducks, \$1.50 each. Carrie Wegman, Sabetha, Kan.
LARGE WHITE PEKIN DUCKS FROM HIGH egg record prize winning stock, \$2 each, 3 for \$5. F. H. Johnson, Kingsdown, Kan.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

PURE JERSEY BLACK GIANTS. COCKER- els, \$3.00, pullets \$2.50. Vance Webster, Luray, Kan.
MAMMOTH BLACK GIANTS. BOOKING chick orders. Eggs now. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

LEGHORNS—WHITE

BARRON SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.50-\$2.00. Lawrence Diebolt, Iola, Kan.
ENGLISH LEGHORN CHICKS—DISCOUNT for early orders. Walter Poultry Farm, Route 9, Topeka, Kan.
BIG PEPPY TANGRED COCKERELS, STOCK direct from Tangred, \$2.50 each. Lloyd Stahl, Burlingame, Kan.
R. O. P. APPROVED, PEDIGREED AND accredited White Leghorn cockerels. Davis Poultry Farm, Argonia, Kan.
COCKERELS AND EGGS. PURE TANGRED Imperial Mating. Highest quality. Mrs. J. W. Zahnley, Rt. 8, Manhattan, Kan.
SINGLE COMB TOM BARRON COCKERELS, 254 to 305 egg strain, \$3 to \$5. Eggs \$5. J. E. Souder, Rt. 4, Toronto, Kan.
PURE TANGRED COCKERELS, HIGHEST quality Satisfaction guaranteed, \$2.25 each, five \$10. Clifton Buckles, Clyde, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels. Barron strain, \$1.50 and \$2.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Nina Sherwood, Talmo, Kan.
264-337 EGG LINE LARGE BARRON LEG- horns. Chicks, 100, \$12-\$14; eggs, \$6-\$7. Order now. Frostwhite Egg Farm, Weaubleau, Mo.
TANGRED STRAIN DIRECT, WHITE LEG- horn cockerels, from accredited flock, \$1.50 each. Your money returned if not satisfactory. John Little, Concordia, Kan.
HIGHEST PEDIGREED LEGHORNS DIRECT from Tangred Farm. Excellent type, size, large eggs. Trapped entirely. Prices reasonable. Catalog. Barnes Leghorn Breeders, Emporia, Kan.
TRAPNESTED, PEDIGREED, SINGLE COMB White Leghorn chicks. Official records over 200 eggs. Winners National Egg Laying Contests. Big type, big eggs. Write for free book, Successful Poultry Management. N. R. Bickford, Box K, Oswego, Kan.
WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS AND EGGS— Big discount if ordered now. Sired by pedigree males. Records to 320 eggs. Winners at 20 egg contests. Egg bred for 30 years. Shipped C. O. D. Catalog, special price bulletin free. Thousands of pullets, hens, cockerels at low prices. George B. Ferris, 949 Union Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

LEGHORNS—BROWN

GOOD ROSE BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$1.50 each. J. E. Wright, Wilmore, Kan.
KOCH'S SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEG- horn cockerels \$2, \$3, \$5 each. Have just won every first at State Show Topeka, January 6-11, 1930. We have the best in the West. G. F. Koch, Ellinwood, Kan.

LEGHORNS—BUFF

BEAUTIFUL BUFF COCKERELS FROM EGG- bred, high quality pens; healthy; reasonable. Mrs. Will Fletcher, Bucklin, Kan.

LEGHORNS—EGGS

WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$5.50 PER 100. Deane L. Smith, Colony, Kan.

LANGSHANS

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN COCKER- els, \$2 each. Claude Trotter, Winona, Kan.
WHITE LANGSHAN COCKERELS, \$3.00. Pullet, \$2.50. Oscar Swearingen, Hedrick, Iowa.
PURE WHITE LANGSHAN COCKERELS, culled, blood tested, \$2.50 and up. E. N. Dimitt, Garden City, Kan.
PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS, flock culled for laying, \$5 per 100 prepaid. Mrs. Chas. Stalcup, Preston, Kan.
PUREBRED BLACK LANGSHANS, CULLED prize winners, cockerels \$2.50 up. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7.00. Bertha King, Solomon, Kan.

LAKENVELDERS

WILDWOOD BREEDING ENGLISH LAKEN- velders. Eggs, baby chicks. Catalogue free. Niles C. Endsley, Alton, Kan.

MINORCAS—BUFF

ACCREDITED BUFF MINORCA EGGS, \$5.00, 100. Mrs. Joe Steiner, Sabetha, Kan.
MAMMOTH BUFF AND WHITE MINORCA chicks—eggs. Prize winners, heavy egg producers. Plan now for July egg harvest next winter. Freeman Hatchery, Ft. Scott, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

Buy SHAW'S "HEAVY EGG PRODUCER" Baby Chicks

and realize Greater Profits They are Better than Ever Guaranteed—High Livability—Read Why



245-310 Canadian R. O. P. Individual Pedigreed Cockerels Heading Best Flocks

Cockerels valued at over \$2000.00 if purchased as individuals. We purchased through the Canadian Government. These outstanding cockerels are mated with our Best Egg Production Flocks—100 baby chicks can be bought for less than the price of one cockerel and you get the benefit of this special mating as the baby chick carries half of the blood breeding of the male bird.

600 Hens under continuous trapnesting with special mating in the most modern poultry housing known—the trap tells the actual egg production of each hen—you cannot afford to buy cheap chicks and have only 70 eggs per year hens to save a cent or two when a 200 egg hen only has to lay 6 extra eggs to pay for itself at day old price and gives you 125 eggs profit.

B.W.D. tested to furnish test free, healthy, vigorous chicks—our continuous culling for health and vigor as well as egg laying ability for many years has practically eliminated the B.W.D. carriers from all our flocks.

FREE Write today for Shaw's Literature on Best Chicks to Buy

Our Reasonable Prices Will Surprise You
 Commercial Egg Farms Buy Shaw's "Heavy Egg Producer" Baby Chicks Poultry Breeders Buy Shaw's "Heavy Egg Producer" Baby Chicks
 There is Reason and You should know why.
 Write today for full information or call at our nearest Hatchery.
THE SHAW HATCHERIES OTTAWA, KANSAS.
 Plants—Emporia, Ottawa, Herington, Lyons

FROM BLOODTESTED FLOCKS Guaranteed-to-LIVE

SEX GUARANTEE—COCKERELS OR PULLETS

We have been bloodtesting for the last 5 years. This is our 3rd year to guarantee Livability on our chicks. Free Replacement. Flocks sired by males from dams with 200-300 egg records. 5% Early order Discount expires February 15th. Book orders Now. 20,000 chicks weekly. Free Catalog and Chick Raising Booklet.

TINDELL'S HATCHERY, Box 15, BURLINGAME, KAN.

BRED TO LAY CHICKS

Chicks from accredited flocks. Big, strong healthy. TRIPLE TESTED FOR LIVABILITY. Famous winter laying strains. 100% live delivery. Catalog Free. Assorted, all breeds, per 100; \$8; heavy assorted per 100, \$10. Order from ad or write for catalog. STANDARD POULTRY FARMS, Box 106, CHILLICOTHE, MO.

Bartlett's Certified Pure Bred Chicks

Ten leading varieties from A. P. A. Certified flocks. Every breeding fowl certified purebred by a licensed American Poultry Association Judge. Free range, farm raised, strong, healthy stock. Bred, mated and culled by poultry experts for heavy winter egg production.

Not just a hatchery but a real poultry breeding farm. Largest in the West. Sixteenth successful year serving those who appreciate highest purebred quality at reasonable prices. You will get unusual quality. Bank references. Two weeks free feed and Bartlett Farms successful copyrighted plans. "How to Raise Baby Chicks" free with each order. One hundred percent live delivery guaranteed. Thousands of satisfied customers in 27 states. We can please you, too. Write for free descriptive literature.

BARTLETT POULTRY FARMS
 Route 5, Box B, Wichita, Kan.

CRAWFORD'S Accredited CHICKS

BLOOD TESTED

Chicks that live sired by pedigree males. Send for

BIG FREE POULTRY BOOK and LOW PRICES

CRAWFORD HATCHERIES 801 So. Ninth St., Joseph, Mo.

MATHIS CHICKS Guaranteed-to-LIVE

\$7.95 per 100 Up

We make no fancy promises or big claims about Mathis chicks. We do guarantee they are big, strong and sturdy, and will LIVE past the critical age, or we will make good as agreed in our free catalog. We do not claim 300 egg strains, but our hens have licked the others at the Official Egg Laying Contests. We do not claim fancy show stock, but our chicks have beaten the others at the Baby Chick Shows, and our birds have won sweeping victories at the shows. We do bloodtest and certify our flocks, and we do trapnest—our customers say our chicks grow faster, pay higher egg profits, and give more satisfaction. Write for our catalog which shows these proofs of satisfaction. All leading breeds.

MATHIS FARMS
 Box 156, Parsons, Kan.

VALUABLE POULTRY BOOK FREE

Tells results of many years successful feeding, mating, trapnesting, Hatchery Accrediting. How to turn poultry into gold with famous SHAW'S STRAIN OF POULTRY, BABY CHICKS, Cockerels and pullets. Send for free literature. Shaw's Hatcheries, Ottawa, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

MINORCAS—BUFF

GIANT TYPE BUFF AND WHITE MINORCA chicks. Eggs. Circular free. A. McGraw, Hope, Kan.
MAMMOTH GOLDEN BUFF MINORCAS. Booking chick orders. Eggs now. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.
BUFF MINORCA CHICKS \$13.00, CERTIFIED Buff Leghorns \$12.00, other breeds \$11.00. Young Bros. Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.
BUFF MINORCAS—OLDEST STATE AC- credited flock in Kansas. Eggs; chicks; superior quality. J. W. Epps, Pleasanton, Kan.
KIRCHER'S BUFF MINORCAS. LARGE SIZE birds from accredited flocks. Hens weighing 6 to 8 pounds. Eggs that weigh 4 to 5 ounces more than Leghorn eggs. The breed that pays. Young stock, hatching eggs and chicks. Write for descriptive literature. Otto C. Kircher, Butler, Mo.

MINORCAS—WHITE

GAMBLE'S MAMMOTH WHITE MINORCAS, chicks, eggs. Mrs. C. F. Gamble, Altoona, Kan.
WHITE MINORCA COCKERELS FROM AC- credited, bloodtested, flock, \$3.00 to \$1.50. Pullet, \$2.00. Mrs. Walter Buess, Dodge City, Kan.
BOOKING ORDERS FOR HERSHBERGER'S Trapnested White Minorcas. Show winners. Eggs. Chicks. Circular. E. D. Hershberger, Newton, Kan.
MAMMOTH SINGLE COMB WHITE Minorca eggs, \$5-100. Orders filled after March eighth. Cull by Judge Scott. Etta Fuller, Ames, Kan.

MINORCAS—BLACK

GIANT BLACK MINORCAS. PRODUCTION bred, eggs supreme, none better, blood tested. Eggs, chicks. Dr. Stanley, Hope, Kan.

ORPINGTONS—BUFF

FOR SALE—BUFF ORPINGTON COCKER- els, \$2.00. Walter Brown, Perry, Kan.
FINE STANDARD BUFF ORPINGTON COCK- erels. Gold Angora kittens. Unique Poultry Farm, Little River, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON COCK- erels, large boned, good type, even Buff, \$3.00, \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Perry Higley, Cummings, Kan.

ORPINGTONS—WHITE

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50. James C. Shortt, St. Marys, Kan.
PURE BRED WHITE ORPINGTON COCKER- els, \$3.00. Will Lauer, Rt. 6, Abilene, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, THOMPSON strain, \$1.50 and \$2. C. S. Sederlin, Scandia, Kan.
THOMPSON'S RINGLET LAYING STRAIN, Barred Rock cockerels, \$2.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Henry Dellinger, Argonia, Kan.
BARRED ROCKS. STANDARD BRED, BRAD- ley strain, cockerels, \$3.00, eggs 100, \$6.50; 50, \$3.50 postpaid. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.
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\$4.50; \$5.40; Alsike or Red Clovers, \$9.00;
\$11.40; \$13.50, all per bushel, 60 pounds. Bags
free. Get our bargain prices on all farm seeds.
Write today for free samples, catalogue, prices,
etc. Kansas Seed Co., Dept. 1, Salina, Kan.

CLOVER—\$10.50 PER BUSHEL DOUBLE RE-
cleaned, buckhorn, dodder free. Guaranteed
satisfactory. Have big crop. Buy direct from
producing section. Quality extra fine. Priced
bedrock. Sweet clover scarified, \$3.90; un-
hulled, \$1.90; new timothy, \$2.50; hardy north-
ern alfalfa, \$9.90; seeded Grimm, U. S. Veri-
fied origin, \$14.80. Other farm seeds lowest
prices. All guaranteed and sacked. Write for
samples and circular matter. Frank Sinn, Box
435, Clarinda, Iowa.

FROST-PROOF CABBAGE AND BERMU-
da onion plants. Open field grown, well rooted,
strong, treated seeds. Cabbage each bunch
fifty, mossed, labeled with variety name. Early
Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Suc-
cession, Copenhagen, Early Dutch, Late Dutch,
postpaid: 300, 75c; 300, \$1.00, 500, \$1.25;
1,000, \$2.00, 2,500, \$4.50. Express collect;
2,500, \$2.50. Onions, Prizetaker, Crystal Wax
and Yellow Bermuda, postpaid: 500, 75c; 1,000,
\$1.25; 6,000, \$6.00. Express collect: 6,000,
\$4.50. Full count, prompt shipment, safe ar-
rival, satisfaction guaranteed. Write for cata-
log. Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Ark.

RABBITS

CHINCHILLAS—YOUNG STOCK FROM PED-
igreed registered parents. Mrs. A. Millyard,
Lakin, Kan.

TOBACCO

TOBACCO, POSTPAID, GUARANTEED,
chewing 5 lbs. \$1.50, 10 lbs. \$2.75; smoking,
5 lbs. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$1.80. W. B. Adams,
Sharon, Tenn.

OLD TOBACCO—SMOKING, 10 POUNDS
\$1.40; chewing, \$1.75; 10 cigars, \$2.50. 30
twists or plugs, \$1.75. Farmers League, Water-
valley, Kentucky.

AUCTION SCHOOL

AUTIONEERING LEARNED QUICKLY—200 auction sayings, \$1; "Joker," \$1. American Auction College, Kansas City.

AUTOMOTIVE

TRACTOR, GAS ENGINE AND AUTOMOBILE cylinders reground; new pistons, pins and rings; connecting rods and main bearings reabbled. Lawrence Iron Works, Lawrence, Kan.

LUMBER

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

AGENTS—SALESMEN WANTED

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

MEN WANTED TO DEMONSTRATE AND take orders direct from motorists. Amazing Magnetic Trouble Light. Sticks on metallic surfaces. Our men earn as high as \$75.00 weekly. Write for demonstrator. Magno, Beacon Building, Dept. 572, Boston, Massachusetts.

HARPER'S NEW "HOUSE CLEANER" DOES the most and costs the least of any invention for the home. Saves labor, money, health and doctor bills. Does more than vacuum cleaners. Costs little, uses no electricity. Price sells it. Good for home, garage and public buildings. New plan sells where they haven't a cent. Profits large. Protected territory. Loan you one to start with if well recommended. Harper Brush Works, 1217 Main St., Fairfield, Ia.

HAY

FOR SALE—UPLAND PRAIRIE HAY. A. W. Long, Piqua, Kan.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED ELIGIBLE MEN—WOMEN, 18-55, qualify at once for permanent Government Positions, \$105-\$250 month. Gov't experience unnecessary; Paid vacations; common education. Thousands needed yearly. Write Osmont Institute, 365, St. Louis, Mo.

RUG WEAVING

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

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS, ADDING MACHINES, DUPLICATORS. Monthly payments. Yotz Co., Shawnee, Kan.

FARM WORK WANTED

EXPERIENCED FARMER DESIRES PARTNERSHIP, foreman or all year work. Also steady boy 15 years. Both competent. V. C. Holmes, Guilford, Mo.

POSITION WANTED

TEACHER WANTS CITY OR RURAL POSITION. First grade certificate. Excellent disciplinarian. 6 years' experience city 8,000. Martha Adams, Atchison, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

GREY GOOSE FEATHERS, 75c LB. MRS. R. Cada, Clarkson, Neb.

WANTED—INDIAN RELICS, SPEARS, axes, etc. R. Heike, Pontiac, Ill.

WANTED WALNUT TIMBER, HIGHEST prices paid. Stanley Wayman & Sons, Louisville, Kan.

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

FOR SALE, BROWN SWISS HEIFER CALVES. Dean Coburn, Whitewater, Wis.

TWO GOOD GUERNSEY BULL CALVES. Year old soon. Ed Cooper, Tecumseh, Kan.

RED POLL BULLS—ONE, THREE, AND yearlings. J. C. Spencer, Penokee, Kan.

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL, 7 MONTHS old. Choice breeding. Records, Andrew Glick, Heaton, Kan.

FOR SALE—TWO-YEAR SCOTCH SHORT-horn bull. Yearling heifers. Gilbert Gistad, Lancaster, Kan.

WE OFFER THE VERY FINEST IN GUERNSEY dairy calves. Elmhurst Guernsey Farm, Brookfield, Wis.

FOR PRACTICALLY PURE GUERNSEY Dairy Heifer Calves, write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.

FOR SALE—THREE REGISTERED RED Polled bulls. Almost ready for service. T. A. Hawkins, Holcomb, Kan.

SIX HIGH GRADE MILKING SHORTHORN heifer calves. \$150 takes them. Vollands, Elm Grove, Wisconsin.

HOLSTEINS, CALVES FROM SPLENDID producers. Shipped express collect. Clarke Bros., New Brighton, Minn.

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

TEN CHOICE HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES, nicely marked, tested, bucket fed. Express prepaid, \$295.00. F. B. Green, Evansville, Wis.

YEAR OLD HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE, also young bull; calves out of cows with good C. T. A. records. Phone or write. L. W. Dreier, Rt. 2, Newton, Kan.

STOCKMEN—AT LAST A RELIABLE method that prevents losses of newborn calves from weakness or defective development by giving cows mineral treatment in salt. It's a wonder. Investigate. Circular explains. Sunnyside Farms, Bucktail, Nebraska.

SOUTHARD'S COMMUNITY SALE, FAIR Grounds, Topeka, Kan. A good place to trade. Auction every Saturday. Private sales every day. Stock cattle direct from Texas. Dairy cows, work horses, mules, brood sows, stock pigs, sheep. You can buy or sell here. Send us your name for our weekly mailing list. Phone 4225. Address, 918 W. Tenth St., Topeka, Kan.

HOGS

CHESTER WHITE BRED GILTS, FALL boars. Ernest Sutter, Lawrence, Kan.

O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE PEDIGreed boars and bred gilts. Pigs, \$24 per pair, no kin. Write for circulars. Raymond Ruebush, Sciota, Ill.

REGISTERED POLAND—CHINA BOARS ready for service. Well bred, well grown, correct type, immune. The kind that sire pigs that go to market at six months. Reasonable prices. Bob Shumway, Sunny Peak Farm, Fountain, Colo.

HORSES AND JACKS

WANTED—SADDLE STALLION, ALSO Belgian stallion. Ferdinand Hachmeister, Natoma, Kan.

LAND

KANSAS

LAND BARGAINS—FRANK MADIGAN, Sharon Springs, Kan.

BEST PRICES on new wheat land. E. E. Nelson, Garden City, Kan.

SALE OR TRADE—Elevator and 320 acres land. Box 13, Mahaska, Kan.

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

KANSAS LAND, BEST IN WORLD FOR the money. Free list. Ness, Lane, Scott, Wichita Co., bargains. Buxton & Fouquet, Ransom, Kan.

CHOICE WHEAT AND CORN LAND FOR sale; one crop will pay for land. A golden opportunity for you. Phone 188, A. C. Bailey, Syracuse, Kan.

LAND BARGAINS—WE SELL GREELEY county, Kansas lands. If you really want to buy and mean business, write us. We will save you money. G. N. Kysar & Sons, Wakeeney, Kansas.

400 ACRES LAND, \$40 AN ACRE; 155 acres good corn land, balance pasture, never failing water in pasture. Two sets of improvements. Good well and new windmill, 2 1/2 miles from Mahaska, Kansas. Address H. Schubert, owner, 1110 Moro St., Manhattan, Kan. No commission.

KANSAS, the bread basket of the world, is the world's leading producer of hard winter wheat. Kansas ranks high in corn. It leads all states in production of alfalfa. Dairying, poultry raising and livestock farming offer attractive opportunities because of cheap and abundant production of feeds and forage, and short and mild winters which require a minimum of feed and care. The U. S. Geological Survey classifies many thousands of acres of southwestern Kansas lands as first grade. These lands are available at reasonable prices and easy terms. Write now for our free Kansas Folder. C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 990 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

MISSOURI

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

MISSISSIPPI

DIXIE'S RICHEST SOIL CHEAP, 120 ACRES, unimproved. Ideal for truck, stock and poultry; good market and school. J. V. Elam, Hattiesburg, Miss.

ARKANSAS

ARKANSAS OZARKS LAND, NEAR GOOD town; 100 acres plow, 30 timber. J. W. Blankinship, Hollister, Missouri.

CANADA

WHY PAY BIG RENTS or tie up money in high-priced land while in Canada millions of acres virgin prairie close to railways awaiting settlement can be bought from \$15 to \$25 an acre, with long terms of payment if desired? Free government homesteads in the newer districts; good improved or unimproved farms in all provinces at low prices. Excellent climate, highest quality produce, good markets, low freight rates, low taxes. Fastest growing country in the world. Grain-growing, stock-raising, dairying, fruit, poultry, mixed farming, schools, churches, roads, telephones. Rural mail delivery. Get the facts from the Canadian Government Information Bureau. Canadian Government has no lands to sell but offers free official information and service. Special low railway rates for trip of inspection. Free maps, booklets, advice. No obligation. Thirty thousand Americans moved to Canada last year. Write M. D. Johnstone, Canadian Government Information Bureau, 2025 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

CALIFORNIA

STANISLAUS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA—Where farmers are prosperous; crops growing year 'round. Land priced low. Write free booklet. Dept. D, Stanislaus County Development Board (County Chamber Commerce), Modesto, Calif.

COLORADO

EASTERN COLORADO SMOOTH WHEAT and corn land, close to market, \$6.25 per acre. Hackley, Lamar, Colo.

BARGAINS—CORN, WHEAT AND HER-shely lands, in Yuma county, Colorado. Higgins Land Company, Yuma, Colorado.

IMP. 50 A. HAVE CUT 95 T. ALFALFA from 25 A. Sub-irrigates, no water assessments to pay. Near alfalfa mill. Good location. Price \$5,000. Owner, W. H. Kincaid, McClave, Colo.

IDAHO

NO PAYMENTS, NO INTEREST FOR 5 years. 20,000 acres of fertile cut over soil, dairying, fruit, diversified farming, ample rainfall and favorable growing season permits wide range of crops including cotton, corn, magnolia, figs, satsuma oranges, all kinds of vegetables. Especially well adapted for dairying, hogs and poultry. Lands ready for cultivation. Excellent railroad facilities afford ready access to large markets. Good roads, schools, churches. For detailed information address C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization agent, Santa Fe Ry., 970 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

TEXAS

IN THE GULF COAST country of Texas, there is now a splendid opportunity to buy forty acre farms at very low prices with long, easy terms. Down payment within your means. Deep, black fertile soil with excellent drainage. Long and favorable growing season permits wide range of crops including cotton, corn, magnolia, figs, satsuma oranges, all kinds of vegetables. Especially well adapted for dairying, hogs and poultry. Lands ready for cultivation. Excellent railroad facilities afford ready access to large markets. Good roads, schools, churches. For detailed information address C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization agent, Santa Fe Ry., 970 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

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

THE GREAT NORTHERN Railway serves an agricultural empire in Minnesota, North Dakota, and Montana, where opportunities abound for small farms or large operators to rent or purchase at the lowest prices and best terms of many years. Profits are insured by rapid progress being made in diversified crops and livestock raising. Idaho, Washington and Oregon offer opportunities in low-priced cutover lands, high producing irrigated land, or small suburban tracts near large cities, for general farming, dairying, fruit or poultry. Mild climate. Write for free Zone of Plenty book with detailed information. Low Homeseekers' Rates. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 100, St. Paul, Minn.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

SEND FOR LIST OF FORECLOSED ranches, \$2 acre. Bob Brown, Florence, Colo.

FARMS AND RANCHES IN PROSPEROUS Nebraska territory. Dahnke Realty, Stratton, Neb.

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

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER HAVING good farm for sale. Cash price, particulars. John Black, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

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

SMALL FARM WANTED Located in Kansas, suitable for general farming, dairying and stock raising. If a bargain, write me full description and lowest cash price. John D. Baker, Mena, Ark.

LAND

Several Improved Farms

stock and grain, in Southeastern Kansas. Small payment down. Balance like rent. C. C. Van Cleave, 213 Beacon Bldg., Wichita, Kas.

The new British dirigible has among other luxuries a ballroom. Dancing on air promises to be much more comfortable and popular than it was in older times.

Save Time and Money

BY MRS. W. A. PARSONS
Burlington, Kansas

Buying day-old chicks has proved more profitable for me, and the principal reasons for my decision are:

Day-old chicks have made it possible for me, in one season, to switch from a flock of mongrels to a flock of good, purebred fowls. Buying day-old chicks means much in economy of time, labor and money invested.

Instead of fussing thruout the season with sitting hens and hen-hatched chicks, I can buy them all at once and they are free from lice and mites, are all the same age, of the same high quality, and besides I can take care of 500 or 1,000 baby chicks in a brooder house as easily as I can care for three or four mother hens and their broods.

In buying day-old chicks I have found it doesn't pay to buy cheap chicks, for they usually prove more expensive than those which cost more. It costs no more to raise a good chick than it does a poor one, and a chick with generations of bred-to-lay ability back of it will show a greater profit on feed consumed than one with no particular breeding.

Thru experience I have found that I cannot afford to buy expensive feed, spend time and money on equipment and housing, only to find that pullets when matured do not lay enough eggs to show a profit.

I have to buy chicks from bred-to-lay stock if I want pullets that will fill the egg basket when matured. The good, purebred chicks live and grow better and will make good.

In buying day-old chicks, they can be purchased whenever I desire. The early chicks will get an excellent start before the spring farm work begins, and will be able to look after themselves, in part at least, when warm weather arrives.

The cockerels from the early flock are sold upon reaching 2 pounds or so, for the highest price a pound obtainable, and the pullets are culled and the best ones kept, for the early hatched pullets make the best layers.

In buying day-old chicks they are delivered to my door by the mail carrier. I can place them under a good brooder and with care and average good judgment my troubles are over.

In buying day-old chicks I can follow "The Hendriks Method of Feeding Baby Chicks," and get better results than ever before, altho I was quite sure when I started to use this method that the little things were starving. And they probably would have if I had had 15 or 20 mother hens with the 500 chicks, for that many hens soon would gobble up the feed and still be hungry.

Besides eating the feed, quite likely the hens would stage a prize fight or two and the little chicks would be the ones that would be losers all around.

FARMER'S CLASSIFIED AD

USE THIS FORM—
IT SAVES DELAY.

Mail This to

KANSAS FARMER
MAIL & BREEZE

Rate: UNDISPLAYED CLASSIFIED, 10 cents a word on single insertion; 8 cents a word each week if ordered for four or more times consecutively. Count initials and abbreviations as words. Minimum charge is \$1.00. DISPLAY CLASSIFIED, (Poultry, Baby Chicks, Pet Stock or Land advertising. Illustrations and display type permitted.)—70 cents an agate line; \$9.80 per column inch each insertion. Minimum space, 5 agate lines.

Fill This, Please!

Your count of words.....
or
Size of display ad.....
No. times to run.....
Amount enclosed \$.....
Place under heading of

(Your Name)

(Town)

Route

(State)

NOTE: Count your name and address as part of advertisement.

Reg. Jerseys and Duroc Bred Sows

Sale on H. L. Cudney farm 25 miles south of Larned, 30 mi. northwest of Pratt, 25 mi. southeast Kinsley.

Wednesday, Feb. 5th

Our entire herd of mature Jersey cows. 15 in milk and bred to the great young bull, a son of BRILLIANT ST. MAWES LAD. All cows have County Cow Testing records. Herd yearly average up 312 lbs. fat. Hood Farm, Flying Fox and other good blood represented. Also a few young bulls. Herd Federal accredited. 30 registered immunized sows and gilts. The blood of GOLD MASTER Daddy Longlegs, and Super Col. Bred for March farrow to DADDY LONGLEGS and THE COL. (recently heading the Shepherd herd.) Write for catalog.

H. L. Cudney & W. H. Lovell, Trousdale, Kan.
Boyd Newcom, Auct. Jesse R. Johnson, fieldman for Kansas Farmer.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

WASHINGTON COUNTY Holstein Dispersal All Purebreds

Sale at the farm on highways 9 and 15. Half mile east and two south of Palmer and 15 miles north of Clay Center.

Palmer, Kan.

Tuesday, Feb. 4

Nine cows in milk that freshened in November and December.

Five heifer calves and one bull calf. Average Washington county C.T.A. records for 1927 was 318 pounds of fat.

For the year 1928 that average was 324 pounds. The monthly averages now being made by these cows are all substantially better than the two previous years. For sale catalog address,

Walter W. Oelschlager,
Owner.
Palmer, Kan.
Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Brown's Big Polands

21st auction of Poland China bred sows. Sale pavilion.

Oberlin, Kansas

Saturday, Feb. 15

Size, quality and acceptable type with popular breeding. Two tried sows, 20 fast fall gilts and 20 spring gilts. The blood of the 1010 pound Gay Monarch predominates. For maximum profits invest in Brown bred Polands.

J. H. Brown, Selden, Kan.
Auctioneers: Elmer Guardhouse, Bert Powell, Henry Olson.

O. G. SMITH'S

Poland China Sale

40 great gilts bred for March litters

Colony, Kansas

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5

They are the Smith kind, big and good. The offering is mostly by Twilight and Village 2nd, two great sires. Others by Best Goods, Master Evolution and Play Boy. Bred to three great boars. Write for sale catalog to

O. G. SMITH, COLONY, KANSAS

Poland China

last spring boars, bred gilts, and a lot of splendid fall pigs, either sex, for sale.
H. B. Walter & Son, Box K-62, Bendena, Kan.

PEARL'S POLAND CHINAS

For sale: Bred sows and gilts and fall boars and gilts. Write to
ELMER PEARL, WAKEENEY, KAN.

HORSES AND JACKS

Young Percheron Stallions

We have 12 young stallions with lots of bone, size and quality. All sired by CARLETON-186144. Priced low for quick sale. Write for prices delivered to your place.
A. H. TAYLOR & SON,
Sedgwick, Kansas

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Whiteway Hampshires on Approval. Choice bred gilts sired by grand champion boar and bred to junior and grand champion boar, Little Rock and senior and grand champion boar Muskogee. Also fall pigs.
F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

JERSEY BULLS

Grandsons of St. Mawes Lad, the Gold Medal sire, with 22 tested daughters average production 771 pounds of butterfat, the only bull of the breed to make Gold Medal with daughters under two years age.

BROOKSIDE STOCK FARM, Sylvia, Kan.

Choice Jersey Cows and Heifers

Shipped on approval. A few fresh and heavy springers from highest producing herd in North Central Kansas. C. T. A. Records. Also bull calves. Come and see them.
F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

WOODLAWN FARM GUERNSEYS

For sale a nice two year old bull and some springing cows. Also some fresh and springing first calf heifers. Also baby bull calves and heifers. Address
WOODLAWN FARM, Rt. 9, TOPEKA, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

POLLED SHORTHORNS

"Royal Clipper 2nd and others head one of largest herds in U.S. Breeding and quality among the very best. 30 bulls, 20 heifers, 10 to 20 mos. old. \$100 to \$500 ea. Some better broke. Certificates and transfers free. 3 del. 100 miles free. Phone our expense. Price list ready.
J. C. Sanbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Four Shorthorn Bulls

For sale, 9 to 11 months old. Choice \$125.00. Good individuals. 19 miles West and South of Liberal.

J. E. RAY, HOOKER, OKLA.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA

Bred Sow Sale

at Reager, 11 miles west of Norton,

Reager, Kan.

Wednesday, Feb. 12

An offering of real quality and breeding. 50 head consisting of nine tried sows, 16 spring gilts and 25 fall pigs.

ATTRACTIVE IN THIS SALE:

1929 grand champion sow Thomas county fair. Litter fall gilts, full sisters to litter that won silver loving cup, Sherman Co. fair 1929.

The sows are bred to good boars for spring farrow. For catalog address,
J. A. Sanderson, Oronoque, Ks.
Auctioneers: Bert Powell, Harrison & Fayton

REGISTERED BIG TYPE

Spotted Poland China Bred Gilts of Leading blood lines for sale. Also few real fall boars. Sired by Wild Giant straight son of Wildwood, out of Pickett's Giantess.
Frank Beyerle & Sons, Rt. 1, Maize, (Sedgwick Co.) Ks.

GOOD, HUSKY SPOTTED BOARS

of well known breeding, various types, and sizes, prices right, will register free. Are now on chat road. Come or write.
W.M. MEYER, Farlington, Kansas

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Duroc Bred Sow Sale

Smith Center, Kansas

Wednesday, February 5

45 outstanding bred gilts either bred to or sired by

MONARCH COL.,

champion and sire of champions.

These gilts are medium type, easy feeders and quick maturers.

A September boar given away sale day.

Write for catalog and information to

Vern Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan.

"Kansas greatest winning Herd"

Sale in Smith Center.

IF YOU WANT HOGS

ready for market in 4 mos., get a boar sired by Revolution.
Mike Stensness & Sons, Concordia, Kan.

DUROC SOWS AND GILTS

Bred to real sires for March and April farrow. Also fall pigs immunized and guaranteed.
W.M. BOHLEN, Downs, Kansas

She Had Some Statistics

He (after turning car into side-road and stopping)—"I wonder how far we are from town?"

She (with a sigh as she starts to climb out)—"Oh, just two soles and a pair of rubber heels."

"We Get the Sticks"

"Your school is not a seminary; it's a match factory," said the smart young college man to the girl student. "You're right," said the girl. "We furnish the heads and get the sticks from the men's college."

Slave to Accuracy

Old Lady—"My poor man, I suppose you have had many trials in your life?"

Tramp—"Yes, ma'am, but only one conviction."

Public Sales of Livestock

Shorthorn Cattle

Feb. 11—Ed Wells, Concordia, Kan. Postponed sale.

Feb. 12—E. H. W. Hartman, Valley Center, Kan.
March 5—Central Shorthorn sale, Kansas City, Mo. John C. Burns, manager.

Holstein Cattle

Feb. 4—Walter W. Oelschlager, Palmer, Kan.

Feb. 25—Dr. C. B. VanHorn, Topeka, Kan.

Jersey Cattle

Feb. 5—H. L. Cudney and W. H. Lovell, Trousdale, Kan.

Poland China Hogs

Feb. 5—Otho G. Smith, Colony, Kan.

Feb. 8—J. D. Barrott & Sons, Oberlin, Kan.

Feb. 15—J. H. Brown, Selden, Kan. Sale in pavilion, Oberlin, Kan.

Feb. 25—Clyde Corcoran, Oberlin, Kan. Sale pavilion, Oberlin.

Spotted Poland China Hogs

Feb. 12—J. A. Sanderson, Oronoque, Kan.

Duroc Hogs

Feb. 5—H. L. Cudney and W. H. Lovell, Trousdale, Kan.

Feb. 5—Vern Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan.

March 1—Vavroch Bros., Oberlin, Kan. Sale pavilion, Oberlin.

Horses and Jacks

Feb. 19—W. D. Gott, Bronson, Kan.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse R. Johnson

1015 Franklin Ave., Wichita, Kan.

J. E. Ray, Shorthorn breeder, located near Liberal, Kansas, but getting mail at Hooker, Oklahoma, writes me that he has on hand some very choice young Shorthorn bulls. Mr. Ray has one of the good herds of the South. He states that the wheat outlook is about the best it has been for many years.

The 17th annual Central Shorthorn sale will be held at Kansas City, Mo., March 5. This sale more than any other brings Kansas and Missouri breeders together. Strong consignments from the leading herds of both states make up the sale offering. Mr. John Burns, in keeping with past policies, is making an effort to secure high class consignments to this sale.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

BY J. W. Johnson

Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

Hiawatha is to have a new \$200,000 condenser and the contract has been let to a local contractor. Work will start on the building in the spring.

Elmer Pearl, Wakeeney, Kan., is starting his Poland China advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer. He offers sows and spring gilts bred for spring farrow and a few choice fall boars and gilts at attractive prices.

William Page & Sons, Chapman, Kan., are well known Dickinson county Shorthorn breeders who offer for sale a March yearling bull that is exceptionally well bred and the calf

that was good enough to be made the Junior champion at the Central Kansas Fair last fall. Write them for descriptions and prices.

Woodlawn Farm, located east of Topeka about 2 miles where their big sign appears, is advertising Guernseys in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Write them for prices and descriptions. They always have something to sell and at present it is a 2-year-old herd bull, some fresh and springing cows and heifers and bull calves and heifers.

The Ed Wells Shorthorn sale that was postponed from Nov. 25 to Feb. 11 will be held at the farm 3 miles south and 6 miles east of Concordia, Kan. There will be 40 registered Shorthorns in the sale and 10 of them are bulls. E. A. Cory, Concordia, Kan., will manage the sale and you can write to either Mr. Wells or Mr. Cory for full particulars about the offering. Be sure to attend this sale.

In the O. G. Smith Poland China bred sow sale at Colony, Kan., next Wednesday, Feb. 5, there will be 40 splendid gilts bred for March litters. The sale is advertised in this issue of the Kansas Farmer, and if you want to buy some good gilts this winter don't miss this sale. It will be to your advantage to be there. Remember it is at Colony, next Wednesday, Feb. 5.

Next Wednesday, Feb. 5, is the Vern Albrecht Duroc bred sow sale, which will be held in Smith Center. There will be 45 outstanding bred gilts in this sale and come from a herd that has won in all of the big Kansas shows as well as many other state shows. The breeding is as good as the best and you will find these gilts as they always are in the Albrecht sales, extra well grown and in good breeding condition. The sale is next Wednesday at Smith Center, Kan.

Farm and Home week at the Agricultural College, Manhattan starts Tuesday, Feb. 4. Dairying, beef and pork production, poultry raising and grain crops are subjects that are discussed by experts during the week's meetings. The four leading dairy breeds hold their annual state meetings and the beef cattle state organizations and swine growers' associations all hold their annual meetings during the week at the college. Programs for the week can be had by addressing either of the departments that you are interested in.

Sedgwick Rosa Creamella, a Holstein cow owned by Farnco Farms, Brookridge, Minn., is the 143rd Holstein cow to produce more than 1,000 pounds of butterfat in one year. Her record begun when she was 7 years old is 28,680.6 pounds of milk containing 1,088.35 pounds of butterfat equivalent to 1,298 pounds of butter. She ranked 32nd on the Holstein show butterfat list. Kansas has one 1,000 pound butterfat cow, the property of H. A. Dresler of Lebo. The record was completed last September.

In this issue of Kansas Farmer will be found the advertisement of the J. A. Sanderson Spotted Poland China sale that will be held at Reager, a 11 miles west of Norton, Kan. In the sale are 50 head of choice bred Spotted Poland Chinas and among the sows in the sale is the grand champion sow at the Thomas county fair last fall and among the fall pigs is a litter of gilts that are full sisters to the litter that won the silver loving cup for Mr. Sanderson last fall at the Sherman County Fair, Goodland. It is a reduction sale so far as the tried sows are concerned and Mr. Sanderson is not going to keep as many sows in the future as he has in the past. But every sow in this sale is a good one and every sow that has not been producing as she should has gone to the market promptly. The breeding is all that you will desire if you are looking for popular and up-to-date breeding. Write at once for full particulars about the offering to J. A. Sanderson, Oronoque, Kan. The date of the sale is Feb. 12.

J. H. Brown's twenty-first Poland China bred sow sale is advertised in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Brown has been breeding Poland Chinas in Decatur county for around a quarter of a century and as I remember it he has held bred sow sales for 21 of these years. He has been in the business in Northwest Kansas. The best of judgment has been used in the selection of sires and while he has looked after the quality of the Polands he has produced, it is also the fact that he has had several over 1,000-pound sires during that time. On Feb. 15 he is going to sell an offering of 42 bred sows and gilts, 20 are choice spring gilts and 20 are fall gilts and the 40 have been bred to good boars for spring farrow. There are two bred sows and the offering as a whole is one of real merit. The sale will be held as usual in the big, comfortable sale pavilion in Oberlin. Mr. Brown will be glad to answer any questions you would ask him about this offering and will do so by return mail. Address him at Selden, Kan.

In 1929 there were 152 dairy herds in Kansas that had records of 300 pounds or over of butterfat and the following speaks mightily well for Clay county: Leslie Roenig, Clay Center, Holsteins, 8 cows, 517 pounds; D. L. Wheelock, Clay Center, Jerseys, 16 cows, 567 pounds; H. L. McClurkin, Clay Center, Jerseys, 25 cows, 343 pounds; V. W. Carson, Clay Center, Holsteins, 10 cows, 348 pounds; Jas. Carnahan, Clay Center, Holsteins, 7 cows, 437 pounds; Ray Caldwell, Broughton, 12 cows, 332 pounds; Clay Bryan, Clay Center, Guernseys, 23 cows, 323 pounds; Wesley Braden, Wakeeney, Holsteins, 7 cows, 332 pounds; T. J. Baker, Clay Center, Holsteins, 10 cows, 348 pounds. These nine herds are all eligible to be listed among

Have You Any Stock to Sell?

BREEDERS of livestock and poultry will find "Marketing Purebred Livestock," a recently published book, helpful in obtaining better prices for their stock. The best selling plans of scores of breeders all over the United States are discussed in the book in sufficient detail that you can adapt one or more of them to your business. Many Kansas herds and flocks were drawn upon for material.

The book was designed to give concrete information on marketing purebreds so the breeder may follow the most profitable practices without spending years in experimenting on his own account. For instance, one Kansas poultryman spent \$201.60 in advertising eggs and breeding stock. He received 150 inquiries and made \$2,285.80 of sales. A Duroc breeder's plan of selling during the depression period is explained. He sold 350 breeding hogs when many men were going out of business because they had no market. Two Holstein breeders bought the same amount of advertising space and the advertisements were run one above the other. One brought eight inquiries and no sales. The other averaged three inquiries a week and resulted in 13 sales. The difference between the advertisements is explained. Every phase of selling from advertising and publicity to preparing stock for sale and delivery of registration papers is included in the volume.

If you are not satisfied with the income from your flock or herd, you will find this book helpful. It was written by M. N. Beeler, former associate editor of Kansas Farmer and now associate editor of Capper's Farmer. It was published by The Macmillan Company, contains 393 pages and 20 illustrations. The price is \$3.75 postpaid from the Capper Book Service, Topeka, Kan.

The Shorthorn Breeders of Kansas

Shorthorns

Young Bulls for Sale

We have for sale some choice young bulls of serviceable ages. Write for descriptions and prices. S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

EWING STOCK FARMS

Home of Reg. Shorthorns and Percherons for over 30 years. Stock for sale at all times. FRED H. EWING, GREAT BEND, KAN.

Straight Scotch Shorthorns

The utility type. Son of RODNEY in service. Inspection invited. Young bulls for sale. C. L. WHITE, ARLINGTON, KAN.

Profitable Registered Shorthorns

Grandson of the undefeated Bapton Corporal in service. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Inspection invited. FRANK E. LESLIE, STERLING, KAN.

Young Herd Bulls

A choice selection of 1928 Straight Scotch bulls for sale. Nice reds and roans. Expect to be at the fall shows. Tomson Bros., Wakarusa and Dover, Kan.

Golden Fountain Farm

Offers Shorthorns of all ages. Quality and individuality. HARRY T. FORBES, AUBURN, KAN. Phone Dover Exchange

Grand Marshall for Sale

4 years old, sire of proven worth. A great son of Marshalls Crown. Pricing him low, quality considered. Also females. S. B. YOUNG, Osborne, Kan.

Maple Heights Farm

Utility Scotch Shorthorns. Best of individual merit. CROWNS HEIR by Marshalls Crown in service. J. M. NIELSON, MARYSVILLE, KAN.

PINE HEIGHTS FARM

Two miles south of town. Home of select breeding in Shorthorns. Crows Heir by Marshalls Crown, heads herd. J. L. MODEN, WATERTVILLE, KAN.

6 March and April Good Bull Calves

sired by Sultan Victor, a Roan bull bred by W. F. Harding and second in class at American Royal Show, 1925. These calves have good Scotch pedigrees. Come and see us. Theo. Olson & Sons, Leonardville, Kan.

See Our Shorthorns

Farm adjoins town. Son of Imp Dramatist in service. Females carry the blood of Matchless Dale, Oakland Sultan and other good sires. Young bulls for sale. OTTO BROS., RILEY, KAN.

Knox-Knoll-Shorthorns

One of the largest herds of all Scotch Shorthorns in Kansas. Bulls and females always for sale. S. M. KNOX, HUMBOLDT, KAN.

Nothing For Sale

at present. Am getting some nice fall calves by a red son of Prentice. W. W. WORKS, HUMBOLDT, KANSAS

6 Shorthorn Bulls

for sale. Reds, roans and whites. Sired by our 2200 pound black bull. All Scotch females. See them. C. H. Shaffer, Monmouth, (Crawford Co.), Kan.

Maxwalton Rodney

Heads our Shorthorns. Heavy beef quality and special attention given to milk production. Young bulls and heifers for sale. THEO. JAGELS, HEPLER, KAN.

Valley View Shorthorns

Herd established 30 years. Clipper Grandee in service. Young bulls and females for sale. ADAM H. ANDREW, GIRARD, KAN.

Shorthorn Bulls

For sale, tops offered for breeders. Others go in feeding lot. Oakdale Sultan and Rodney blood. BERGESON BROS., Leonardville, Kan.

Prospect Park Farm

Has been the home of registered Shorthorns for over 40 years. Best of tried breeding stock for sale. J. H. TAYLOR & SONS, CHAPMAN, KAN.

RED BULL FOR SALE

11 months old, good individual sired by Narisses out of a dam by Imp. Babtons Dramatist. Reasonable price. W. H. Seyb & Sons, Pretty Prairie, Kan.

Purebred Beef Market Is Better

The coming year marks a new era of prosperity for pure bred beef cattle. During the past year there have been few loads of cattle that were produced in Kansas or bought at prevailing prices and fed properly but that have returned a profit. Every good beef breeding cow that produced a normal calf last year has increased in price herself and her calf is more than ever in demand. In short, cattle, whether in the feed lot, on pasture, or in the breeding herd, have returned a profit to their owners.

The recent sales of pure bred cattle seems to indicate that the breeders, especially those of Shorthorns appreciate the merits of the cattle offered.

At the spring sales in the Kansas

City territory last June, which are representative of the value of popular bred Shorthorns, where they possess merit, this breed made an average of \$265. The sales from which these figures are taken are the only sales at which an effort was made to present attractive offerings.—C. E. Aubel, Secy., Kansas Shorthorn Association.



Scottish Knight

Son of Scottish Gloster heads our herd cows of Fair Champion and Village Avon blood. Young bulls for sale. Earle Clemmons, Waldo, (Osborne Co.), Ks.

Bred Cows and Heifers

Sired by or bred to SUPREME GLOSTER, a splendid breeding son of Supreme Senator. Good individuals. Also choice young bull by same sire. J. H. Kennedy, Perth, (Sumner Co.) Kan.

Good Selection of Bulls

Good individuals and colors. Calves up to serviceable ages. Sired by Maxwaltons Lamash and Supreme Gold. Glad to show them. McILRATH BROS., KINGMAN, KANSAS

BLOOMERS REG. SHORTHORNS

Oldest herd in the Northwest. Best of Scotch breeding. Roan Avon in service. Bulls and heifers for sale. W. A. Bloomer, Bellaire, (Smith Co.), Kan.

Scotch Shorthorns

Choice young bulls for sale, out of selected dams and sired by Royal Emblem. CHAS. F. HANGEN, Wellington, Kan.

Bluemont Farms, Manhattan

Headed by Sni-A-Bar Baronet, a son of Prentice. Come and see us. BLUEMONT FARMS, MANHATTAN, KAN.

Milking Shorthorns

BUTTER BOY CLAY

Deep red, 6 mos. old. Sired by Duchess Signet 3d, dam a granddaughter of Glenside Dairy King and Cyrus Clay. Recorded and transferred. First check for \$150 gets him. Leo F. Breeden & Co., Great Bend, Kan.

Retnuh Farms

Milking Shorthorns, Bates and English foundation. Bull calves to serviceable ages \$75 to \$150. Heavy production dams. WARREN HUNTER, GENESEO, KANSAS

Wyncrest Farm

Milking Shorthorns, good production beef and milk. Herd bull grandson of Kirklevingtons King. H. H. COTTON, ST. JOHN, KAN.

WINCHESTER'S DUAL PURPOSE

Shorthorns. Cows have County Cow Test records up to 62 lbs. of fat per month. Milk without sacrificing the type. B. E. WINCHESTER, STAFFORD, KAN.

Lord Wild Eves

Red and pure Bates heads our herd, mating with cows of equal bloodlines and heavy production. Nothing for sale now. C. R. DAY, Pretty Prairie, Kansas

Spring Creek Shorthorns

Oldest herd of Dual Purpose Shorthorns in Central West. Cows milk heavy, carry lots of beef. Bred long enough this way to insure transmitting these qualities. THOS. MURPHY & SONS, CORBIN, KAN.

Teluria Supreme

English bred bull heads our herd. Mating him with daughters of Otis Chieftain. Bull calves for sale. D. J. SHULER, HUTCHINSON, KAN.

Young Bulls For Sale

Sired by Roan's Chieftain, the best son of Otis Chieftain and out of Roan Duchess. 12,000 lbs. milk in 8 months. L. H. STRICKLER, NICKERSON, KANSAS

Nebraska Shorthorns

Young Herd Bulls for Sale

out of Marshall Joffre bred dams and sired by Sultans Laird. Also females of all ages. JOHNSON & AULD, GUIDE ROCK, NEB.

Polled Shorthorns

Mardale 16th. by Mardale

Heads our Polled Shorthorn herd. Choice young bulls for sale sired by Sultan Commander. Wm. Kelley & Son, Lebanon, Kan.

LOVE & CO., POLLS

Master Buttecup in service, 50 females best of breeding. Bulls and females for sale. Herd Federal accredited. W. A. LOVE & CO., Partridge, Kan.

Plainview Farm

Registered Polled Shorthorns. Headed by White Leader. Young bulls for sale. W. G. DAVIS, Haggard, (Gray Co.) Kan.

HANSON'S POLLED SHORTHORNS

Choice breeding and selected type. Good young bulls, reds and roans for sale. Inspection invited. R. H. HANSON, JAMESTOWN, KAN.

SHEARD'S POLLED SHORTHORNS

Grassland Victor, herd bull, young bulls by Master Galahad for sale now. D. S. SHEARD, ESBON, KANSAS

Red Ranch Polled Shorthorns

Best of breeding and individuality. Herd established 12 years. Young bulls for sale. R. L. Taylor & Son, Smith Center, Kan.

Willsons' Polled Shorthorns

Mardale 16th in service, no stock for sale at present. Certified Hays Golden seed corn. T. M. WILLSON & SON, Lebanon, Kan.

MILLER'S POLLED SHORTHORNS

75 in herd. Sultan of Anoka blood thru True Sultan. Meadow Sultan and other bulls. Orange Blossom bull in service. Clyde W. Miller, Mahaska, (Washington Co.) Kan.

Gallant Dale

Grand Champ. Iowa 1926 still heads our herd. Real herd bulls for sale. Also few females. Ira M. Swihart & Son, Lovewell, Kan.

Pleasant View Farm

Quality Polled Shorthorns. Silver Springs Commander in service. Choice red and roan April and May bulls for sale. Inspection invited. McCrerey Bros., Hiawatha, Ks.

Bird's Polled Shorthorns

Our herd bull is a son of Golden Dale and carries the blood of Lord Collynie. Choice young bulls for sale. Harry C. Bird, Albert, (Barton Co.) Kan.

Shorthorns

Lambertson Shorthorn Farm

Choice bull calves for sale. Reds and roans. Best of Scotch and Scotch Topped breeding. Lambertson & Lance, Fairview, Kan.

HOMER CREEK FARM

Shorthorns of breeding and quality. Complete dispersion sale, Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1930. CLAUD LOVETT, NEAL, KAN.

Alfalfa Leaf Shorthorns

Premier and Alfalfa Leaf Champ. In Service. Herd pure Scotch, stock for sale. JOHN REGIER, WHITEWATER, KAN.

Good Scotch Shorthorns

Best of blood lines, own interest in the Brownale bull PREMIER. Young bulls for sale. J. E. REGIER, WHITEWATER, KAN.

Four Mile Stock Farm

A. L. Prentice in service. Young Scotch Shorthorn bulls for sale. EDD R. MARKEE, Potwin, Kan.

Rose Hill Farm

Offer young Shorthorn stock, also Rodney, 3 years old, brother of "Melbourne Rodney" Jr. champion at American Royal 1929. Quiet, smooth and weighty. W. H. Molyneux & Son, Palmer, Kan.

Lucernia Stock Farm

Home of Reg. Shorthorns for 42 years. Inspection invited. Stock for sale. Joe King & Son, Potwin, (Butler Co.), Ks.

Cedarlawn Stock Farm

Ashbourne Dauntless 151338 son of Ashbourne Supreme in service. Mating with cows of merit, young bulls for sale. Visit our herd. O. E. R. Schulz, Ellsworth, Kan.

Beef and Milk Shorthorns

Our kind are profitable for milk as well as beef. Good breeding. Visit us any time. L. H. ROLLINS & SON, HILL CITY, KAN.

Meadow Park Farm

Home of Reg. Shorthorns for 27 years. Grandson of Brownale Count in service. Best females trace to Gainford champion. Stock for sale. F. J. Colwell, Glasgow, Kan.

Elmdale Stock Farm

Selected Reg. Shorthorns headed by a great son of Divide Matchless. The utility kind. Bulls and heifers for sale. A. W. Segerhammar & Sons, Jamestown, Ks.

CONARD STOCK FARM

Registered Shorthorns number 150 headed by Divide Magnet. 20 bulls and 20 females for sale. Just the tops. Elmer Conard, Timkin, (Rush Co.) Kan.

Anoka Gold Cuo

A great son of Maxwalton Raglan and out of Imp. Julia's Lady heads our Reg. Shorthorns. Scotch cows. Young bulls. R. L. BACH, LARNED, KAN.

ATKINSON SHORTHORNS

75 head in herd. Ashbourne Supreme the only son of Supremacy in service. All Scotch females. Young bulls for sale. H. D. ATKINSON & SONS, Almena, Kan.

ASHBOURNE RENOWN

heads our registered Shorthorn herd. His sire was Silvercoat and his dam was by Gainford Renown. Glad to show our stock to interested parties. Vincent Field, Almena, Ks.

Mulberry Stock Farm

Reg. Shorthorns. 50 Breeding Cows headed by a Gainford bull of great merit. Good individuals and pedigrees. Bulls for sale. HARRY M. ROBERTS, SELDEN, KAN.

A March Yearling Bull

good individual. Sired by Cumberland Joffre and out of a dam by Cumberland Gift. Good enough to head any herd. LLOYD MATHES, Smith Center, Kansas

Three Shorthorn Cows

bred to Scotch bull, 2 with calves at foot. Regular and good breeders. Priced reasonable. E. B. WILLIAMS, ALMENA, KAN.

Best Advertising Medium

Every Kansas Farmer interested in beef cattle is a subscriber to Kansas Farmer. It is your best advertising medium.

the 300-pound butterfat dairy herd owners in Kansas. It is a mighty fine record and Clay county stands out prominently as a purebred livestock center where more attention is being paid to livestock than most any other county in the state.

In the Walter W. Oelschlager registered Holstein dispersal sale at the farm near Palmer in Washington county next Tuesday, Feb. 4, there will be some good cows sold that have good Washington county C. T. A. records. There has been more effort made in Washington county to induce dairymen to keep only good producing cows than in most any other county in the state and this lot of registered Holstein cows are no exception to this rule in Washington county. Most of these cows, all young and in good condition freshened in November and December. The farm is 15 miles north of Clay Center on highway No. 15. It is also on highway No. 9.

When Holstein breeders like Dr. C. B. Van Horn spend a lot of money and time in building up a herd to the point where they take a pride in showing it to their friends decide suddenly to disperse it, it is regretted by the Holstein fraternity everywhere. But it is just such sales as Dr. Van Horn is making Jan. 25 that affords a splendid opportunity for buyers looking for real Holsteins either to strengthen their herds or for the purpose of starting a herd. There will be about 40 head in the sale, about 25 of them cows and heifers, some of them fresh, some that will freshen later on, but all of them either freshen or freshen soon. The sale will be held at Crestline farm, south of Topeka about 1 1/2 miles. The

cattle, a working dairy herd will be sold in their every day clothes and will be in a very healthy, thrifty condition. Practically all of the cattle were born and developed on Crestline farm and the weeding process has been carried on until now the big commodious dairy barn is full of the kind of cattle that Doctor Van Horn has approved of and it is up to the buyers who attend the sale to say how well he has made his selections. There will be no inferior cattle in this sale and that will be readily understood by those who are familiar with Doctor Van Horn's efforts in behalf of the Holstein breed. It is unfortunate that this sale is to be made at this time. The low price of butterfat which is considered by those in a position to be only temporary will undoubtedly tend to hold the prices down, but what is Doctor Van Horn's loss is the buyers' gain. The farm and must give possession by the first of March he is making the dispersal sale. The sale will be advertised in the next issue of the Kansas Farmer. Robert Romig has been employed to manage the sale and is busy compiling the sale catalogue which will be ready to mail out by the time this reaches you. Write to either Robert Romig, sale manager, Topeka, Kan., or Dr. C. B. Van Horn, Topeka, Kan., for it at once.

One of the very strongest herds of Jersey cattle in the West is the D. L. Wheelock herd at Clay Center and the American Jersey Cattle Club has this to say about his herd: "Averaging 366.52 pounds of butterfat, the 15 purebred Jersey cows in the dairy herd of Shadow Lawn Farm, Clay Center, Kan., owned by D. L. Wheelock, ranked third among the

13¢ ROD

164 styles direct from factory at wholesale sale prices, gates, fence, barb wire, posts, roofing, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back.

Write today for our Big Bargain Catalog.

OTTAWA MFG. CO.

Box 107-F - Ottawa, Kansas

FREE FENCE BOOK

Jersey herds from all sections of the United States entered in the Herd Improvement Registry of the American Jersey Cattle Club during the registry's first year. The average yield of Mr. Wheelock's Jerseys, 366.52 pounds of butterfat, is the equivalent of 456 pounds of butter produced in a year.

During the 12 months of testing, recently completed, the Wheelock herd paid its owner \$1,912.30 profit above feed costs, or \$127.62 a cow. Mr. Wheelock's records show that during this period feed costs were \$106.92 a cow.

Mr. Wheelock has re-entered his cows in the Herd Improvement Registry for another year of testing and says that due to the fact that a great deal of his feed has been produced on the farm his feed costs this year will be lowered and profit consequently increased.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

HEATON'S MILKING SHORTHORNS

Holly, Colo. Now offering an eleven months old roan bull, also cows, heifers and calves. Best bloodlines. Farm 4 mi. west. W. K. Heaton

Rate for Display Livestock Advertising in Kansas Farmer

\$7.00 per single column inch each insertion.

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

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LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT

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

Gehrts has Wonderful Success with Hogs Now!



"Last year Necro killed most of my sows. I nearly gave up raising hogs. THIS year I had 160 pigs farrowed . . . raised them ALL . . . they beat 250 lbs. at six months . . . were the finest hogs I ever owned. I sure made money by using

Liquid HOG-HEALTH

W. M. GEHRTS, Correctionville, Iowa



WHAT IT IS!



"Liquid HOG-HEALTH" is a remarkable 9 ingredient liquid formula. Combines the benefits of wormer, conditioner, disease-preventive and growth producer. Is being successfully used on thousands of farms. A free sample will be sent you on request. Free 80-page Hog-Book lists the 9 ingredients and explains the benefits.

Free!

Send NOW!

Learn the truth about "Liquid HOG-HEALTH." Send NOW for Free Sample! Thousands have discovered how hog troubles can be eliminated. Now, find out for yourself. Put the sample to any test. See how easy it is to use. See how pigs sure do like it.



Read 80-Pg. Hog Book



"Most helpful hog book I ever read" say many hog raisers. Contains valuable secrets of hog-raising. Shows the tremendous losses caused by worms and diseases. Causes, symptoms and treatment for dozens of ailments. Chapters on brood sow, farrowing, young pigs, stock hogs, how to figure your best market, etc. Shows benefits given by "Liquid HOG-HEALTH." Names and actions of the 9 ingredients. More than 50 photos. Decide NOW to act. Rush the coupon. Send N-O-W!

Thousands turning to this proved product. Doubling hog profits by avoiding worms, sickness—growing BIGGER hogs, QUICKER!

"Those sick hogs certainly did snap out of it when I started giving 'Liquid HOG-HEALTH'" said Gehrts.

"For years I had lost hogs. Different remedies did no good. I nearly quit raising hogs, altogether."

THEN—after several sows had died and 7 more were down, he tried "Liquid HOG-HEALTH." Things sure did happen! Losses stopped immediately. Sick hogs showed improvement the second day. In 14 days those sows were well.

Last spring he raised every one of 160 farrowed pigs. "They were the finest I ever raised" he said. "It was the first time in years I had real success with hogs."

Remarkable? Yes!—but not unusual for "Liquid HOG-HEALTH." Everywhere you go, now, you hear of new proofs of what this improved, easy-to-give liquid product can do. Hog raisers, by thousands, have switched to it.

Hog Raisers Suffer Terrific Losses Needlessly

"Liquid HOG-HEALTH" is probably the greatest modern aid in keeping hogs healthy and growing steadily. In an amazingly successful way, it combines the benefits of wormer, conditioner, disease-preventive and growth-producer. "Absolutely the most helpful remedy I ever used" say hog raisers. "90% of my hog troubles yield quickly to its remarkable benefits."

It has successfully treated many ailments, including Necro, Flu, Mixed Infection, Swine Plague, Worms, Coughing, Scouring, Thumping

Aids in correcting ailments so pigs can develop heavy bone, large frame—and put on heavy weight, quickly. Users often report growing 250-lb. hogs in 6 months.

Make This Your Big Year with Hogs!

CONTROL the health of your pigs this spring. Don't let them get wormy and sick. Keep 'em well . . . thriving . . . have 'em up to market weight early.

It's tremendously important that you give the pigs a real start . . . keep them growing steadily every day . . . shorten the period from farrowing to marketing.

LISTEN—9 years in 10 you'll get MOST for your hogs if you can sell in September . . . LEAST if you have to wait until December. Every month beyond September reduces the market price you can get and adds to your feed costs, besides.

THAT'S why thousands of successful hog raisers urge you to use the "Liquid HOG-HEALTH" plan. Start NOW, with the brood sow. Put her on the treatment 4 weeks before farrowing. Keep her healthy and strong. Insure big litters of strong pigs.



THEN—give to the pigs regularly. The cost will be far less than the added profits you can make. On an increasingly large number of farms this proved product is responsible for avoiding troubles due to worms and sickness, for putting on surprisingly fast growth, for taking spring-farrow pigs and making 250-pounders of them by September. Decide, NOW, that YOU will follow this proved, successful method!

Very Easy to Use

Easiest remedy to use you ever saw. Just mix with oats, barley or slop. Pigs sure do like it. They'll eat feed treated with "Liquid HOG-HEALTH" when they are sick enough to refuse ordinary feeds, dry minerals, etc.

Send for FREE Sample

Mail the coupon today for free valuable bottle of "Liquid HOG-HEALTH"—and big 80-page Hog Book. Send N-O-W!

Mail Coupon Now

GENERAL VETERINARY LABORATORY,
Dept. F-115, Omaha, Neb.

Please send me, free and postpaid, sample of "Liquid HOG-HEALTH" and book.

Name

Town

State R.F.D.

GENERAL VETERINARY LABORATORY Dept. F-115 Omaha, Nebraska

Wonderful for Necro

"When I started using 'Liquid HOG-HEALTH' I had a bunch of spring pigs very sick with Necro. HOG-HEALTH saved all of them but 1. They sure did well after that. Most wonderful remedy for Necro I ever used."
W. T. NUTTER (Neb.)

Stopped Death Losses

"30 of my 34 pigs had died before I used your medicine but I haven't lost one since."
CLAUDE RUCKER (Neb.)

Sows Come Into Heat

"For 3 years my sows would not come into heat. 2 years ago only 5 out of 20 had pigs. Last year only 15 out of 25. This year, since using 'Liquid HOG-HEALTH' on the same strain of stock, they are normal and I can have as many sows as I wish."

"For several years I had suffered heavy losses from Necro. As soon as I started to give 'Liquid HOG-HEALTH' losses stopped immediately." JOHN T. NIELSEN (Iowa)

Put on Weight

"I have received wonderful results from 'Liquid HOG-HEALTH.' My pigs were badly run down. Now they are thrifty and gaining in weight."
S. L. CONKWRIGHT (Kans.)

Saved My Pigs

"I had some sick, weak pigs, almost dead. I weighed about 15 lbs. each. Some were so sick they had to be fed with a spoon. In 70 days, they weighed over 150 lbs."
WM. STAATS (Kans.)

Stopped Necro

"For years I have lost pigs with Necro. Tried everything, but without results. Got some 'Liquid HOG-HEALTH' last spring and haven't lost one since."
H. PAUTSCH (Iowa)

Cheapest Medicine

"I used your medicine on 200 spring pigs with wonderful success. Removed all signs of Necro and had them gaining rapidly. Cheapest medicine I ever fed because it goes further."
J. J. STROEHER (Iowa)