

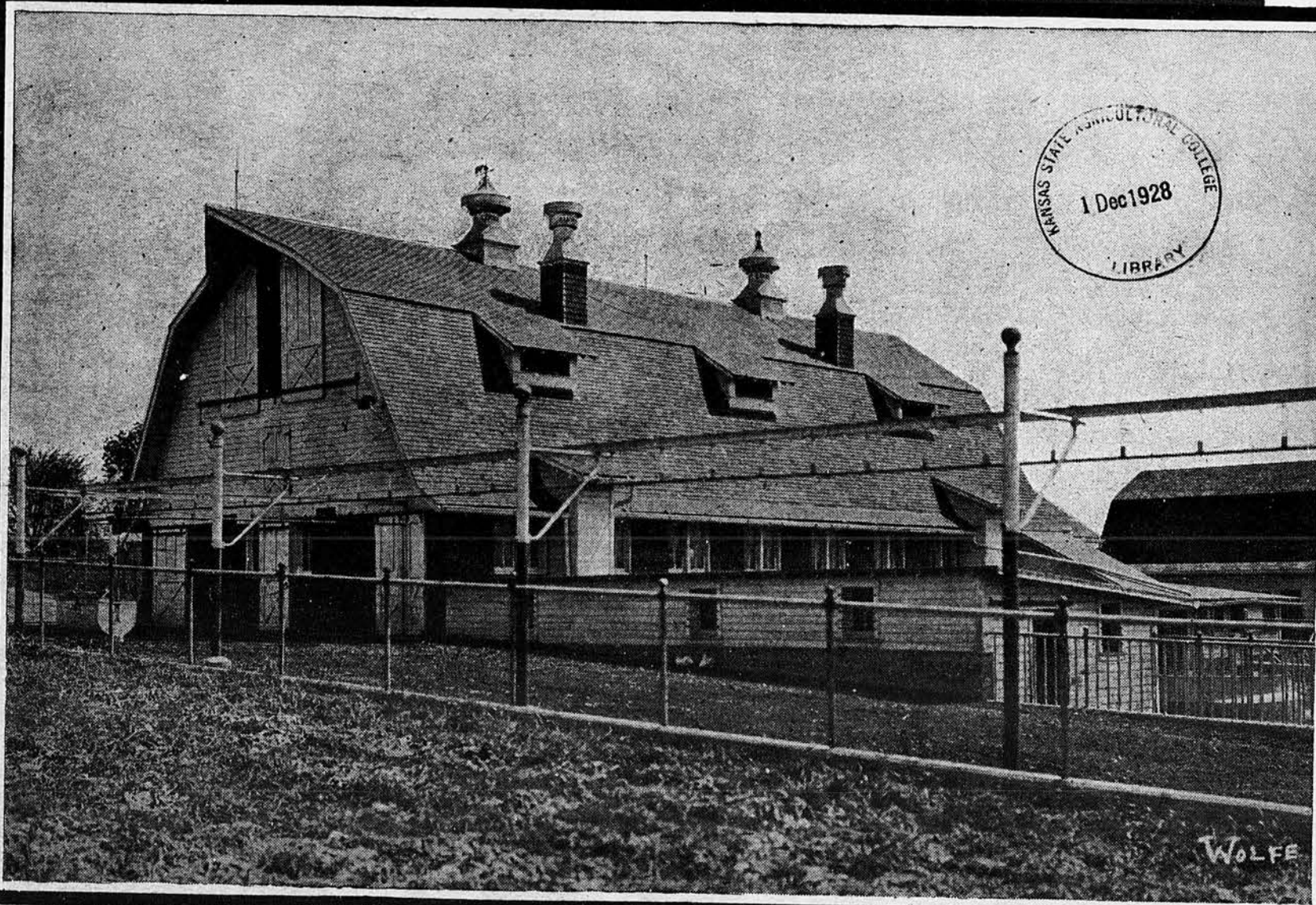
KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 66

December 1, 1928

Number 48



A Leading Kansas Industry

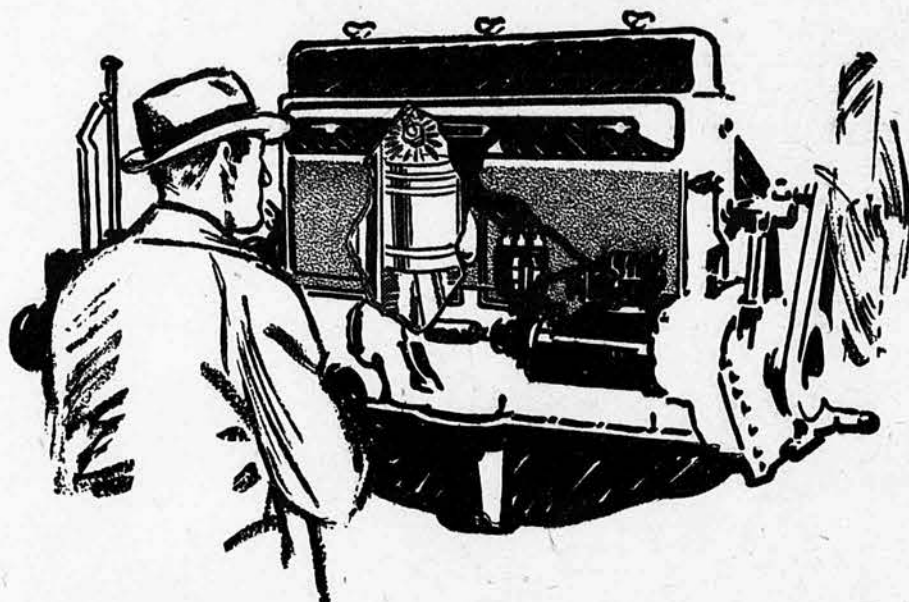
*Value of Kansas
Dairy Products
Last Year Was
\$37,250,856*



Winter Oil facts for farmers

(No. 9)

If you could watch inside your car's engine in cold weather



—you would realize how costly it is for you to use many of the so-called "winter oils."

These winter oils are made extra-thin in body so that you easily start your car after standing around in the cold. But when your engine gets hot the too-thin oil gets still thinner. In no time at all delicately adjusted working surfaces all through your engine may be exposed to wear and friction. In this way it is very easy for you to take months of wear out of your engine in only a few weeks' time.

Rich lubrication vitally important

There is only one way to prevent this unnecessary damage and save yourself money—use an oil that is made to give *rich, thorough lubrication* as well as quick starting.

Such an oil is Gargoyle Mobiloil

Arctic. Mobiloil Arctic has extreme fluidity that gives you a quick, rich spurt of oil to every friction surface the minute you start the engine. As your engine warms up, Mobiloil Arctic's rich "oiliness" coats these surfaces with a cushioning film of oil that prevents metal-to-metal contact.

How to buy

For a large supply it is cheaper to buy the 55-gallon and 30-gallon drums with convenient faucet. The Mobiloil dealer will give you a satisfying discount.

Other Mobiloil containers are: 10-gallon steel drums with faucet, 5-gallon cans in easy-tipping racks and 1-gallon and 1-quart cans.

If your car is not mentioned in the Mobiloil Chart on this page consult the Mobiloil dealer's complete list of Winter Recommendations for your car, truck or tractor. You are always sure with

Make this chart your guide

If your automotive equipment is not listed below see complete Mobiloil Chart at your dealer's. It recommends the correct grades for all cars, trucks and tractors, etc.

Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32° F. (freezing) to 0° F. (zero) prevail. Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic (except Ford Cars, Model T, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E").

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS MOTOR TRUCKS AND TRACTORS	1928		1927		1926		1925	
	Engine	Winter	Engine	Winter	Engine	Winter	Engine	Winter
Autocar.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Buick.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac.....	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chandler Special Six.....	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A
(other models)	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chevrolet.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chrysler 4 cyl.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Imperial 80	BB	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A
(other models)	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A
Diamond T.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Bros.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Durand.....	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.
Essex.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Federal B6, 3B6, F6, UB6.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" X2, T6W, T6B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(other models)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Ford A & AA.....	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A
T & TT.....	BB	Arc.	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Franklin.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
G. M. C. T10, T20, T40, T50.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
(other models)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Garford.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Graham Bros.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hudson.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Indiana 611, 6111.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
(other models)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
International 33, 43, 63, 103, 74C, 54DR, 54C, 74DR, S, SD.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
(other models)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Mack.....	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oakland.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Pontiac.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo (all models).....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Republic 11X, 19, 20, 25-6.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" S-25W6, 25-W6	BB	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A
(other models)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Service.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Stewart 9, 21, 21X.....	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A
(other models)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Studebaker.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Vellie.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
White 15, 15A, 15B, 20, 20A.....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
(other models)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Willys Knight 4 cyl., 6 cyl.....	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
TRACTORS								
Allis Chalmers 12-20, 15-25.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
(other models)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Case 22-40, 25-45, 40-72.....	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
(other models)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Caterpillar Combine Harvester 32.....	B	A	B	A	BB	A	B	A
(other models)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Cletrac.....	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
E. B.....	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Fordson.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Hart Parr.....	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
John Deere.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
McCormick Deering.....	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Oil Pull.....	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Twin City 12-20, 20-35.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
(other models)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Wallis.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A

TRANSMISSION AND DIFFERENTIAL:

For their correct lubrication, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "C", "CC", or Mobilubricant as recommended by complete Chart available at all dealers.

The World's Quality Oil
Mobiloil
 VACUUM OIL COMPANY



Mobiloil

Look for the red Gargoyle trade-mark
 on the Mobiloil container

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 66

December 1, 1928

Number 48

American Royal Fulfills an Ambition

The Officials Have Succeeded in Making the 4-H Club and Vocational Agriculture Departments of Major Importance

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

AN IMPROVED and elaborate junior program, unsurpassed quality in all classes of livestock and buildings and yards packed with interested and enthusiastic visitors—that describes this year's American Royal Livestock Show in a nut shell. But it is worth much more space than that, and you will be interested in the broader picture. Just what entered into the obvious growth of this institution this year?

First of all, let's start with the officials. To a man their ambition has been to make the departments for 4-H club members and vocational agriculture students part of the show's foundation. They succeeded nobly. The junior division was a magnificent section this year. More than 600 4-H club members and 1,500 vocational folks registered at the Royal, entered into spirited judging events, exhibited prize-winning livestock and lent a general atmosphere of present ambitious progress with better things for the future.

Kansas sent 200 4-H members, and Brown county's 55 representatives made up the largest delegation from our state. And as this famous corn county is strong in numbers, so is it able to develop good livestock judges. The Brown county 4-H club livestock judges, Edward Sullivan, Forest Booth, Arden Booth and Earl Coulter added the national livestock judging championship to their county and state titles. These boys had eight classes of beef, hogs, sheep and horses to place, competing with teams from Oklahoma, Texas, Missouri and Nebraska. They made 1,659 points out of a possible 1,800. Oklahoma had the high individual judge. Now these Brown county judging champions will go to the International at Chicago to seek further honors.

Kansas Was Well Represented

Of a total of 260 animals exhibited in the junior show, Kansas 4-H members had 125 beef calves, as well as six hogs and 15 head of sheep. While Kansas took more prizes from the standpoint of numbers, they didn't get as many firsts as usual. A Missouri girl, Charlene Moss, 12 years old, won grand champion junior steer honors with her Angus, Blackbird.

Vocational agriculture students thronged the Royal from 28 states and made up the third national congress of this kind. These are the future farmers and business men in training for a life's work. And how capable they looked! This year the students seemed better organized, better trained and doubly enthusiastic. They came from Pennsylvania and California and in all made up a fine cross-section of what this particular type of school work is doing. Vocational work in our schools cannot be over-rated. It is one of the most practical features of our present-day educational curriculum. All 28 states had judging teams consisting of three men and an alternate, to place the many classes of livestock. This was one of the big events of the congress.

The American Royal has provided a real incentive for more knowledge about livestock by sponsoring this nation-wide contest. This year's teams profited to some extent by the experiences of the judges of the two previous years. They won their right to appear at the Royal thru elimination livestock judging contests in their home states. In 20 of the states represented each team came from a single school, while in the other states the judges were selected from more than one school. That might indicate that vocational training is on a basis that gives uniformly satisfactory results.



The Champion 4-H Club Livestock Judging Team Over all at the American Royal. These Boys Now Go to the International to Try for Additional Honors. They All Are from Brown County, Kansas. Left to Right, W. H. Atzenweiler, County Agent and Coach; Edward Sullivan, Forest Booth, Arden Booth, Earl Coulter and J. J. Moxley, Extension Specialist from K. S. A. C., Who Helped Train the Team

The winning team came from Idaho, with John Freis of that state, high man and winner of a \$500 scholarship. Kansas came in a close second in this general livestock judging. Our state was represented by students from the Clay County Community High School: Harold McNeil, Idana; Edward Mackender, Bala, and Dale Gerardy, Clay Center.

Eighteen of these same teams entered a meat judging contest and there is where they had the honors going west again. Kansas placed first, then Colorado and California. The Clay county boys were awarded a silver trophy cup for their success in winning this national honor. California had the highest man in all classes.

In the beef classes of the vocational section, Alastair Wishart, Manhattan, had the best Shorthorn from Kansas; Arlo Cotterell, Marysville, had the best Hereford, and Raymond Cohorst, Marysville, had the best Kansas Angus. The breed championship for all Herefords shown went to Arlo Cotterell; Alastair Wishart took highest honors for Shorthorns and John Tweedie, Stet, Mo., had the champion Angus. And Kansas should be proud that the grand cham-

pionship over all breeds in the vocational classes went to Alastair Wishart of Manhattan. As a little special class the grand champion 4-H Angus, owned by Charleen Moss, and the grand champion vocational Shorthorn, owned by Alastair Wishart, were brought together to determine the champion of these. The Angus was awarded highest honors.

This year's Royal was made the occasion for giving the "Future Farmers of America," a full-grown start. This organization has been active in some states for about two years, but now is changing to national scope. The purpose of this body will be to promote agricultural education in the schools of the United States, and to foster interest in agriculture as a vocation among farm boys. Leslie Applegate, 17, of Freehold, N. J., was elected as the first president. Representatives from 21 states, including Kansas, attended this meeting of vocational folks to perfect the national organization.

Sixteen colleges and universities were represented in the intercollegiate livestock judging contest this year and you may be sure there was some spirited competition. And the Kansas State Ag-

ricultural College team, including I. K. Tompkins, Byers; O. E. Funk, Marion; S. S. Bergsma, Lucas; Francis Im-Masche, Emporia, and Edward Crawford, Stafford, placed second, losing out to the University of Illinois by only two points. Kansas scored 4,302 as against the Illinois rating of 4,304. Edward Crawford of Kansas was the highest scoring individual on all classes.

The University of Missouri carried off first honors in the intercollegiate meat judging. Five other colleges, including Kansas State Agricultural College men, were in on this. Illinois placed second, Iowa third and Kansas fourth. This is a comparatively new department at the Royal, but it has created very keen interest and competition. Teams of home economics girls from the college competed in meat judging at the Royal last year for the first time. In the second event of its kind ever to be supported by any livestock exposition, the girls from the University of Nebraska were declared the 1928 winners with girls from the Kansas State Agricultural College second. Kansas was represented by Genevieve Long, Arleen Murphy and Flora Deal.

A turn thru the livestock show proper revealed the amazing drawing power of the American Royal. In the Hereford division there were 10 herds from Kansas, 21 from Missouri and 32 from other states, including California, Kentucky, Montana, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Wyoming. This great national beef show certainly is reaching all parts of the country. Included in the Kansas list were the famous herds from Foster Farms, Rexford; R. H. Hazlett's, El Dorado, and white faces from the agricultural college.

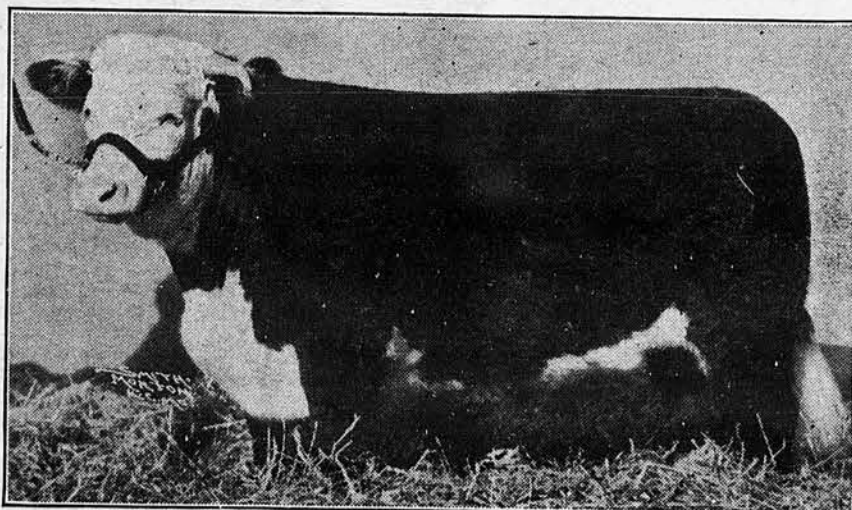
Dairy Show Had Quality

The Kansas Shorthorns were represented by 10 exhibitors, including such outstanding herds as those from Blue-mont Farm and the Agricultural College, of Manhattan; Pauline Kuhrt's farm out at Edson, and Tomson Brothers of Wakarusa. Missouri had 23 Shorthorn herds in, while 13 additional exhibitors were in from other states of the central group.

In point of numbers, Kansas walked off with Angus honors, having 12 herds represented. There were nine from Missouri and six from other states. That rather indicates the importance of Kansas as an Angus center. Livestock men are familiar with herds owned by such folks as J. B. Hollinger and A. J. Schuler, of Chapman; E. A. Latzke & Son of Junction City, and Ljungdahl Brothers of Manhattan. These folks and the college had some outstanding individuals in the show.

The dairy show was light when compared to the beef layout, but at that there were perhaps a few more milkers in than were there a year ago. There were eight Milking Shorthorn exhibitors with none from Kansas, five Holstein herds with Kansas not represented, four Jersey herds with none from our state, David G. Page's Ayrshires of Topeka, with some stiff competition from the herd shown by Adam Seitz & Sons, of Wisconsin; while Glenciff Farm, Independence, and Ransom Farm, Homewood, made up two of the entries in the Guernsey class.

Kansas had seven herds accounted for in the swine show. You will understand that some keen competition was afoot with 508 head of hogs for the judges to place. The old faithfuls in the hog show included C. H. Cole, North Topeka; the agricultural college, Manhattan; Beardwell & Feeney, Wa-



Here is the Champion Hereford Steer of the Royal, and the Grand Champion Over all Breeds. He is Owned by Hillandale Farm, Muscatine, Ia. The Type Shown in This Steer Was Typical of This Year's Show. There Was an Increase in all Beef Classes in Point of Numbers and the Quality Never Has Been Surpassed

(Continued on Page 29)

DEPARTMENT EDITORS

G. E. FERRIS.....Protective Service
 RAYMOND H. GILKESON.....Livestock Editor
 FRANK A. MECKEL.....Agricultural Engineer
 HARLEY HATCH.....Jayhawker Notes
 A. G. KITTELL.....Poultry
 RAYMOND H. GILKESON.....Dairying

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

THE following rather moody, not to say hypercritical, letter from that excellent Democrat without variableness or shadow of turning, F. G. Replogle, head of the firm of Replogle, Garrett and Company, dealers in handy egg tables and the like, of Holton, has just been received, and is gladly given space.

"In the first paragraph of your 'Passing Comment' in the Kansas Farmer last week you say 'Governor Smith is the worst beaten candidate who ever ran for President;' then you go on to say that he will have fewer votes in the electoral college than both Taft and Roosevelt. It is hardly possible that you do not know that Taft, in 1912, received only eight electoral votes, while Roosevelt received only 88, Taft being the Republican candidate, and Roosevelt being the Bull Moose candidate.

"Then in 1924 LaFollette received but 13 electoral votes for President, as the candidate for the Progressive party, and beside this there have been a lot of candidates who have run for the Presidency who never got any electoral votes, and so it strikes us that this statement of yours, that Smith was the worst beaten candidate, is, well, what would you call it . . . chicken or feathers?

"We wonder whether you are running a Republican farmers' paper, or whether you know that, now and then, among your subscribers there is a Democrat.

"There are a lot of conjectures you give for the defeat of Governor Smith which are very lame, among them 'saloons' and a reference to Tammany.

"There are two principal reasons for Smith's defeat: because he is a Catholic, and because the nation is normally about 10 million more Republican than Democratic.

"There was a lot of bunc fed to the people, too, that had its influence with many folks, that if Smith were elected it would mean a religious war; that the saloon would come back; and that the Republicans have the rabbit's foot of prosperity . . . all bunc, every word of it; but with the help of the preachers who turned their pulpits into political platforms, and also with the help of the bootleggers who wanted prohibition as it is, and with a floating vote that always votes with the majority because it wants to ride on the 'band wagon,' Hoover won a glorious (?) victory.

"You did not even mention that Governor Smith received a larger popular vote by many millions than any other Democratic candidate who ever ran for the Presidency. Please give us Democrats a ray of sunshine, now and then."

I might say in passing that I was aware that Taft only received eight electoral votes in 1912 and that Roosevelt received 88 votes as a result of the same memorable election. Also a hasty calculation, if Mr. Replogle can find a few minutes respite from the cares of looking after his poultry calculations, will show that 88 and eight added makes the sum total of 96, which is nine more electoral votes than Mr. Smith will receive when the electoral votes are counted this year. I said, in the article complained of by Mr. Replogle, that "Smith will have fewer votes in the electoral college than Roosevelt and Taft received in 1912," and so he will.

The magnitude of a defeat in a national election does not depend altogether on the number of votes, either popular or in the electoral college, received by the losing candidate. Many men have been candidates for President who did not receive any votes in the electoral college, but they were not considered as defeated candidates at all. They never had the most remote chance of being elected. One such candidate was Norman Thomas, who ran for President on the Socialist ticket in the recent election. Of course Mr. Thomas did not come anywhere near carrying a single state. He had no expectation of carrying a state. He made a campaign, no doubt, at very considerable personal sacrifice, both in time and money, in order to stand by what he considered a right principle; but nobody mentions him or thinks of him as a defeated candidate.

Napoleon probably lost fewer men killed and wounded at Waterloo, than the allied forces contending against him, but nevertheless he suffered one of the most terrible and overwhelming defeats ever suffered by any commander in history.

The defeat of Governor Smith is not measured either by the relative number of electoral votes or the total popular vote he received, but by the final

result as compared with the hopes and anticipations of himself and his campaign managers.

On the face of things no Democratic Presidential candidate since Wilson in 1912 has started out with such bright prospects as Governor Smith. He counted as certain all the electoral votes from the states carried by Davis in 1924. In addition to these he counted confidently on the 45 electoral votes of New York and with almost as much confidence on the electoral votes of Massachusetts, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland and Wisconsin. In addition to that, he and his managers believed that there was a great political revolt on in the agricultural states, which ordinarily can be counted on as safe for the Republican party. There were marchers and shouters from all of these states crying out on the streets of Kansas City during the Republican convention, "We won't vote for Hoover." "If Hoover is nominated there will be 30 million farmer votes against him."

If one tenth of what these marchers stated had been true Mr. Hoover would have been the worst beaten man who ever ran for President. Jess Willard was the worst beaten prize fighter who ever



entered the ring, not because he was knocked out in a less number of rounds, but because he went in as a confident champion of the world. So I still insist that Governor Al Smith is the worst beaten candidate who ever ran for President, notwithstanding the fact that he received more popular votes than either Davis in 1924 or Cox in 1920.

When it comes to giving reasons for elections we are apt to consider our own analysis far superior to that of some other fellow who gives a different reason.

Mr. Replogle thinks that my conjectures concerning the why of Mr. Smith's defeat are "very lame," and then proceeds to give his own analysis of the reasons. There are, he says, "two principal reasons for Smith's defeat, because he is a Catholic and because the nation is normally about 10 million more Republican than Democratic." Also he continues, "There was a lot of bunc fed to the people, too, that had its influence with many; that if Smith were elected it would mean a religious war; that the saloons were coming back; that the Republicans have the rabbit's foot of prosperity . . . all bunc, every word of it; but with the help of the preachers who turned their pulpits into political platforms, also with the help of the bootleggers who wanted prohibition as it is, and with the floating vote that always votes with the majority because it wants to ride on the 'band wagon,' Hoover won a glorious (?) victory."

Then he continues somewhat plaintively, "You did not even mention that Governor Smith received a larger popular vote by many millions than any other candidate who ever ran for the Presidency. Please give us Democrats a ray of sunshine now and then."

There is always a considerable percentage of bunc in every political campaign. Neither side is free from it. The Democratic National Committee, under the leadership of James J. Rascob, spent the enormous sum of 5½ million dollars. I would

say that fully half of that vast sum was expended in the dissemination of bunc. So far as the booze issue was concerned Governor Smith was more responsible for that than anyone else. He insisted on bringing it into the campaign both in his telegram to Houston and afterward in his speech of acceptance and subsequent addresses. While a number of his supporters were busy declaring that he could not do anything about the 18th Amendment or the Volstead law, he was vigorously insisting that he would show the country that he could do something. So if this saloon issue was bunc then Governor Smith was more nearly guilty of raising it than anybody else.

Mr. Replogle says the bootleggers voted for Hoover because they want prohibition as it is. Well, let us see about that. I might say here that all the persons engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage are bootleggers—legally they have to be. Now where are the great majority of the bootleggers located? Where is the bootlegging industry best organized and most effective? I suppose that no fair-minded person would deny that the bootleggers are more numerous and more powerful in the big cities than anywhere else. According to Mr. Replogle these bootleg infested cities should have shown a tremendous majority for Hoover. Did they? Not so you could notice it. The returns from the great cities of this country show that Smith had a decided majority of the vote.

True Hoover carried some of the big cities like Chicago and Philadelphia, but in every one of them his majority was far below the majority given for Coolidge four years ago. Chicago, which gave a huge majority for Coolidge, gave a very scant majority for Hoover. St. Louis, which ordinarily rolls up a Republican majority of 50,000 votes, gave Smith a majority of 20,000. Cleveland, which ordinarily can be counted on for a comfortable Republican majority, gave a majority for Smith. The same thing occurred in San Francisco. All of these cities are notoriously wet. In all of them the law is scouted at and the law enforcement officers and the law violators, the bootleggers, are hand-in-glove. And they did not support Hoover. That he is on a parity with the old lie so often repeated that there is more liquor consumed in Kansas than when we had the saloon.

I notice that, on Mr. Replogle's letter head is the announcement that the firm or company are "poultry calculators." Just what kind of a calculator a "poultry calculator" is I do not know, but I trust that Mr. Replogle is a better poultry calculator than he is a political calculator.

Now finally I do want to give my Democratic readers like Mr. Replogle a "ray of sunshine." I do not take any stock in the prediction that the Democratic party is either dead or dying. No party that casts 14 million votes is dead. However, I do venture to make this prediction: it will be a long time before the Democratic party will again nominate a candidate who is opposed to the Eighteenth Amendment or who is prominently identified with Tammany. It may be a long time before the party nominates another Catholic, altho my opinion is that if the candidate does not parade his religion that will not be counted against him. Governor Smith made the mistake of seeming at least to parade his religion. If such a Catholic as Senator Walsh of Montana should be nominated, my opinion is that his religion would not be held against him by any considerable number of voters, because while he is no doubt an earnest Catholic he has never put his religion on parade.

His Opinion of Prohibition

I HAVE been reading your editorials and comments in the Capper Publications for several years. I enjoy reading them and also learning what other folks think. I would like to say something and also ask you and all other fair-minded men of influence what will happen to a country or a nation where the majority votes for a Constitutional law, such as the Prohibitory Amendment, when fully half of that majority, male voters especially, will violate that law flagrantly. Now I for one voted against it, and will continue to vote against it at every opportunity. Hypocrisy is getting into too many vital things in our national and everyday life. And religion in politics: Why? Look at our night life. Shake down our wealthy tourists to Canada, Mexico and Europe and sound them out as to how they vote. My guess is that when this is done the Prohibition law will be re-

pealed or amended to beat the band. But I notice that the Republican papers, in fact most of the papers, say the question is settled. Well, if it is under present conditions, God pity the country that doesn't enforce its Constitutional laws. I don't believe in any law that our citizens cannot conscientiously obey or will notoriously violate. Our young men of today are watching the older men. Our boys, the men of tomorrow, are watching the men of today. J. W. Pickens.

Anness, Kan.

I do not know and do not believe that Mr. Pickens knows what percentage of the men who vote for prohibition flagrantly violate the law. My opinion is that the percentage is not nearly so large as Mr. Pickens's estimate, but there is no way of proving whether he is right or I am right. Of the men I happen to be acquainted with who vote for prohibition, I know that very few are flagrant violators of the law. It might be said here that the original intent of prohibitory laws was not to interfere with the private habits or practices of individuals so far as the use of intoxicating liquors was concerned, except so far as the law cut off the opportunities for obtaining liquor. Prohibitory laws were enacted under the general police powers of the states to preserve order and protect life and property. The Eighteenth Amendment simply enlarged the police power of the nation so that it may do what the several states formerly had the power to do.

Prohibition was brought about as an economic necessity rather than as a moral measure. As the business of the country came to be done more and more by machinery it became more and more necessary to employ absolutely sober men to handle it. So it came about that the railroads of the country began to require that trainmen, especially engineers, must absolutely refrain from the use of intoxicating liquors. It was not sufficient that they refrain while on duty; they must "cut it out" entirely. Gradually this rule extended to other lines of business, and as it did so the sentiment in favor of prohibition grew. The advent of the automobile helped greatly to increase the sentiment in favor of prohibition, so that before the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted nearly half of the states had already adopted state-wide prohibition, not so much as a moral measure as an economic necessity.

I will venture this opinion concerning Mr. Pickens, himself. He thinks he is opposed to prohibition. I doubt it.

No doubt he owns an automobile and either drives it himself or leaves the driving to other members of his family. If he does, then I know that he neither wants to ride with a driver who has a few drinks under his belt, not to say a grossly intoxicated driver, and neither does he want to meet on the road any other driver who is intoxicated. And I apprehend if he or any member of his family should be injured thru the recklessness of a drunken automobile driver, the first thing he would insist on would be the arrest and punishment of the drunken driver. So I apprehend that what Mr. Pickens is really opposed to is the violation of the law, not the law itself. He intimates that there are a great many persons who are opposed to the law. My opinion is that conscience plays a mighty small part in the conduct of those who violate the law; they violate it to gratify their appetites, not because of scruples.

There has been a great deal of nonsense talked and written concerning prohibition. Some of its enthusiastic advocates have claimed entirely too much for it. Intoxicating liquor is not the only source of crime, therefore prohibition is not a cure-all for all kinds of crime. On the other hand, the opponents of prohibition continually harp on the violation of the law, apparently not realizing that their very objection is a tacit admission that the law would be a good thing if enforced. Granting that the principle of the law is good, then the only practical question is how can it be made most effective? No law can be perfectly enforced, and therefore it is only relatively a success.

Has prohibition made any headway? The best evidence that it has is that even the advocates of modification declare that they are opposed to going back to the old-time saloon. That is an admission that present conditions are at least an improvement over the old conditions. I shall close this editorial by asking Mr. Pickens a few questions.

(1) All other things being equal, is the man who is a total abstainer a better or worse man than the one who drinks even moderately?

(2) Would he be just as willing to trust himself with an automobile driver who drinks moderately as with one who does not drink at all, assuming



that both are equally competent so far as their knowledge of automobiles and driving is concerned?

(3) Does he believe that anyone who has to handle our complicated modern machinery is just as competent to handle it even if his brain is affected by the taking of only a single drink as he would be if he had taken no drink at all?

(4) If a number of drinks impairs the capacity of a man to drive an automobile or handle other complicated machinery, to the point where it is utterly unsafe to intrust him with such automobile or other machine, is it not true that even one drink to a certain extent impairs his capacity?

I ask these questions because, as I said in the beginning, prohibition is the result of economic necessity rather than a moral question, altho that of course enters into it. In fact, all economic questions are also moral questions.

She Is Much Offended

IN YOUR Passing Comment of November 17 you don't seem to realize that the campaign is over—still trying to defame Smith—trying to insinuate that he was in favor of open saloons. The Republican party from the greatest on down to the 5-cent politician, will spend the next four years trying to cover up the part it took in stirring up religious bigotry and intolerance. You say Smith dragged his religion into it. In his brave manner he brought it out before the public. If you wanted to be honest with yourself, for once, you know that religious hatred under the Republican National Committee was the greatest factor in defeating Smith. Don't imagine that I think this letter will

be read by you, but it is a relief to let you know what I think.

Barnes, Kan.

Nora Morrissey.

I have a fondness for certain names, among them Nora, which in my opinion is one of the most beautiful of the Irish names—and then it fits well with Morrissey.

I do not have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with the writer of this letter, but while she was evidently in a somewhat fretful frame of mind when she wrote it, I have no doubt that ordinarily she is as charming and gracious as her name would imply. I may also add, Nora, that if writing the letter has made you feel better then I am glad you wrote it. I strive to please.

But, Nora, you should not permit your womanly wrath to drive you into making unfair statements. In the article you refer to, I did not even mention open saloons. Is it possible, Nora, that in the back of your head you thought that was what Governor Smith really had in mind? Mind you, Nora, I do not say that he had, but what suggested that thought to you? Also, Nora, you are doing Governor Smith an injustice when you assume that he deliberately dragged the religious issue out into the campaign to his own hurt, for certainly the more prominence he gave it the more effect it had on his political fortunes. So far as whispering was concerned, there was at least as much of that indulged in by those opposed to Hoover as there was by those opposed to Smith. Mr. Hoover paid no attention to these whispers. Judging by results, it seems to have been the wiser course.

However, Nora, you have me wrong, tho I may not be able to convince you of that fact. You think I am disposed to belittle and abuse Governor Smith—on the contrary I think he is a remarkable man, a man of much more than ordinary ability, and I have no doubt a man of personal integrity. In my opinion he was entirely wrong on prohibition, and, judging from what he said in regard to immigration, I think he was wrong on that. What influence Tammany would have had on him if he had been elected I do not know, but I prefer that a President shall not be under any obligations to that organization. I agree that intolerance and bigotry are deplorable either in politics or out of it, but, Nora, intolerance and bigotry are not confined to any one denomination or to any one party. The church of which I have no doubt you are a faithful and worthy member has no license to cast any stones at any other denomination. Personally, I am profoundly opposed to intolerance and bigotry wherever it is found.

A Drill Once a Month

What is the latest law regarding fire drills for rural schools?

The law in regard to fire drills was originally passed by the legislature of 1909, Chapter 209, Section 6, of the Session Laws of 1909. This was amended by Chapter 220, Section 13, of the Session Laws of 1927. This section reads as follows:

That in every public or private school (excepting colleges and universities) a fire drill and summary dismissal from the building shall be practiced at least once each month at some time during school hours, aside from the regular dismissal at the close of the day's session.

The penalty prescribed is as follows: "Any officer or member of a school board who shall permit any provision of this act to be violated for 60 days may be removed from his office by a civil action. Independent of such civil action, any officer, member of a school board, city superintendent, principal or teacher violating any provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 or more than \$500, or by imprisonment in jail not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment; provided, however, that this act shall not prevent the prosecution and punishment of an officer or other person under the ordinary provisions of the crimes act for death or injury to any child in a public or private school occasioned by the negligence of such officer or other person."

Ready to Push Farm Relief

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE will recommend the passage of farm relief legislation at the short session of Congress soon to assemble, if the fee clause is omitted. The President's views on this point are well known and are not likely to change.

At the same time demand has arisen for an upward revision of the tariff on farm products as a necessary part of the farm-relief program.

But unless some effective way is found for disposing of surplus farm products, a higher tariff on those products will not benefit the producer to any great extent. And that is where the shoe pinches—where it has pinched all along.

There has been a tariff of 42 cents a bushel on wheat, and of \$1.04 a hundred pounds on bran, since April, 1924. Yet at times when there was a bumper crop of wheat, the world market has set the price and the grower has not broken even on his cost of production. In other words, the tariff has not actually protected him at these times.

On top of this, market gluts have increased in volume as the combine harvester has come more and more into use. And these gluts have given the grain gambler his best chance to "short" sell the market with his millions of bushels of "paper"

wheat, depressing prices still farther and below the level warranted by actual supply and demand.

Any legislation for farm relief to prove adequate must take these angles of the problem into consideration.

I shall submit another bill at the approaching session which, while not interfering with legitimate hedging operations, will make it harder if not impossible, for grain gamblers to raid the markets.

Senator McNary, author of the original McNary-Haugen bill, is drafting a new farm-relief bill which he believes can be passed at the short session. It will provide for disposing of surplus crops, for distributing federal loans to co-operative marketing associations and farmers, and will go far, he thinks, to solve the farm problem.

The proposed bill includes no proposal for tariff revision upward on farm products. And short sessions of Congress have seldom been able to do much more than routine business. Any prospect that the coming session will prove an exception in this particular is largely a matter of chance.

In the meantime agriculture, which has waited seven years to have its economic wrongs partly righted must at last be served, and I am certain will be. A farm-relief bill will be passed either at

the approaching short session or at a special session of Congress which President-elect Hoover will summon immediately for this purpose, if the short session fails to enact a suitable measure.

I shall do my utmost to see that a good measure is passed. Mr. Hoover, I am sure, is as much concerned that an adequate farm-relief bill shall be enacted as I am. He is thoroughly familiar with every phase of the marketing and distributing of farm products, and his support and assistance will mean much.

On the whole, the chances are of the brightest for an early settlement of this long argued and debated question, one which I think will enable farmers to organize the business side of their industry and eventually gain control of their markets, a control they should have.

The whole country will benefit by any legislation which will make it possible for its agricultural industry to become progressive and prosperous.

Arthur Capper

World Events in Pictures



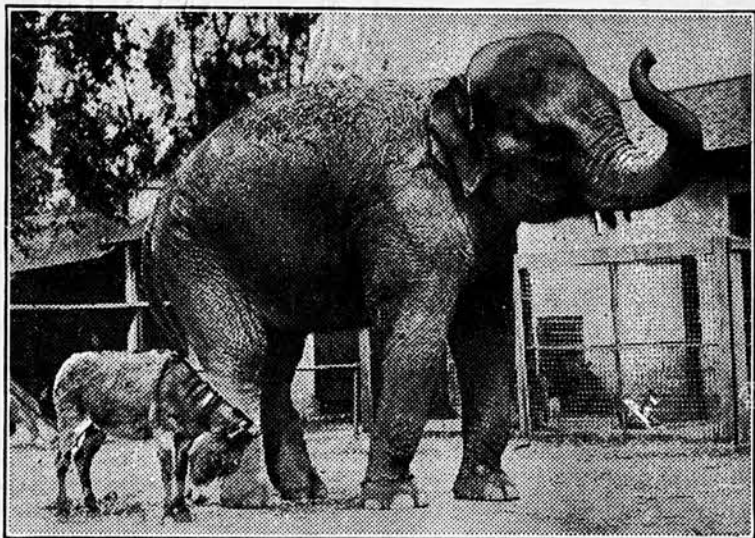
Walter J. Kohler of Kohler, Wis., the Governor-Elect of Wisconsin, Whose Hobby is Children; He is Shown With His Grandson, Jimmy, Who is Holding a Hand-Carved Pipe-of-Peace



The Master Farmers of Kansas, Classes of 1927 and 1928, With Senator Capper and Some of His Guests Who Came From Chicago to Attend the Recent Master Farmer Presentation, on the Steps of the Capper Building, on the Afternoon Before the Banquet Was Held for the Class of This Year



Mrs. Schuyler F. Commings, Wife of the Master of the S. S. American Shipper; Captain Commings Rescued Most of the Survivors of the Vestris Disaster; Many However, Died Before He Arrived



Here is an Unusual Picture of a Happy Elephant, "Goppy," and a Dejected Donkey, "Peewee," That is Hanging His Head in Sorrow; These Are Two of the Inmates of the Luna Park Zoo at Los Angeles, Calif., That Graphically Portray the Sentiments of the Two Parties Which They Symbolize



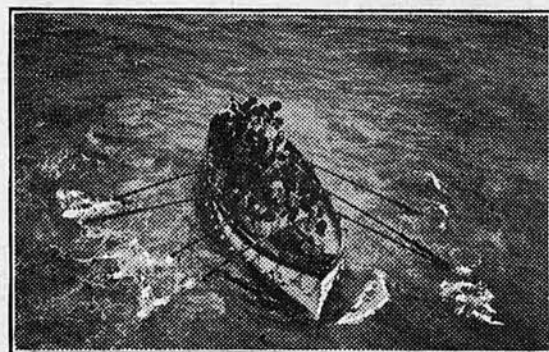
These Passengers From the Ill-Fated Vestris Were Rescued by the American Shipper of the American Merchant Line; Wife and Daughters of the Commanding Officer of the American Shipper Are Shown Above; Naturally They Are Proud of the Skilled Navigation of Their Husband and Father Which Made His Distinguished Record Possible



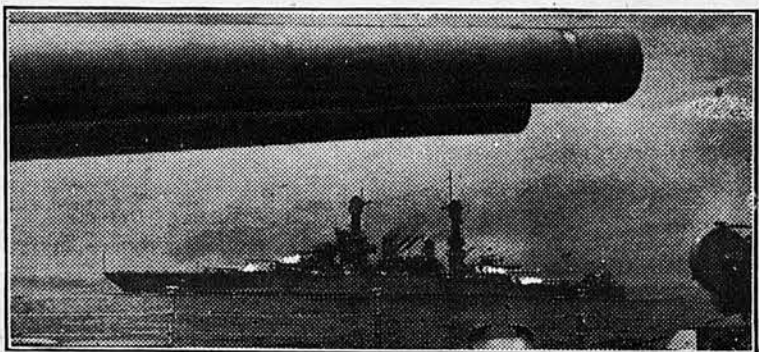
Prince and Princess Chichibu of Japan, Recently Married, Leaving Tokyo to Pray at the Tomb of Their Ancestors to the God Zingu, Upholding an Ancient Custom. Princess Chichibu is the Daughter of the Former Ambassador to Washington



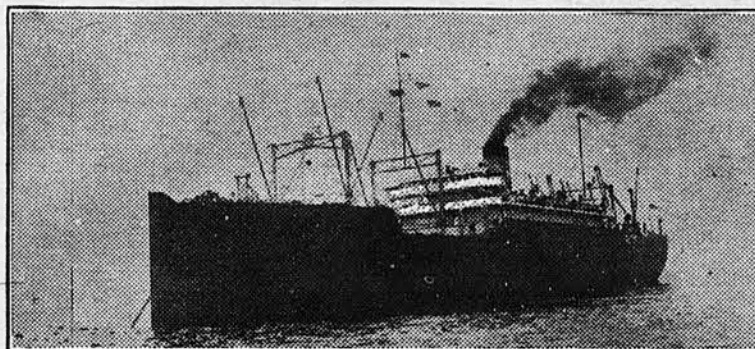
Henry P. Fletcher, U. S. Ambassador to Italy, the Official Adviser to President-Elect Hoover on the South American Trip



An Unusual View Made From the Deck of the S. S. Berlin Just Before the 23 Passengers and Crew in Lifeboat No. 13 of the Vestris Were Taken on Board; Naturally the Folks in the Lifeboat Were Happy at the End of Their Great Adventure



A Striking View of the U. S. S. Maryland, as Photographed From the Deck and Under the 16-Inch Guns of the West Virginia. The Maryland is Carrying President-Elect Herbert Hoover on His Good-Will Mission to Mexico and Central and South America, Which it is Believed Will be of Great Constructive Value in Our Relationship With Those Countries



The Steamship American Shipper of the American Merchant Line, Which Was the First of Nine Vessels to Arrive at the Scene of the Rescue, After the Lampert & Holt Liner Vestris Sank About 240 Miles off the Virginia Capes. The American Shipper Picked up 33 Passengers and 90 of the Crew

Farmers Should Hedge Their Wheat?

Perhaps---After They Have Considered the Possible Losses

By Rollin E. Smith

WIDE circulation has been given to a large hedging transaction, so called, last spring by a group of Kansas farmers, long before their wheat crops were harvested, by means of which the farmers secured the high price then prevailing and avoided the drastic declines later in the season. Accounts of this incident made it appear so easy and certain of success that a brief study of hedging from the farmer's viewpoint seems not out of place.

Strictly speaking, the transaction of the Kansas farmers was not a hedge, for they owned no grain at the time; they were therefore taking a speculative chance on what they might have and had reason to believe they would have. Yet there was an element of risk involved such as the more conservative elevator companies do not take.

There is, of course, no business reason why farmers should not sell their wheat crops, or part of them, in the futures market, before the crops are "made," but the growers should understand that such transactions are not strictly hedging and that they involve considerable speculative risk.

Mostly by the Speculators!

The farmer's interest in hedging up to the present time has been negligible, and his activities in the futures markets almost non-existent, except in a few individual instances. The futures markets have therefore been maintained for, and used almost solely by, four classes of traders; namely, elevator companies, millers, exporters and speculators.

The elevator companies have until recently been of two branches—terminal companies, operating the great elevators at the big market centers, and "line" elevator companies, or companies each operating a "line" of country houses, in number anywhere from a dozen to 100 or more. In the last few years farmers' co-operative elevator companies have become a factor in grain handling but not in the hedging market. Speaking generally, hedging is not a common practice with the co-operatives. Neither is it a common practice with small independent companies.

Speculators also are divided into two branches—professionals and "the public," or the "outsiders." Speculation will not be enlarged on in this article, however, only to say that the members of the grain exchanges are emphatic in their contention that the entire fabric of future trading, and therefore of hedging, is so dependent on free and unlimited speculation that the entire system would crumble if speculation were interfered with. This is the contention of a majority of the members of the grain exchanges.

In considering hedging, the farmer should understand that hedging for him and hedging for the elevator companies, the mills and the exporters are two quite distinct business propositions.

Eliminates All the Risk

A line elevator company sells, or hedges, as much wheat in the futures market every day as its several houses in the country purchase from farmers. The wheat is bought in the country at a price under the terminal market price sufficient to cover freight, all handling charges and a margin of profit. By hedging or selling a contract on the same day in the futures market, this profit is secured, or "insured." This is how the term "insurance" came to be applied to hedging transactions. When the line elevator company sells its cash wheat, the hedge or contract is at the same time "bought back" in the futures market. Any loss on the cash grain by reason of a possible decline in price is offset by a corresponding decline in the futures market, while any loss on the hedge or short sale by reason of a possible advance is in turn offset by a corresponding advance in cash wheat. So the elevator company neither gains nor loses whether the price advances or declines.

Terminal elevator companies buy grain from the line companies through

commission houses on "the floor" of the grain exchange; also they buy from commission houses that have no connection with line companies. Immediately on making a purchase of wheat on the floor of the exchange a terminal company sells an equal amount in the futures market as a hedge. Presumably, there is a slight margin of profit, but in any event the terminal company is insured against loss on its grain should the price decline. The terminal companies cannot always buy grain and hedge it with a clear margin of profit, as the line companies do. The business of the terminal companies is to buy and store the grain daily received at the terminal markets in excess of the requirements of millers and shippers. The terminal companies largely depend for their profits on blending or mixing

and December futures also advance. So the amount the miller loses in paying a higher price for his cash wheat is offset by what he gains on the advance in his futures, unless the premiums on cash wheat increase disproportionately. The miller by hedging his flour sales in the futures market "insures" the profit on his flour sales, except as cash wheat premiums may work against him.

This is equally true of the wheat exporter. In July, say, he has a bid from Europe on 100,000 bushels of wheat for shipment in October. The bid price will be considered on a basis of the December future in Chicago or Kansas City. If there is sufficient margin to cover all handling charges and a fair profit, the exporter will cable an acceptance, and at the same moment buy as a hedge 100,000 bushels



different grades, and also on premiums on cash wheat over the futures. Then, too, there is often a good carrying charge earned by "carrying" their stocks of wheat from September to December and from December to May. Their hedges are "changed over" from one future to another. When the grain is finally sold, the hedge is, as a general practice, canceled by a purchase in the futures market. The activities of terminal elevator companies are largely dependent on hedging.

Millers are large sellers of flour at the beginning of a new crop season, long before new wheat is moving freely. They will sell great quantities of flour in July for shipment up to the first of the following year, and they may not own a bushel of wheat in excess of their day to day purchase. The price of the flour they sell for deferred shipment is based upon the wheat futures quotations on the same day the flour is offered, and the price of the flour includes a margin of profit. As orders for flour are booked, they are hedged by buying a contract for an equivalent amount of September or December wheat in the futures market. As the actual wheat is later purchased from day to day, the hedge is "taken off" or closed out by a sale in the futures market. When a miller sells flour for deferred shipment, the hedge purchased at the same time insures him against loss should the price advance and the miller therefore be compelled to pay a higher price when he buys the actual wheat. If the price of cash wheat advances, the September

of December wheat in the futures market. In October or earlier the actual wheat will be purchased from some terminal elevator company, and at the same instant the hedge will be closed out in the futures market. By means of the hedge the exporter is enabled to make the sale for deferred shipment, and presumably, his profit is assured.

Scarcely a moment's consideration is necessary to see that the farmer, as regards hedging, is in a class by himself. He has no profit to secure or insure by means of a hedge. For him, a hedge means a sale of his wheat at the price at which the hedge is placed, unless he introduces the element of speculation. Should the price decline substantially after he has sold in the futures market, he could close out his short sale at the profit afforded by the decline, and continue to hold his cash wheat, if he thinks prices may advance again.

Should the price advance after the farmer has sold in the futures market, he will not be a gainer, for he will lose as much on his hedge or short sale as he will make on his cash wheat.

This fact should be borne in mind, namely, that while hedging insures the owner of the grain against loss if the price declines, a hedge also deprives him of any gain should the price advance.

An advance or decline in price after grain has been hedged does not concern an elevator company or a miller, for their profits do not depend on market fluctuations. But with a far-

mer it is different. He must have high prices if he is to make a profit.

But what is the technique of hedging from the position of the farmer; how would he go about it should he decide to hedge? It is early in the season, let us say, and, for example, the price of September wheat is \$1.50 in the Kansas City market. The farmer wires or writes to a commission house at Wichita, Hutchinson, Enid or Kansas City to sell 1,000 bushels of September wheat on the Kansas City exchange "at the market," meaning at the market price when the order is received. Or he may set a price, as, "at \$1.50 or better." Back comes the reply, "Order to sell 1,000 bushels September wheat received. Please send draft for \$100 as margin of 10 cents a bushel." The margin is to guarantee the commission house against loss should the market advance. Finally the order is executed, and the farmer receives a confirmation saying, "Sold 1,000 bushels September wheat at \$1.50 for your account." If the price should advance after the farmer has sold 1,000 bushels as a hedge, the commission house will demand additional margins.

Actually, no wheat was sold, but only an optional contract to deliver 1,000 bushels of wheat, of certain class and grade, on the Kansas City Board of Trade in September. The optional part of the transaction is that the seller may at any time up to the last day of September satisfy his contract by buying 1,000 bushels of September wheat—a contract, not the actual wheat—in the open market, that is, in the wheat pit of the grain exchange. By so doing his sale made back in the spring is definitely settled, and he is relieved of any further obligation other than that of settling with his commission house.

And Then to December

Yet if the farmer wishes to carry the transaction beyond September, he may at any time have the commission house close the September contract and at the same time sell 1,000 bushels of "December wheat," or the December future.

But whether he changes over into the December future or not, the hedge in the September will have to be closed out some time in that month. Owing to the big decline during the summer of 1928, a hedge might have been closed out or "bought back" at \$1.03 in the Kansas City market early in September.

As the hedge in the imaginary case was sold at \$1.50 a bushel and closed out say at \$1.03, the profit was 47 cents a bushel, or \$470, less the commission of 1/2 cent a bushel, or \$5. The commission house would send a check for \$465 to the farmer, and at the same time return his \$100 that was advanced for margins.

Now for the farmer's 1,000 bushels of actual wheat. We will assume that he sold it to a local buyer when he closed out his hedge when the September future was selling at \$1.03. If he lived west of the central part of the state the freight rate was approximately 10 cents a bushel, to which must be added all other charges between the country station and the Kansas City market, making a total of say approximately 15 cents. As we do not know whether the farmer's wheat commanded a premium because of fine quality and protein content, that phase of marketing cannot be taken into account. We can only in a general way follow the imaginary transaction and take it for granted that the farmer received the price of the Kansas City future, which was \$1.03, less the 15 cents between country station and terminal market, making 87 cents net.

With Plenty of Luck

His 1,000 bushels therefore brought him \$870, to which must be added the \$465 profit on his hedging transaction; a total of \$1,335, or approximately \$1.33 1/2 a bushel.

The foregoing is a picture of a perfect hedging transaction by a farmer, with all the luck in his favor. Hedging would be perfect "insurance" for (Continued on Page 19)

We Shall Enter the Hooverian Age?

A New Era of Social and Economic Progress Is Ahead for the People of the United States---in All Sections of the Country

By Theodore M. Knappen

SPEAKING at Utica, near the close of the electoral campaign, Senator Borah said that the election of Herbert Hoover to the Presidency would mark the most glorious age in the history of the republic. At the time it was discounted as oratorical hyperbole befitting a campaign in which men had been stirred as they had not been for more than 30 years by a political contest. Now, that the din and smoke of the tremendous electoral battle is over, the prediction does not blow away and dissolve into mere campaign extravagance. On the contrary, it appears to be a sober prediction, well supported by the realities.

The tremendous victory of Hoover, terminating a contest in which, after all, there was no abyssal division of the parties, marks the achievement of a national unity of thought and opinion which cannot but be productive of a great flowering of constructive enterprise. It is not the unity of domination of one section or of one party. It is a permeating national unity. Hoover will be the first President of all parties and all sections since Monroe. For the first time since before the Civil War a nominee of the Republican party has shattered the solid South. The sweep thru Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Florida and Texas is far more than a dramatic episode of a great contest; it is symbolic of the advent of a new age. The mighty republic has found and chosen a leader who reflects the unity of the national spirit and the national thought.

Votes for Prosperity!

This newly demonstrated unity, social and economic, is no less wonderful than the material power and success of the nation. Here is a populous nation of continental extent and a hundred racial derivations which is practically one in its economic and social philosophy—a philosophy that is all but entirely devoid of the destructive and subversive schisms that divert the energy of other nations from material achievement to futile factional wrangling over theoretical abstractions. There is nothing like it elsewhere in the world. Where most other nations are divided by academic doctrines, the United States goes steadily to the polls and votes for prosperity. Even that was not truly an issue, for nobody proposed anything contrary to prosperity, but the people were determined to engage as the national prosperity manager the ablest man for the job.

The greatest of the industrial nations has elected to its leadership the man above all others fitted for the peculiar task. It is now ready for the full development of its social, political and economic genius. After 140 years of politically-minded administration, during which our chief executives were dominated by political idealism or realism, the White House will soon shelter a President who is economically minded. After the soldiers, lawyers, philosophers and pedagogues in the White House comes an engineer; not only an engineer of things physical, but a business engineer who has successfully applied the engineering mind to private and public business direction the world around.

A business nation at last has a business chief—a man who believes that the business of the most powerful executive office in the world is primarily to advance the economic well-being of the people. No wonder the stock market thrilled to the news of his election and met sympathetic responses from all the bourses of Europe! No hard-boiled business directorate could have chosen more sagaciously.

Free to Apply His Ideas

The vast and complex machine of American industry and commerce is to be driven and guided for the next four years by the one man in all the nation most fitted for the task. Political and business leadership are united in the chief executive of the nation. Backed by an authoritative popular mandate, Herbert Hoover is free to apply his definite ideas of the relations of government and business on the most suitable stage ever provided by any people in any age.

Let us see what those ideas are, and then consider what are likely to be the results of their application. They issue from a profound belief in individualism, as opposed to socialism, modified by the concept of government as occupying the roles of both coach and umpire. Uncle Sam is to keep out of business, but he is to instruct and inspire business on the one hand, and on the other hand see that the eternal game of competition is waged according to rules that will keep open the doors of opportunity and prevent individual success from being a general evil. This, Hoover conceives to be the American system—a system uniquely American, politically, socially and economically.

"It has been the moving force of our progress," he says. "It has brought us into the leadership of the world."

The political and social aspects of this trinity

are as old as the republic, but the new leader tells us that the economic side is only now being evolved—and that is the big new progressive job to which he consecrates himself as President—the Americanization of business in harmony with American social and political ideals. From liberty and freedom guaranteed to every person, from the social principle of equality of opportunity, we now go on to the development of the American economic system, which the new leader defines as one that denies the inevitability of poverty and makes good the denial by providing an abundance of wealth.

"The dominating idea of that system," he says, "is that labor on the one hand and capital, which in America means the savings of the people, on the other hand, by joint effort can steadily influence the efficiency of production and distribution. In

HERBERT HOOVER has said that one of the first tasks of his administration is to establish a farm relief program which will cure the economic ills of agriculture, as nearly as this can be done by legislation. If necessary he will call a special session of Congress to consider this problem as soon as he becomes President. But he will be the President of all the people. Mr. Knappen believes that we will enter, under the leadership of Mr. Hoover an era of social and economic progress that historians of the future will call the Hooverian Age. This article, which appeared originally in The Magazine of Wall Street, well indicates the enthusiasm with which the election of Mr. Hoover has been received among the commercial leaders of the United States. But even the economic development of agriculture and industry is not the principal aim of the incoming President. Social and moral growth of the American nation is his dearest wish, which he has so well expressed in these words, "Economic advancement is not an end in success. Successful democracy rests wholly upon the moral and spiritual quality of its people. Our growth in spiritual achievements must keep pace with our growth in physical accomplishments. Material prosperity and moral progress must march together if we would make the United States that commonwealth so grandly conceived by its founders."

other words, we find that by joint effort we can steadily increase the production of goods by each individual and we can at the same time decrease the cost of goods. As we increase the volume of goods, we have more to divide, and we thereby steadily lift the standard of living of the whole people. We have proved this to be true, and by this proof we have laid away the old theory of inevitable poverty alongside the theory of human slavery."

"These three revolutionary American ideas, political, social and economic, are interlocked and enmeshed," the President-elect said at St. Louis. "They are dominated and cemented by the ideal and practice of equal opportunity. They constitute one great system protecting our individualism and stimulating initiative and enterprise in our people. This is the American system. One part of it cannot be undermined without destroying the whole. For us to adopt other social conceptions, such as federal or state government entrance into commercial business in competition with its citizens would undermine initiative and enterprise, and destroy the very foundations of freedom and progress upon which the American system is built. * * * By adhering to these principles we have raised humanity to greater heights of well being than ever before in history. They are the very essence of progressive government and of self government. We must apply them to the constructive side of government."

From the almost countless utterances in which Hoover has outlined his ideas of the relations of government to business, during the last 10 or 12 years, we can get a clear idea of what his policies are to be in applying his ideas.

In the first place, the government, itself, under Hoover will undertake boldly and energetically those great tasks of material construction which the extremist individualism delegates to it. The Federal Government is no longer to dally and procrastinate with the material enterprises which are within its proper sphere. If Hoover shall have his way we shall go rapidly ahead with the systematic building of public works, such as inland waterways, flood control, public buildings,

highways, land reclamation and public buildings. As long ago as the unemployment conference over which he presided in 1921, he gave his adherence to the idea that public works should be especially pushed in times of business depression and unemployment. "The only real and lasting remedy for unemployment is employment," he said.

We may expect the rapid completion of an internal waterway system of 12,000 miles, which Hoover is convinced is necessary to the increasing commerce of the Mississippi Valley and to offset the transportation discriminations the Panama Canal and the increase of railway rates have imposed upon that region.

The rapid mastery of flood control is to go hand in hand with waterway development, thus providing "jobs for an army of men" and creating extensive buying power. These works will require large amounts of material and equipment and will supply outlets for manufacturing power. We may also expect some monumental undertakings in the way of national highways, perhaps one or two transcontinental highways that will surpass anything in the way of magnificent road building by the Caesars and Napoleon. The merchant marine is due for quick restoration, altho not by governmental building, and air transport will be fostered. Public buildings will be reared thruout the country. Not less than a billion dollars will be spent on public works in the next four years; more if a condition of unemployment should arise.

To Call a Special Session

In the exercise of its duty of leadership, as Hoover conceives it, in dealing with business problems that are beyond the power of private agencies, he has promised a determined and comprehensive effort by the Government to deal with agricultural distress. If the approaching short session of Congress cannot provide the necessary funds and instrumentalities, a special session is to be called immediately after March 4. He believes that the agricultural problem can be solved by means of governmental leadership. Nothing could be of more help in maintaining stable prosperity than the restoration of agriculture to a paying basis. Hoover has tackled nothing in his long career of constructive effort that equals the problem of control of agricultural surpluses, nothing that has so supremely tested his belief that mind in government can accomplish anything.

The whole power of the Government will be put behind the expansion of foreign trade. As Secretary of Commerce Hoover has built up the greatest Governmental organization for the promotion of foreign trade that any nation has ever had. With Presidential initiative in his hands, it may be confidently expected that our foreign traders will find the government more than ever the leader in opening channels for American goods the world over. This will be done without any sacrifice of the protective tariff system, which Hoover profoundly believes to be not only indispensable to American prosperity but also a benefit to other nations.

In the White House, Hoover will be in a position to do far more than as Secretary of Commerce in his largely successful enterprise of flattening out the curves of the business cycle.

It may be expected that with the prestige of the Presidency helping him, he will bring to early fruition his long-entertained scheme of endowing and encouraging pure scientific research to the end that applied science in industry may have fresh sources of knowledge for the further mastery of material for human good.

Will Raise Business Standards

Finally, Hoover as President will bring to its climax his work as Secretary of Commerce in raising the ideals and improving the practical standards of business. The policy of co-operation with, instead of persecution of, business will receive further development. Coolidge has been a conservator of business—Hoover will be a builder of business. Big business will not be harassed, but a great impetus will be given to the Hoover idea that business must be good as well as big, and that it must put and keep its own house in order, in light of the public welfare. It is not improbable that modification of the anti-trust laws will be sought to the end that ruinous competition may not continue to work destructive results in the way of over-production, unnecessarily rapid exhaustion of natural resources, and dangerous and unwieldy consolidations that tend to become bureaucracies and stiflers of individual initiative.

Business will be let alone just so far as its conduct justifies independence. The government will approach every conjunction of business and public policy with the controlling thought that private enterprise can do a better job with almost every sort of economic undertaking than government can. American talent for industry, commerce and finance will have a free hand so long as it does (Continued on Page 23)

Foreign Trade Continues to Expand

The Income From Abroad Has Done Much to Place Industry and Agriculture in the United States on a More Substantial and Profitable Basis

By Julius Klein

THE foreign trade of the United States in the fiscal year 1927-28 has continued that expansion in the export of manufactured goods which has been a conspicuous feature in the economic life of the United States during the last seven years. The efficiency of American production, the vigorous efforts of American business men in finding markets, and the active aid of the Government in promoting trade have borne fruit which must furnish satisfaction to all classes of our people.

Notwithstanding the exceptionally self-sufficient position of the United States, with its highly varied resources and many well-developed manufacturing industries, our high standards of living demand the importation of a number of very important and many minor commodities which this country itself cannot produce, or can produce only in part. Many of these imports are of a luxury or semi-luxury character, but they are none the less essential to the comfort and well-being of the people. Without imports of such commodities as silk, jute, sisal, manila hemp, rubber, nickel, tin, coffee, cocoa, tropical fruits and nuts, wool, hides and skins, wood pulp and paper, the activity of American factories would be greatly restricted and the standards of living of consumers greatly lowered.

Large Agricultural Exports

To pay for the large and increasing volume of imports, as well as to provide the means to pay for tourist travel and other "invisible" items in our international balance of payments and to make investments in foreign countries, we must maintain a large and increasing export trade. Approximately one-eighth of the output of our farms and one-eleventh of that of our factories is sold abroad. Two or three millions of our agricultural and industrial workers would be directly thrown out of employment were export trade cut off, and the displacement resulting indirectly from the shock to business would be much larger still.

As a matter of fact, the task of finding foreign markets for American products has been met with a noteworthy measure of success. The total exports of the fiscal year just closed were $2\frac{1}{4}$ times as great in value as the average for the five years preceding the World War. After allowing for the lower buying power of money the increase was about 70 per cent. Every fiscal year since 1921-22 (with the possible exception of 1927-28, when there was practically no change) has shown a quantitative increase in export trade over the year before, altho in two of the years price declines have brought the money value slightly below that of the year preceding.

Very naturally the gain in American exports, as compared with pre-war years and as compared with the low point of the postwar depression, has been most conspicuous in the case of manufactured goods. This fact is not due to any lack of efficiency or enterprise on the part of American farmers or of exporters of farm products nor to any failure of the Government to push sales of agricultural commodities abroad. The demand for foodstuffs and for other major farm products in the world as a whole is limited; it expands little if any faster than population increases. Farm products are for the most part necessities of life, and naturally the consumption of necessities does not grow as does that of more advanced commodities. Improvement in standards of living everywhere means a greater demand for manufactured goods.

Back to Pre-War Capacity

The fact that American exports of agricultural products are appreciably greater, even after allowing for price changes, than before the war shows that this country has maintained its normal share of world trade in such commodities. Naturally there has been some falling off in agricultural exports from the peak attained during and immediately after the war, a peak resulting from the great reduction in the output of farms in Europe and from the temporary effect of shortage of shipping in restricting Europe's purchase of foodstuffs from distant markets of South America, Oceania and Asia. With the recovery of European agriculture which now, with the possible exception of Russia, is practically back to its pre-war capacity, and with the renewal of the trade with the far-distant sources of supply, American agricultural exports have shown some downward tendency, tho on the whole they have been remarkably well maintained. The Department of Commerce has been very active in its efforts to promote the export of farm products. It has sought out new markets and new uses for agricultural commodities. During the calendar year 1927 our agricultural exports were 82 per cent greater in value than the 1910-1914 average, and the quantitative increase independent of price changes was approximately 29 per cent.

In view of the inevitable decline of agricultural exports immediately following the war, it became essential to the maintenance of our standards of

living that we should rapidly increase the export of manufactured goods to furnish the means to provide for the constantly rising demand of our people for imports of exotic foodstuffs and raw materials. It was recognized also that the increase of the export of manufactured goods, by building up employment, would strengthen the domestic demand for farm products. The results of the effort of American manufacturers, merchants and Government officials to expand foreign sales of factory products have been most gratifying.

In the fiscal year 1927-28 exports of semi-finished manufactures, notwithstanding the fact that prices of some of the most important of these have advanced little or not at all as compared with pre-war years, were 109 per cent greater in value than the average for 1910-1914. More remarkable still, the export of finished manufactures, which must meet the vigorous competition of recovering European industrial countries, reached the huge total of 2,061 million dollars, or 215 per cent (more than three times) greater than the pre-war average. After allowing for price changes it is probable that the quantitative value of exports of this class was nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as great as before the war. It must not be forgotten that one of the very biggest items in this trade—automobiles—shows lower and not higher unit prices than during pre-war years. It is probable, too, that in quantitative terms the foreign sales of manufactured goods during the year just closed were greater even than during the years of highest war demand. Every single year



since 1921-22 has witnessed an increase in the money value of exports of finished manufactures, and it is certain that the increase in quantitative terms since that year has been even greater than that in value. As compared with 1921-22 the value of finished manufactures sold abroad last year showed an increase of 70 per cent.

Finished manufactures during the immediate pre-war period constituted 30.7 per cent of our total exports. In 1921-22 the proportion had risen to 32.7 per cent and in 1927-28 to more than two-fifths, 43.2 per cent.

The increasing proportion of manufactured goods in the trade has carried with it a decided shift in the geographic distribution of our exports. Europe, itself highly developed in manufactures but a great importer of foodstuffs and raw materials, was formerly by far the largest buyer of United States goods. On the average from 1910 to 1914 almost exactly five-eighths (62.3 per cent) of all American exports went to that continent. Altho Europe itself has taken steadily increasing quantities of our manufactures, the expansion in this class of trade has naturally been far greater with the continents less developed industrially, and as a consequence the share of Europe in our exports has fallen to less than half (47.6 per cent in 1927-28.) The greatest gain in the export trade has been in sales to South America, Asia, Oceania and Africa. To each of these continents our exports in 1927-28 were from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ times as great in value as during the average pre-war year. There has been a large expansion also in sales to our great northern neighbor, Canada, and to the Latin countries and islands of North America. On the other hand, exports to Europe in 1927-28 were 72 per cent greater in value than before the war, and taking account of changes in price the increase was probably about one-third.

There are some persons both in our own coun-

try and still more in Europe who suppose that the expansion of American exports, and especially exports of manufactured goods, has been an injury to the industrial countries of Western Europe. Proceeding on the presumption that the total volume of world trade is limited, they believe that the growth of American exports must have checked the growth of exports from other countries. Fortunately this is a mistaken opinion. The post-war expansion of American trade has helped, not hindered, the recovery of Europe. Our imports have grown more than our exports, and the immense increase in our purchases abroad has created a buying power in the supplying countries, both for our own exports and for those of other industrial countries, that would not have otherwise existed. Moreover, the growth of our exports has made possible huge investments of American capital in foreign countries. European production has been stimulated by such investments in Europe itself, and markets for European goods in other continents have been stimulated by the greater buying power resulting from increased production brought about by American investments in these continents.

'Tis a Normal Gain

It is true, of course, that the United States has a larger share of world trade than before the war. This is a natural result of the growth of our productive capacity, but little checked by the war, while the productive capacity of Europe was enormously cut down. Our export trade has simply continued its normal growth, and even somewhat less rapidly than would have been the case had there been no war to reduce world-buying power. The concentration of all Europe's efforts on war needs brought its export capacity to a small fraction of its normal volume, and marked as has been the recent recovery it is but natural that European exports should still be less quantitatively than before the war.

An analysis of the trade statistics of foreign countries shows clearly the benefit which they have derived from American prosperity and from the expansion of American trade in both directions. Despite the growth of our own factories we are importing more manufactured goods from Europe than ever before. The exports of the leading countries of Europe to the United States have increased much more, as compared with pre-war years, than their exports to the rest of the world. In the case of practically every non-European country its exports to the United States also have grown far more as compared with pre-war years than its exports to all other countries combined. The buying power of this country resulting from its prosperity has made up for the decline in demand resulting from the reduced buying power of Europe. While it is true that the imports of most countries of the world from the United States have increased more than their imports from other countries, the difference in this respect is much less than the difference in the matter of their exports to the United States as compared with those to other countries. The added buying power which Latin America, Asia, Oceania, Africa and Canada have derived from the huge imports of the United States has enabled them to buy far more manufactured goods from Europe than they could have bought if American industry were prostrate.

World Buying Power Grows

The future of American export trade cannot, of course, be predicted with any certainty. The indications are strong, however, that the tendencies of the last few years will continue and that we shall witness further large expansion of our sales abroad, particularly of manufactured products, and further large increase of our imports. The causes which have been operative all along, and which have been so conspicuously manifest in the last six or eight years, seem likely to continue. Most of them tend to be cumulative in their effect. The facts given in the section of the present report dealing with the progress of national efficiency have an obvious bearing upon the future of our national production. If production continues to increase, trade in both directions will almost certainly increase in substantial parallel.

The most important point is that, so long as peace is maintained in the world, total world buying power tends to expand steadily. For decades preceding the World War practically every country was making progress in production, and with that progress went an even more rapid increase in its foreign trade. While competition in international commerce in manufactured goods was very vigorous it did not prevent the expansion of the trade of every industrial country. At the same time that the United States and Germany, newer competitors in factory industry, were rapidly adding to their exportation of manufactured goods, England, the pioneer in that field, was still steadily expanding its sales abroad. Now that peace

(Continued on Page 26)

A Central Agency is Needed

And Then the Selling of Kansas Farm Products Can be Handled More Efficiently

A RESOLUTION adopted at the recent annual meeting of the Farmers Union, Kansas division, may have a far-reaching effect on other farm marketing groups in this state. The Union pledged itself to work toward a central selling agency for each commodity handled by the various organizations, thus doing away with competition among themselves in terminal centers and reducing to a minimum the overhead expense entailed in maintaining separate sales units. If such a consolidation were to take place with wheat marketing groups, for example, the one sales agency would control enough of the Kansas crop to be a real factor in the market, it is pointed out, plus the advantage that would accrue thru uniting the many farmers' elevators. The farmer who delivered grain to such an organization would first come in contact with the manager of the farmers' elevator; a man friendly to the co-operative movement and one who would be invaluable as a medium of information between the central office and the farmer. With respect to wheat, such a consolidation would include the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association, the Equity Union Exchange and the Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers Association. The first three groups now have sales agencies at Kansas City, Mo., while the latter organization operates a string of elevators in Southwest Kansas and has its selling agency at Hutchinson.

Extension Workers Can Help

C. B. Smith, chief of the agricultural extension system of the United States, believes that best results can be obtained by working with and thru co-operative marketing associations. He therefore advises county agents everywhere to support and work with co-operative groups. His suggestions come at an opportune time, farm leaders believe, when state-wide marketing groups are making greater effort than ever before to consolidate and strengthen their marketing services. "Every effort must be made," Mr. Smith is quoted as saying, "to maintain harmonious relationships and mutual confidence between these two agencies, which are concerned, each in its own way, with the improvement of farm conditions. May I ask the co-operative organizations to fully and frankly inform the extension workers in the states and communities where they operate regarding their policies, problems and accomplishments? On this basis, I am sure the associations can depend on the support of state and community extension groups. Speaking for the federal extension service, I can assure you that we will continue to extend our efforts to assist in the further development of agricultural co-operation."

A Premium of 4 Cents

Land O' Lakes has become the big butter and egg pool of the West. Already famous for its butter, and handling a 1927 business approximating 46 million dollars, the Minnesota co-operative is likewise making its mark in the egg and poultry business. Some 10 carloads of eggs a week, and something more than 12,000 head of milk-fattened poultry, are now being handled as a sideline to the butter business, according to recently reported figures. And both the eggs and the poultry are going to the same markets where Land O' Lakes 93-score butter has made the name famous. Eggs are delivered by Land O' Lakes members to their local creameries at the same time cream is delivered. The eggs are graded into 10 classes, and the creamery man writes a check on the basis of prices quoted by the head office. At the end of the month each grower is given 4 cents a dozen premium on all eggs that grade "Land O' Lakes," or top-quality. The poultry being shipped by the pool is brought to the same relative high grade that has so long characterized its other products. The fowls are kept in fattening crates from six to 10 days and fed on a special fattening ration con-

sisting largely of powdered buttermilk. Powdered buttermilk is an important by-product of the butter manufacture, and thus the pool is given a profitable outlet for another of its products.

To Shorten the Route

Farm leaders seem to be agreed that relief legislation will take the form of a federal farm board which has at its disposal some 400 million dollars. In his annual address this month, L. J. Taber, master of the National Grange, sees this development coming and sees in it, if the work of the board is properly administered, much good for agriculture. The control of seasonal and regional surplus, the inauguration of sound production and distribution pro-

grams, the co-ordination and correlation of the nation's rural forces, may require, he believes, that there shall be created a Federal Farm Board, composed of outstanding farmers, trained in business and finance, representing various regions and products of agriculture. Such a board, he says, could be of real value in supporting co-operative marketing, in shortening the route between producer and consumer, in handling the surplus problem and in eliminating waste. Its value, he adds, will depend largely on its personnel, ability and initiative, and on the assistance and co-operation of the various branches of the Government. Farm leaders seem to be agreed on another thing too, namely, that once the board is established it will be the duty of farm organizations to maintain on that board only men who have the interests of agriculture at heart.

Clearing House is Needed

A meeting of co-operatives handling every product of the farm will be called soon to consider plans for a national organization; a central bureau thru

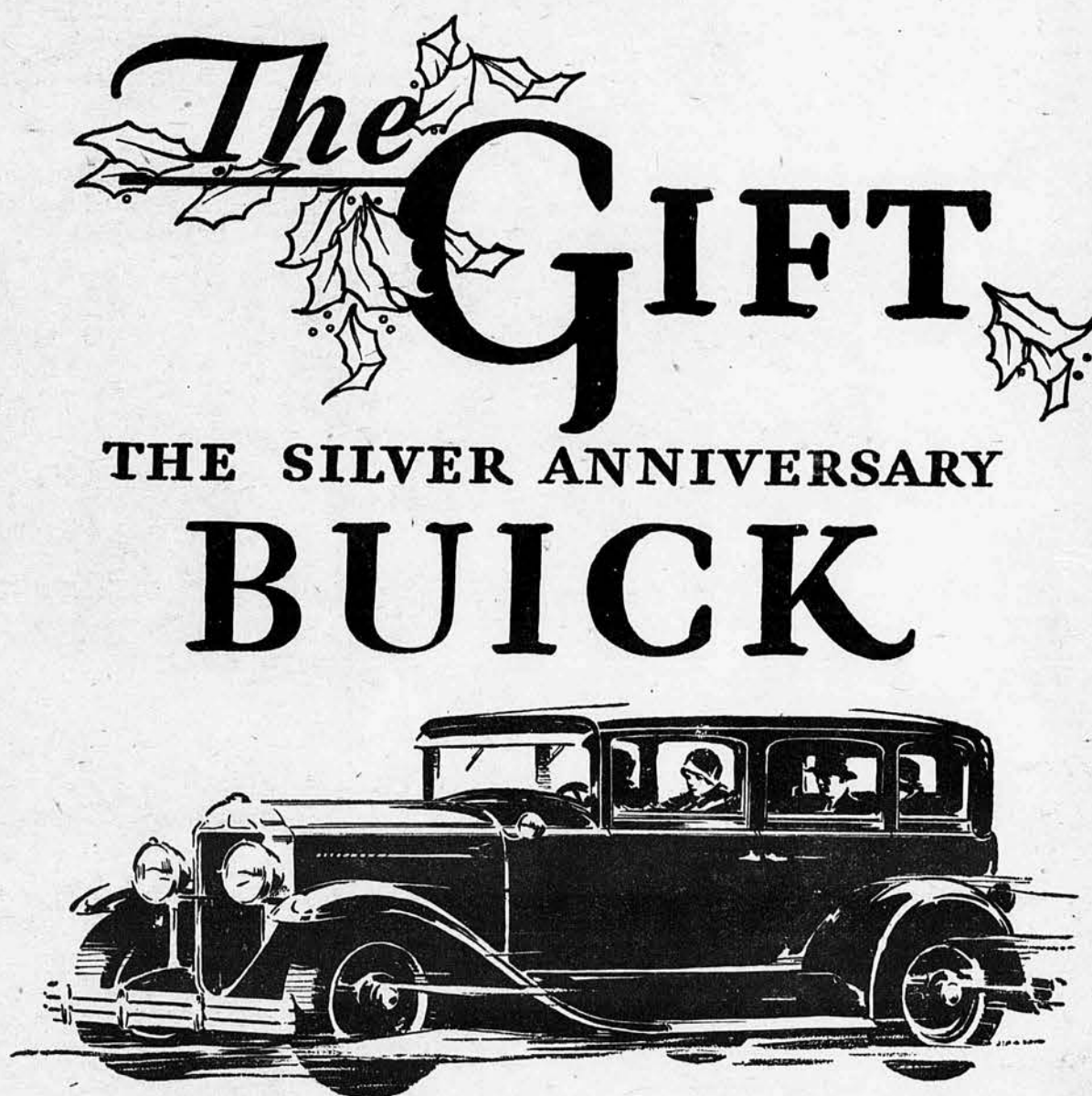
which questions of national concern to such groups can be cleared. A national committee on co-operation was named at Berkeley, Calif., last summer during the fourth annual session of the American Institute of Co-operation, and this committee will meet in Chicago, December 7, to make plans for the nation-wide convention. The activities of dealers and processors in promoting their interests thru organizations national in scope have brought to the attention of farm leaders the imperative need for a clearing house for co-operatives, according to Ernest R. Downie, Wichita, who, with seven other men, from as many states, make up the committee.

That Cozy Feeling

Referee (excitedly)—"Hey, the bell rang for the eleventh round."

Boxer (who's lost his enthusiasm)—"Aw, let's sit this one out."

The new regulation in Turkey of bobbed hair and short skirts is not being taken up by the women with any degree of speed.



OF ALL GIFTS, the one that will bring greatest happiness to the entire family is a fine motor car. And of all cars, the one that will win highest favor is a Silver Anniversary Buick with new Masterpiece Body by Fisher.

Supremely beautiful—endowed with lines, colors and upholsteries of unrivaled luxury—powered by the world-famous Buick Valve-in-Head engine—this thrilling car will give utmost pleasure, not only on Christmas day, but for months and years to come.

The family could wish for no finer gift than this gift for all the family.

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICHIGAN

Division of General Motors Corporation
Canadian Factories: McLAUGHLIN-BUICK, Oshawa, Ontario

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

Brave Defense at Khartoum

But It Ended in the Death of General Gordon—
Then Came Lord Kitchener

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

WHEN Jim and I finally arrived in Khartoum our first job was to start reading our six months' accumulation of mail. The next thing was to consume vast quantities of ice cream, for we had fallen equally far behind a reasonable rate of ice cream consumption. Then we had to wire home for money. We owed the British government for gasoline. Jim owed for a new cork hat. We were both in debt for what the local dentist called professional services. Besides, we wanted to move, and we couldn't leave the hotel without paying our bill. Some American missionaries in charge of an agricultural school a few miles out of town, on the banks of the Nile, had kindly invited us to come and live with them.

In the meantime we saw Khartoum and Omdurman. These two cities just across the river from each other at the junction of the Blue and White Niles are respectively the capital and the native metropolis of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The English city of Khartoum is as white as any city could be in Africa, 2,000 miles up the Nile from Cairo; and Omdurman is as black as any in the world.

Was a False Prophet

Khartoum isn't so much, as cities go. In 1884 it was a city of some 35,000 inhabitants, and the goal at that time of a false prophet of the Dervishes, one Mohammed Ahmed, who had proclaimed himself to be the "Mahdi," a sort of Mohammedan "Messiah," and who undertook to prove it by conquering the Sudan. The redoubtable British General Gordon, who it was said could ride along in safety where a brigade of soldiers dared not venture, was sent to Khartoum to evacuate the garrison and to restore the government. Within two

months after Gordon arrived, in March, 1884, Khartoum was isolated, and the ruthless Mahdi learned from spies of the pitiful conditions prevailing in the town.

In all the war torn pages of England's history there are few more heroic tales of a brave defense—in vain—than General Gordon's long 10 months in the besieged city of Khartoum. He had ammunition made, paper money printed, and to keep up the spirits of the 35,000 inhabitants, bands played in public. But starvation, intrigue and desertion, and the daily battles with the vast hordes of Dervishes without his gates told their tale, and on December 10 the journal of Gordon ends with the prophecy that unless the long-expected relief expedition of Sir Charles Wilson should arrive within 10 days the town would fall.

He hung on, somehow, for those 10 days—and then for six weeks longer. Finally, on January 26, the town was entered by the Dervishes, looted and destroyed. The entire population was killed or carried off as slaves, and Gordon himself was slain on the steps of the palace. His head was cut off and sent to the Mahdi across the river in Omdurman. This Mohammedan zealot deplored the death of Gordon, for the Mahdi's own followers had a saying that if General Gordon were only a Mohammedan he would be the perfect man, and the Mahdi had hoped to convert him.

Just two days later—just two days too late—the steamers of the tardy relief expedition sailed up the river and saw the fresh ruins of Khartoum still burning on the banks of the Nile. Sir Charles Wilson turned around and steamed back home again.

From that time on for 15 years Khartoum was absolutely non-existent.

She Helps "Uncle Con" Up the Hill



A LETTER from a friend of the Capper Fund for Crippled Children suggested a cartoon by Parsons. "I think I have an idea," she wrote, "by which you could raise a Christmas fund for your crippled children. Ask the Capper people to give a thank-offering of 10 cents for every child in their family. I enclose a start—6 dimes for my half dozen." We printed this good woman's letter and passed the idea, as she suggested, on to our folks. The response was remarkable at once, and it created an interest in the crippled child never before experienced by people of small means. It gave them an opportunity for appreciated help. One mother wrote: "I never felt that the small contributions I might be able to make would buy much for a crippled child at a great hospital until I read the story of your dimes. I did not realize the great possibilities of such small contributions. I know now, and am again sending my 3 dimes to join the stream of its fellows that I know is flowing to you to help unfortunate children."

What a bargain in happiness, what an opportunity! In 1925 the Capper Fund received 5,000 dimes. In '26, 10,000; in '27, 12,500 dimes; and by Christmas time, 1928, there will be more dimes for crippled children than were ever before received for the Christmas dime fund. Let your's be here by Christmas night—one for every child in a family. You will know you are having a part in the world's greatest philanthropy. Address Con Van Natta, 20 Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

He Heard a Chicken Squawk

A Bell System Advertisement

ONE evening between 9 and 10 o'clock a farmer was returning to his home from Sinclairville, New York. He noticed a car parked beside his road and a short time later heard a chicken squawk in the direction of a neighbor's farm. Immediately suspicious, he telephoned the deputy sheriff at Sinclairville who got an assistant and came at once. They caught three men who had chickens in their car. The chickens were identified and the three thieves sent to jail.

The telephone is a timely aid in any emergency. It brings help in time of fire, accident or sickness. Runs useful errands to town and market. Communicates with friends and neighbors. Often pays for itself many times over by finding when and where to buy or sell. A farmer living near Stephenson, Miss., was offered 5c a pound for his calves, but he telephoned another buyer and got 6½c. Saved by telephone, \$150.

The modern farm home has a telephone.



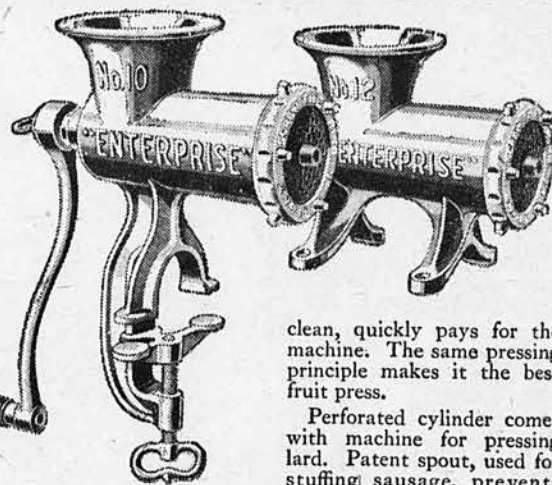
YOUR OWN HOGS ARE BETTER

YOU will have better food at lower cost if you kill some of your hogs and make sausage, lard, hams and bacon at home. You can profit greatly by using the improved "Enterprise" Meat-and-Food Choppers and Combination Presses.

The new "Enterprise" Meat Choppers (shown above) cut sausage meat better. They have been so greatly improved that it pays to buy a new one, even though you have an older model.

The new pattern steel knife revolves against the perforated steel plate, cutting fast and easily—no tearing or grinding. No loss of rich food juices.

You can get just the size and style you want—\$3.25 to \$11.00. Get the genuine: look for



clean, quickly pays for the machine. The same pressing principle makes it the best fruit press.

Perforated cylinder comes with machine for pressing lard. Patent spout, used for stuffing sausage, prevents spoilage through air entering with meat.

Priced from \$11.50 to \$13.75, according to size.

Any good dealer can supply "Enterprise" Choppers and Presses. Be sure you see the name on the machine.

"Enterprise" on the chopper.

You also will want an "Enterprise" Press (shown at right)—a Sausage Stuffer, Lard and Fruit Press, all in one. All metal—always sanitary.

Enormous pressure from compound gears gives tons of pressure. The extra lard you get, by leaving the cracklings



"ENTERPRISE"

Meat-and-Food Choppers . . . Sausage Stuffers, Lard and Fruit Presses
The Enterprise Manufacturing Co. of Pa., Philadelphia, U. S. A.

Progress and civilization had been headed with England's Gordon, and the Sudan suffered tyranny, famine and war under the Mahdi and his disolute successors.

Then came Lord Kitchener, who redeemed the Sudan at the Battle of Omdurman, and founded upon the ashes of Khartoum the new regime, progressive, tolerant, British. Jim and I stood in the government square there on the banks of the Nile and tried to compare the prospect before us with those scenes which the same old river has contemplated down thru the ages. Here was no cramming down the throat a religion or a civilization unwelcome to any of the babel of peoples which make up the ranks of the ruled. And yet here was Government, spelled with a capital G, as the English always insist on spelling that word, for which they have such a profound respect.

There were the two tall towers of the Coptic Church, bearing witness to the picturesque survival of the early Christian religion of Egypt, which antedates even Mohammed himself there in that land of the Moslems. There were the two equally tall minarets above the great Mohammedan Mosque, the largest in the Sudan. Here soared the cross of the Catholic cathedral, and there the spire of the Church of England chapel. We had attended that morning the Sunday services in a Protestant American mission. And no small percentage of the 7 million residents in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan ignore all these churches and remain as pure pagans, haunted by specters in the bush, the victims of voodoo and the prey of their long-haired medicine men and faker priests.

Above Were Two Flags

Such is the picture of Protestant England ruling the black Sudan that is overwhelmingly Mohammedan, and offering Christianity only passively and purely in the spirit of the Prince of Peace to those Moslems who have always propagated Mohammedanism at the point of the spear.

Above us floated the two flags, the Egyptian and the Union Jack, and about us, substantial as the Government they housed, were the buildings of the Sudan capital, guarding the ghost of Gordon, whose statue mounted on a great stone camel still watches the Sudan for which he died.

We rode our motorcycles just outside the southern confines of the city and saw there the Deims or the "tourist park" grounds of the Mohammedan pilgrims enroute to their sacred city of Mecca on the other side of the Red Sea in Arabia. Khartoum is a great center, where these pilgrims gather by the thousands before undertaking the arduous journey across the last desert and mountain range between the Nile and the Sea. Even as Jim and I, they had this one last difficult leg of their long, long trek yet to accomplish. To meet the needs of this slowly shifting population, 19 "diems," or cantonments, arranged in three parallels, have arisen just outside Khartoum. Each is inhabited by a different tribe or race, and we who had come thru the home lands of so many could easily detect these differences of race in the styles of buildings. Among them were the balloon-shaped huts of the Nigerian tribesmen, who had come all the way across the continent from the jungles of the West Coast, and still had far to go. Here in this common camping ground 17,000 pilgrims of many tribes and races were living quietly in peace.

The next afternoon, while we were still waiting for our money to be cabled from home, one of our American missionary friends who could speak Sudanese like the black little imps whom he taught in school took us across the Nile River to the native metropolis of the Sudan, the city of Omdurman. From the heights of the new bridge was saw the waters of the Blue and White Niles come together beneath us, the colors a distinct contrast and hardly mingling at the junction. And below us was Omdurman.

A Vista of Baked Clay

Imagine a mud built town stretching for 7 miles along the Nile bank, an endless vista of sun-scorched, baked clay dwellings, immense, as tortuous as the mind of the native Empire builder who conceived it, its vague extremities blurring finally into the vastness of the desert beneath and the contortions

of the shimmering mirage above. The foreshore slopes easily down to the river from the grain market, and on this steaming beach are piled durum and bags of other grains for export up the ancient Nile. Cargoes of timber were being unloaded from a fleet of native boats whose masts and tall tapering yards dotted the river northward. Behind us the creaking "sagias," or huge ox-drawn waterwheels were laboriously lifting their little streams of water from the Nile, just as they have done for a thousand years and more.

But with all the interest for the visitor to Omdurman that lies in the slave market, the old palace of the false Mahdi, his pulpit, his stables for his wives, and finally the ruins of his tomb, the busy "Suk" or bazaar, provided the most thrills for us. It is clean—as cleanliness goes in the Sudan—and there is a minimum of the shouting and extravagance of gesture that is so common in other large similar markets. To be sure, had I seen no other market in Africa or in the Orient I probably would rate the Suk of Omdurman as the height of disorder and confusion.

Here is not only the selling of wares concentrated for the whole Sudan but the manufacture as well. We visited the shop of one studious black ivory turner, who had improvised a hand-power lathe propelled by means of a loose string bow worked back and forth, as the North American Indians used to revolve a stick for the kindling of a fire. This operation left only one hand and 10 versatile black toes to guide the cutting tools and the bits of ivory he was fashioning into beads, cigarette holders, buttons, bracelets and various bric-a-brac. There were hundreds of ivory workers. Intricate silversmithing, dainty embroidery and elaborate leather working artisans by the hundreds—by the thousands I am sure. Here was the guild hall of the Sudan handicraftsmen.

American Sewing Machines

The whirl of American-made sewing machines was a constant overtone that penetrated every corner of the expansive Suk. Vast piles of tanned and untanned leather were corded in countless shops, the click and punch of the knife and the awl processing the stores of raw material into ornate push-on slippers, mysterious bags, gay bridles, clumsy hybrid Anglo-Sudan shoes, decorated pillows, Mohammedan fetishes, and general what nots.

We visited the section of the city given over to the collection, sorting, buying, grading and shipping of that important export product of the Sudan, gum arabic. Farther back in the interior, far from any civilization indeed in Fordofan and Darfur, we had seen this Hashab gum collected from the trees, carried into the local caravan-serais, and started on its long, long camel journey toward this central market in Omdurman.

Gum arabic is the base of many of our confections, such as candy bars and chewing gum. Immediately after the rains, if any, strips of bark are torn off the tree, and the gum exudes from the wound. As soon as it has hardened sufficiently it is collected and started to the market. Gum collection is carried out over vast tracts of inhospitable country, parts of which are waterless, the native collector depending for existence on watermelons stored over from the rainy season. And yet 10 per cent of the world's supply of gum arabic comes from the Sudan.

We stopped to admire a beautiful little black miss of some 12 or 13 years, the slave of two dusky, shriveled grannies, wood sellers in the Suk. The solitary, soul-deadening labor of carrying the heavy faggots from the scrub timber miles away to the Suk in Omdurman was shared equally by two miserable donkeys and the shy little object of our admiration.

The only difference between the life prospect of the donkeys and their human fellow beast of burden, the pretty little girl with her torn and scanty rags, was that the donkeys would soon die, as satisfied as they had ever been. But this slave-child would grow to a weary womanhood. Her wistful eye would not only dim but—worse than that—would dull. The thing that we call Hope must sometime have struck as deep into her bosom as into the Youth of those whose clay is white instead of black, for hope needs only

(Continued on Page 19)

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When the Chance Comes

The Story of a Capper Club Boy Who Prepares for Big Opportunities Before They Arrive

BY J. M. PARKS

ROY FREER was a freshman in the Seaman Rural High near North Topeka, Shawnee county. He had enrolled in Vocational Agriculture. The subject that year was Crop Study, but his instructor, Professor Fransworth, noticed that Roy gave much time to reading bulletins on live-



Roy Freer, Shawnee County and His Nine Durocs When About 2 Weeks Old

stock, especially those relating to the care and feeding of hogs.

"Why are you so much interested in a subject outside of your regular course?" Mr. Fransworth inquired one day when he saw Roy poring over hog bulletins.

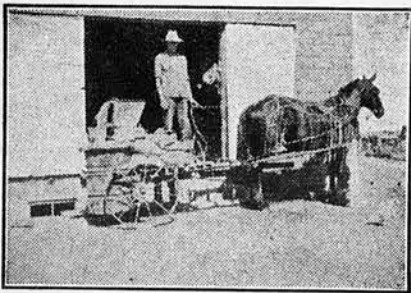
"Dad raises purebred Durocs," Roy grinned. "Maybe I'll get a chance to help out sometime, if I learn enough about the game."

That time Roy's chance came before even he himself expected it. As he passed by the hog lot on his way home from school, he met his father. "How are the sows and pigs coming along, Dad?" he asked.

Mr. Freer removed his pipe from his mouth and shook his head. "Not so well," he replied. "Two litters of pigs have scours, four sows have milk fever, and the one that farrowed first has almost dried up. Looks as if there'll be considerable loss."

"What ration are you feeding?" Roy wanted to know.

"Same as I always feed at farrowing time," Mr. Freer picked up his



Roy's Principal Helper Is Black Beauty, Who Conveys Rations to the "Growing Line," if Need Be, Without the Aid of a Driver

bucket of slop and moved on as he continued, "Guess I'd better call the vet."

"Believe I can save you that bill," volunteered Roy. "Anyway I'd jump at the chance to try taking care of your sows thru farrowing time."

There was a touch of contempt in the father's voice as he blurted out, "What does a 13-year-old boy know about feeding hogs?"

"I've read a good many bulletins on the subject," Roy answered timidly. Then he added with a challenging smile, "Couldn't do much worse than you've done, could I?"

Mr. Freer saw the humor of the situation. "You win, old boy," he said good naturedly. "Here's your bucket, and luck to you!"

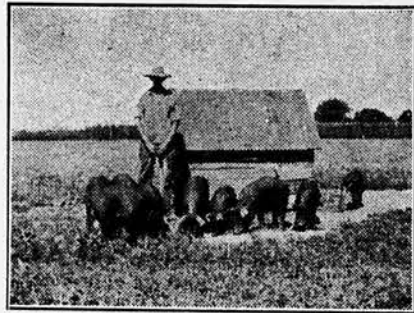
Thus began the career of what promises to be one of the most successful members of the 1928 Capper Pig Club. Information which Roy had stored up from reading bulletins led him to believe his father had been feeding some of the sows too heavily. He cut down the ration on all except those with undeveloped udders, eliminated corn entirely for a few days, and in a short time sows and pigs were getting along perfectly. This success convinced Roy's father that the sows were in compe-

tent hands. Roy continued in charge, and now Mr. Freer trusts him with his entire herd of 150 hogs.

Later on Mr. Freer decided to reward Roy for valuable services rendered, by giving him a gilt for his Capper Pig Club and 4-H Club project. Roy was permitted to take his choice from the entire herd. Again he was prepared for his chance. He knew the record of every hog in the herd.

From various bulletins Roy had learned the principal points to consider in selecting a brood sow. He was careful to choose from this prize litter a gilt noticeable for her long, clean face, length of body, arch of back and well set legs. In other words, his thoro preparation enabled him to know and to choose the very best to be had on Valley View Farm.

Knowing, as you do by this time, Roy's intense interest in hogs, and knowing, too, the judgment and care with which he selected his project, you will not be surprised to learn that his Duroc gilt farrowed nine fine pigs on March 18 and has raised all of them to maturity. Neither will you be surprised to hear that Roy kept a vigilant watch over the pigs thruout the



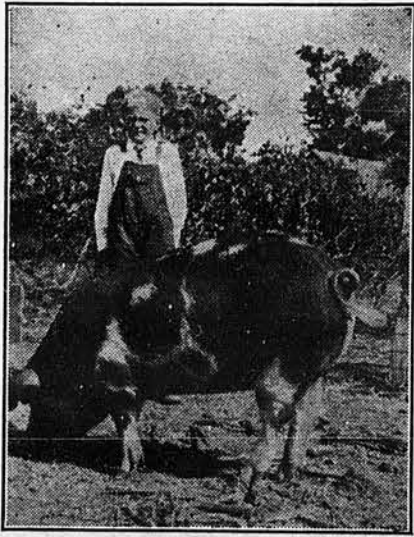
Roy and the Original Number of Durocs

night after they were farrowed, to prevent the mother's over-lying them. The sire of this litter was declared grand champion of all breeds at the Silver Lake Fair this fall, so it follows naturally enough that the pigs have won prizes at the Silver Lake Community Fair, the Seaman Community Fair and the Kansas Free Fair.

What chance is Roy preparing for next?

Well, that's hard to guess. He says he means to stay in the purebred hog business. Perhaps he is saving his money against the day when he can operate on a larger scale. Or, maybe he visions in the future an opportunity to purchase a farm of his own. It's clear he's expecting an opening of some kind. You can infer that from the last verse of a little poem he composed while rhythmically going his daily rounds at feeding time. Here it is:

"Count the profit they will pay,
Put some in bank for rainy day,
Prepare right now to hold your ground
Next time your big chance comes
around."



Merlin Williams, Marshall County, and Lindy Lou, His Spotted Gilt, Which Gained 185 Pounds in 153 Days

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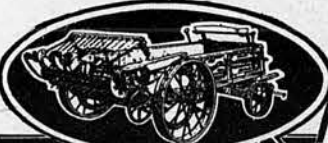
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Kansas Needs Water Policy

In the Meantime We Have Floods and Also a Shortage of Drinking Water

BY GEORGE S. KNAPP

THERE is great need for a state policy and plan for the control and use of the water resources of Kansas. The purpose of such a policy and plan should be to lay the foundation for the systematic control and development of our streams in order that the greatest ultimate benefit may be obtained from them. These matters cannot wisely be left to individuals, private corporations or governmental subdivisions if co-ordinated development and control is to prevail.

Various phases of our water problems have in the past been studied independently instead of collectively, and their relationships have not always been properly recognized. Hearings held by Governor Paulen's flood control and water conservation committee brought out that one reason why the state has not made better progress in flood control is that districts often do not have boundaries fixed as they should be by natural physical conditions, and often adjacent districts fail to co-operate to their mutual benefit. Where levees are built on opposite sides of a stream, not only do the adjacent districts fail to co-operate by putting their levees back sufficient distances from the stream to leave an adequate flood way between them, but nothing has been done to remove obstructions from the stream, because it is outside the boundaries of their respective districts.

Levees have been set too close to the bank, and the latter of the two districts to build bulks higher than the first so that if a flood occurs its levee will not be the first to break. The result is that instead of co-operating they are competing agencies, and when a flood occurs all their levees fail.

To Get the Whole Story

Probably no other one of the natural resources of the state is related so intimately to all of the others as is water, and it is becoming increasingly important to the life and comfort of man. It is important, therefore, that each entire stream be studied in all of its aspects before works are built which will permanently change its channel or its discharge.

The need of a definite program was recognized to some extent in 1917, when the Kansas Water Commission Act was passed. The Water Commission in that act was instructed to "work out a systematic general plan for the complete development of each watershed in the state in order to secure the most advantageous adjustment of the interests involved in matters of floods, drainage, irrigation, water power and navigation." However, sufficient appropriations were not made to enable the commission to do more than carry on stream gaging. It was abolished in 1927, and its duties transferred to the present Division of Water Resources in the State Board of Agriculture.

An adequate policy and plan for the control and development of the waters of the state can be formulated only in so far as present and probable future conditions are known and understood. Even then a plan will not be perfected all at once, but in many respects it must be a matter of growth and development. However, the time is here when the state should undertake a program, the object of which is to formulate such a policy and plan. For this purpose it is necessary, first, to have a thorough knowledge of the streams of the state so that the problems of use and control may be known; second, general plans for solving these problems, and third, an orderly legal code should be enacted which will insure proper supervision and control.

Complete Maps Are Needed

In order to lay a sound foundation, the Division of Water Resources should study the character and extent of each drainage area, the conditions of rainfall and runoff, the extent to which floods menace life, destroy property and restrict growth; the extent to which the streams are and may be called on in the future for water supplies for domestic and industrial use;

the effect which reservoirs which may be constructed primarily to equalize stream flow or store water for domestic or industrial use, or for irrigation, will have upon flood conditions on the stream, and the possibilities of water power. This will require:

1. An adequate system of stream gaging to determine conditions of river flow for flood flow and low and intermediate stages as well.

2. Profiles of all of the principle streams. These should show, besides the slope of the stream, the location of all dams and bridges, the area of bridge openings, and high water lines wherever they can be obtained.

3. Complete topographic maps. Regular United States topographic maps now cover all but a few quadrangles in the western part of the state. Besides the completion of these maps, topographic surveys to contour intervals of not more than 2 feet should be made of the flood plains of our streams. These are necessary, among other things, for a study of the quantity of water which goes into temporary storage when a flood occurs as the stream overflows, in order to determine how much permanent storage will be required to take its place when overflow is prevented, or if not replaced, how high the flow line of the stream will be raised when works are built to prevent overflow.

4. An examination of possible reservoir sites. This should include a study of the extent to which such reservoirs might be used to control floods or conserve water for subsequent use.

With this information at hand, tentative general plans should be made for the control, use and development of each stream, to the end that a general policy may be followed without conflict or lack of co-ordination. This work should result in foreseeing water control problems which may arise; should determine the best methods for solving these problems, and should outline the units in which the work can best be handled.

For Domestic Use

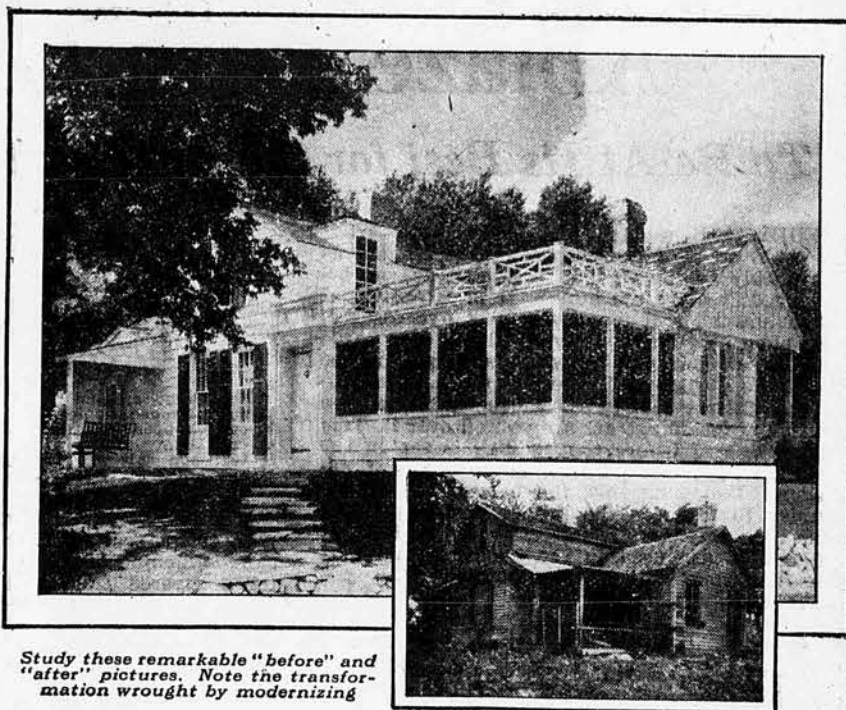
A stream may require flood control, and at the same time there may be demands on it for domestic and industrial water supply. Perhaps the channel is now seriously obstructed and encroached upon, aggravating flood conditions. It may be found that reservoirs for domestic water supply and also for industrial water supply are feasible, and that by combining the two functions large economies in cost may be secured. It may be found, further, that flood control by reservoirs is feasible, but that if reservoir capacity is secured for water supply, flood prevention must be secured by other means, as by channel improvement and the establishment of permanent shore lines. It should be the duty of the Division of Water Resources in such cases to weigh the comparative needs and values of the available storage capacity, to decide what use should be made of this capacity, and to plan other methods to solve the remaining problems.

Such a course will tend to insure the orderly and systematic development and control of the water resources of the stream, and will tend to prevent future developments from becoming a confusion of conflicting interests. Millions of dollars have been wasted in flood control work in the middle states thru the lack of comprehensive plans for development.

The Division of Water Resources should be a clearing house of general information for the public in reference to problems of public water control—not in the sense of being consulting engineers, but by outlining policies and by furnishing information which only a public institution can collect.

As water control projects are initiated from time to time in various parts of the state, the Division of Water Resources should furnish advice as to the general methods which may be used in approaching the problems, and should have regulatory powers over such undertakings. This advice and direction should indicate

(Continued on Page 26)



Study these remarkable "before" and "after" pictures. Note the transformation wrought by modernizing

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The contest is open only to farm men and women and closes midnight, February 15, 1929. The judges will be selected by the American Farm Bureau Federation and their decisions will be final.

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The booklet—"The Use of Lumber on the Farm"—will help you in this contest and all your building problems. Send for a copy of it. This book shows simple, practical plans for farm improvements, how to cut lumber costs, how to choose different grades for various jobs, how to get good lumber, how to preserve your lumber so it will last indefinitely, and much other information that every farmer wants and needs. The book is free. Clip coupon for it now.

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Ablaze With Christmas Cheer

To Be At Its Best for the Big Feast the Pudding Should Be Made Now

PUDDINGS a-blaze for Christmas! What could create an atmosphere of merriment as quickly as the sight of a lighted dessert being carried to the table? It is a traditional English custom, and too pretty a one to discard. The plum or other pudding is placed on a large plate. A few sprigs of holly are arranged on the brim of the dish to add a festive touch. Just before the dessert is carried to the table, a few spoonfuls of lemon extract are poured over it. This liquid is lighted before the pudding is set on the table. Its appearance brings forth words of admiration. Following this, the hostess has an opportunity to discover the merits of the pudding by the old test—what is left after the dining. If these recipes are used in the pudding making, I doubt if anyone will be disappointed with the Christmas dessert.

Suet Pudding

1 cup suet	1/2 teaspoon cloves
1 cup molasses	1/2 teaspoon salt
1 cup milk	1 cup raisins
1 1/2 teaspoons soda	1 cup currants
1 teaspoon cinnamon	2 1/4 cups flour

Chop the suet in fine pieces or put it thru the food grinder. Add to it the molasses and sour milk. Sift the dry ingredients together and stir them in. Then add the chopped and floured raisins and currants. Steam 4 hours in an oiled mold. Raisins may be used instead of the currants if desired.

Date Pudding

1 pound dates	1 egg
1/2 cup butter	1/2 cup milk
3 cups stale bread cubed	4 tablespoons flour
1/2 cup sugar	2 teaspoons baking powder

Cream the butter and sugar. Add the egg which has been beaten and mixed with the milk. Add the cubed bread and the dates which have been washed, pitted and cut into small pieces. Then sift in the flour with the baking powder. A little cinnamon may be added if desired. Pour the bat-

HOME MADE candy is one of the loveliest gifts one can give, to young or to old. A little touch that either will enjoy is the candy animal or man tucked into the top layer where it will be seen as soon as the box is opened. We have a leaflet telling how to make favors from candy, that we will be glad to send you on receipt of a stamped self addressed envelope. Send your letters to Florence G. Wells, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

ter into well greased molds and steam in the oven by placing the molds in a pan containing about 1 1/2 inches of hot water. Cover the pan to retain the steam. Cook in a slow oven from 4 to 5 hours, or in a hot oven for 1 hour. Replenish the water if necessary.

Christmas Plum Pudding

1/2 cup flour	1/2 pound chopped figs
4 cups soft bread crumbs, lightly packed	2 teaspoons salt
1/2 pound beef suet	1 grated nutmeg
2 cups milk	1/2 teaspoon cinnamon
1 1/2 cups brown sugar	1/2 teaspoon cloves
1/2 pound seeded and chopped raisins	2 teaspoons baking powder
1/2 pound cleaned currants or seedless raisins	Juice of 1 lemon
1/4 pound citron, shaved fine	1 cup cider, grape juice, orange juice or juice from canned fruit
1/2 pound blanched almonds, chopped	8 eggs

Pour the scalded milk over the bread crumbs and let it cool. Add sugar, seasonings and the suet chopped fine. The suet may be put thru the food chopper. Mix thoroughly. Allow to stand overnight to season thoroughly. Have fruit and nuts prepared and floured, using the half cup flour for this purpose. In the morning, add beaten egg yolks to the mixture which has stood overnight, the fruit juices and the floured fruits and nuts. Finally fold in the stiffly beaten whites of eggs and the baking powder. Have ready, covered molds, baking powder or coffee cans. These should be greased. Fill two-thirds full of the pudding mixture and arrange in a steamer. If small cans are used, 3 or 4 hours is long enough to steam, while large ones require from 6 to 8 hours. This pudding keeps for a long time during cold weather and makes excellent gifts as tins may be sent thru the mail. Before serving, boil can for 1 hour or longer to insure heating thruout. Serve with hard sauce. If two or three times this recipe is made, cans may be steamed in the wash boiler by stacking on a rack such as is used in canning. Water may be only 3 or 4 inches deep and may be replaced as it boils away. Long steaming improves the flavor. This is the

By Nell B. Nichols

old fashioned plum pudding, and being rich, small servings of it are desirable.

Wonder Pudding

1 cup bread crumbs	1 cup chopped suet
1 cup chopped apples	1/2 cup brown sugar
1/2 cup chopped walnuts	1/2 cup sliced citron
1/2 cup flour	1/2 teaspoon nutmeg
1/2 teaspoon salt	1/2 teaspoon cinnamon
1/2 cup milk	1/2 teaspoon cloves
2 eggs, beaten well	2 cups nectar raisins

Mix soft bread crumbs, finely chopped suet, apples, sugar, fruits and nuts; sift flour, spices and salt. Combine mixtures, add eggs and milk. Butter a covered mold well and dredge with sugar. Have a kettle half full of boiling water; place a rack or plate on the bottom, set the tightly covered mold on the rack and cover the kettle. Keep the water boiling 2 hours. Serve with sauce.

Simplicity Pudding

4 tablespoons butter	1/2 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup sugar	2 egg whites
2 teaspoons baking powder	Flour

Cream the butter with a spoon and stir in the sugar, beating the mixture until light and creamy. Add the dry ingredients, after sifting them together, using about 2 1/4 cups flour, alternately with the milk. If this is not a stiff drop batter, add more flour. Oil small molds and fill about half full with preserved fruit or jelly and then pour batter on top of the fruit, leaving room in the mold for it to rise. Steam 30 minutes. Serve with sweet sauce.

Fig Pudding

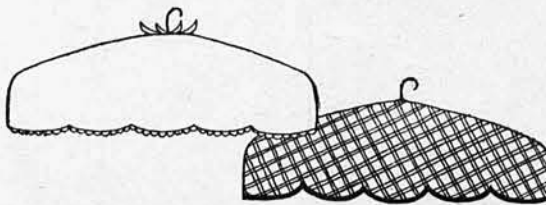
1 cup beef suet	1 1/2 teaspoons baking powder
2 cups bread crumbs	2 eggs
2 cups figs, chopped	1/2 cup sugar
1/2 cup flour	1/2 cup milk
1/4 teaspoon salt	

Chop the suet finely, add to it the bread crumbs, figs and flour, salt and baking powder sifted together. Beat the eggs and sugar together, add the milk and use these to moisten the dry ingredients. Turn into well-greased mold and steam 3 hours.

Gifts to Hang Over All Year

BY JANE RIDER

THE day before Christmas last year I rushed to town in search of one of those last minute gifts for an old school chum of mine who had just arrived in town and left a dear little gift at my door. I had but a dollar in my purse. I browsed about a bit thru the mad little crowd that was engaged in the same sort of search as myself. One gift did appeal to me—a coat hanger with a charming shoulder shield, but it was priced at \$2.25. I turned my steps homeward, determined to make one like it. I searched about in my scrap



bag and found two pieces of pongee left from last year's draperies. Two pieces 18 inches in width and 7 inches long were laid out. Equipped with a cup and pencil I outlined scallops to be button-hole stitched.

Next I procured a 10 cent coat hanger from the clothes closet, laid it across the material, outlined the top from it and stitched the two pieces together at top and sides. I wrapped the hook with scraps of pongee and as a finishing for that, tied a tiny pongee bow at the base of the hook.

Spanish Royalty Demand Coconut

IT IS said that in Spain no royal banquet is ever served without coconut on the menu. Usually the coconut appears in the dessert. Inasmuch as the royal appetites of Spain have much the same

tastes as those of the Spanish subjects, there is a thriving Spanish import trade in coconuts and canned coconut from the tropics. Here is a new coconut dessert that is destined to become very popular at home as well as abroad.

Coffee Coconut Cream

Soak 3/4 tablespoon gelatin in 4 tablespoons cold water. Make a custard of the yolk of 1 egg, 1/2 cup brown sugar and 3/4 cup strong hot coffee, and 1 teaspoon melted butter. Pour over the gelatin and stir until dissolved. Cool. When it begins to set, fold in the stiffly beaten egg white, 1/2 cup cream, whipped, and 1 can moist coconut. Chill, and serve very cold, garnished with whipped cream. Serves eight.

Preparing a Wall for Paint

ICLEARED a large kitchen of wall paper ready for paint in one afternoon by closing the room and covering the range with vessels of water. The steam loosened the paper and I could take almost all of a side or ceiling off in one piece. Worth Co., Mo. C. A. Roberts.

Apple Tree Cottage Blossoms

BY JANE CAREY PLUMMER

SOON the old biddies will be calling to me for their corn, and I must heed their hunger, bring in a basket of cobs, pop a squash into the oven and put on a clean apron and a smile, for soon my Jim will be home from corn husking.

Days have been drab without, but quite cheery within. We've made a merry kitchen out of a prosaic one, by rouging the old lady for the winter! A row of geranium red enameled pans hang beside the range. White Swiss curtains, dotted with wee points of red, have been hung at the windows. I've crocheted red and black rag rugs and placed them here and there over the linoleum. A red tea-kettle, christened Rosy Ann, has replaced the battered steamboat-grey fellow who held sway on the range so long. Rosy Ann seems to bubble a gayer tune than old sober-sides did.

Three pots of bright red geraniums bloom on one window-sill, and a green-painted wooden box on another sill holds my winter garden. I've planted seeds of carrot, black mustard, parsley and morning glory, and the result is a feathery green bit of beauty! This ferny box, with the tiny blossoms of morning glories trailing over the edge, has become a pattern for other neighborhood windowsills.

Introducing a Christmas Chest

The feeling of the holiday season is in the air. Too often the festive days have come upon me with such a pounce that my poor wits and my silver dollars have gone willy-nilly without sense of direction! I'm correcting the matter this year. A Christmas Chest is the solution.

As the autumn weeks have gone by I've been putting a variety of little articles into this chest. Spare moments and the scrap bag have contributed some presentable gifts. Trios of puffy pot-holders, little velvet backed needle-books, hankies of gingham will add a saucy touch to some school children's pockets, rag dolls and nosegays of prim pastel flowers have all had their origin in the magic bag.

Sometimes when doing the weekly trading I spy some cunning or handy article which would be just the thing for Aunt Sue or Bob or Grandmother, but it not being the occasion of a birthday anniversary, I pass by the "just right" thing. That is, I did before I began to fill the Christmas Chest. My pocketbook usually has a few "spares" and the article which takes my eye is now promptly purchased. At home it is marked with the name of its intended, and put into the gift box.

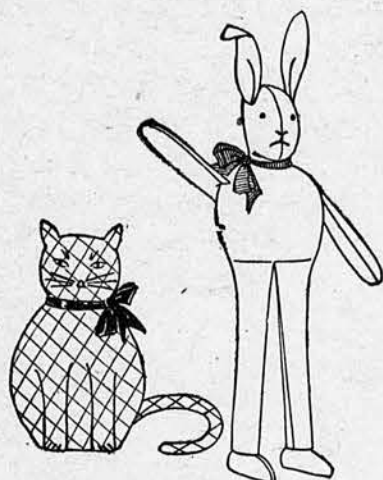
"Wrapping the presents" is a rite which must be reserved for those days when the world is on tip-toe with anticipation. There will, of course, be shopping excursions when the snowy days come, and last-minute gifts purchased as usual; but they will come as an inspiration. Most of the friends and kin-folks will have been thought of in the early days when the Christmas Chest was begun.

The coming of the Holy Day makes me want to share my country comforts, my good blessings, with others. I don't come in contact with as many needy people as do my city friends. Still, there are those whom I can help, even along my country lane.

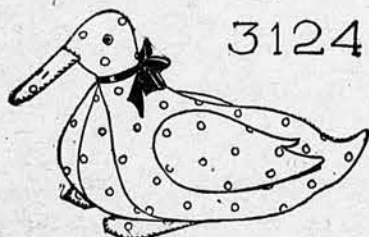
The postie, who brings us one of the most pleasant thrills of the day, often endures hardship that we may have our daily papers, magazines and letters from loved ones. How his face did beam one morning when I met him at the box with a little pot of steaming coffee and a light-roll, piping hot from the oven! On baking day I remember that smile.



Barnyard Pets for Nursery



3124



NO MATTER how many toys Mary and Jimmy have in their toy box, there is always room for one more. It is quite expensive to buy china dolls and tin cars, but stuffed toys that can be thrown about and even stepped on without injuring them, and which are ever so easy to make will fill up the box and please the kiddies just as much as the other kind of toy. It really is no task to dig down in the rag bag and find a piece of bright colored percale or gingham and cut out the body of one of these cunning animals. There are six members of the animal kingdom to choose from, cat, bunny, duck, horse, pig and hen.

The cat wears a happy expression on his face which you can easily outline with a bright colored thread. He also wears a ribbon bow on his neck, and what a long tail he has!

Bunny rabbit is very interesting because he is so tall and not sitting down all the time like most rabbits do. He has long ears, and has outlined facial expression too.

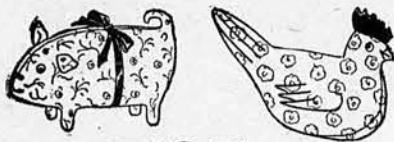
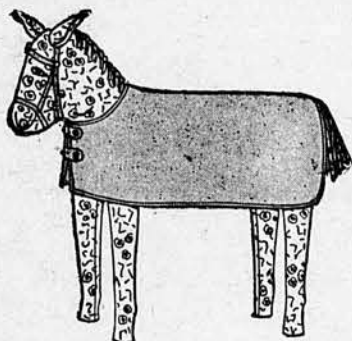
The duck is very interesting indeed. He is a fat duck and can scarcely waddle around. His long bill is easy to

make, and the eyes in the sides of his head are bright shoe buttons. Mr. Duck has large flappy wings on the sides of his body.

The horse will undoubtedly be the finest pet for Jimmy because he looks so real and wears such a charming coat, which is easily made of plain table oil cloth. The coat is fastened under his neck with tiny buttons. Mr. Horse wears a bridle which you can make of bias tape. His mane is fashioned of heavy silk or wool thread in blanket stitch. A bushy tail made of the goods frayed at the end will interest the children. This cunning horse has four perfectly stable legs, which enable him to stand alone.

Even if pigs are big and awkward, this little pig for the nursery is tiny and easy to carry around. He is thin, which means that he has not been fed enough, but then he is a nursery pig and not one being fed for the market. Of course he has a curly tail and four short, stubby legs to support his body, just like the barnyard pig. He has tiny ears and eyes of buttons.

And now Mrs. Hen makes her appearance. She cannot bow, because she is sitting down all the time—possibly, she has some eggs under her. Her wings and tail feathers are to be outlined. A worldly-wise expression is on this little hen's face and her bill is pursed ready to say something if she is disturbed. And what a bright red comb she wears on her head! This little toy will delight Mary, I know.



3123

Women's Service Corner

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

Sweet Sauces for Puddings

Puddings are not complete unless served with a sauce of some kind, but I do not have recipes for many different kinds of sauces, so would like to have some more. Can you suggest one that would be especially good to serve with bread pudding, or some other solid pudding? Mrs. G. E.

A vanilla sauce gives the desired addition to a bread pudding, so I am going to print a recipe for it here:

1/4 cup sugar 2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons flour 1 teaspoon vanilla
2 cups boiling water

Mix sugar and flour thoroly, then add boiling water slowly. Cook 15 minutes. Dilute or evaporate if necessary. Add the butter and vanilla just before serving.

The White Elephant

I have an old fashioned library table with shelves at each end and one thru the center underneath. Would you fill them with books or leave them empty? What kind of books should I put there if any? Mrs. F. J.

Whether or not you put books on your library table will depend upon the circumstances in your home. If the table has to be moved for sweeping, books will make it too heavy. They

will also catch dirt. If you don't put books there you might just leave the shelves empty or perhaps the handy man can take them out so they will not be catching dust. The kind of books you may put there, depends upon the kind of books you have and enjoy. These will be the books you use most, being most convenient to get.

Washing Woolens

Is there some special soap which you could recommend for washing woolens? Nellie Mae.

We are not supposed to impart commercial trade names for such things, but I can advise you of a home made type of soap jelly which is adapted especially for the washing of woolens. The recipe: Shave 2 cakes of any mild white soap in 2 quarts of water. Add 1 cup borax and heat gently until the soap is dissolved. Pour this in fruit jars, cover and use as needed.

For Mothers-to-Be

MRS. PAGE has prepared a new leaflet "Pre-Natal Council" which she will be glad to send you on receipt of a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Ask for this leaflet by No. 4, and send your letters to Mrs. Page, care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

This is the fourth of a series of leaflets prepared by Mrs. Page on various phases of child care. The other leaflets are: No. 1, Feeding the Normal Baby of 6 Months to 1 Year Old, No. 2, The Layette, and No. 3, Feeding the Baby From One to Three Years Old. If you wish all of these leaflets, send along six cents in stamps.

Patterns for animal toys can be obtained from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price is 15 cents for each group of three, the cat, bunny, and duck No. 3124, or the horse, pig and hen No. 3123.



FOR him, you chose an easy chair . . . and how thoughtfully you placed it! In a quiet corner . . . a table of books conveniently near . . . a radiant lamp, and all within the gentle glow of the wide fire-place.

He's delighted at your loving choice with him in mind. You seem always to remember what he likes best . . . his food . . . his coffee . . . Folger's Coffee!

Delicious coffee . . . Folger's has always the same goodness month in, month out. An exclusive richness, an incomparable flavor, a certain subtle cheer in every cup . . . no wonder wives choose it for their husbands, for the family, for the guests. It is the choice of choices . . . supreme among the world's best coffees!

An easy way to choose . . . the Folger Coffee Test: Drink Folger's Coffee tomorrow morning; the next morning drink the coffee you have been using; the third morning drink Folger's again. You will decidedly favor one brand or the other. The Best Coffee Wins. That's fair, isn't it?

The first thought in the morning

FOLGER'S
Coffee
Established 1850



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For the Little Folks in Puzzletown

How would you punctuate this sentence?

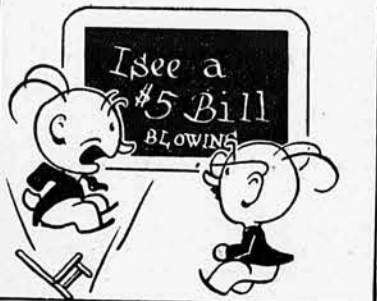
"I see a \$5 bill blowing across the street."

Answer

After it

you would make a

2 3 .12 .19 20 24
4 .18 23
11 .10 16 22
5 .9
6 .8 13 14 15 25
1 7



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

Maxine Likes Her Teacher

I am 9 years old and in the fifth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Wakefield. I like her very much. I go to Claypool school. I have one sister and two brothers. My sister's name is Winifred and my brothers' names are Elwood and Donald. For pets I have two cats and one dog. The cats' names are Pussy and Tom and my dog's name is Crisco. I have taken music

lessons for three summers. I enjoy the children's page very much.

Maxine Claypool.

White Water, Kan.

Diamond Puzzle

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

1. First letter in the alphabet; 2. A tree; 3. A tree; 4. A pullet; 5. Stands for North.

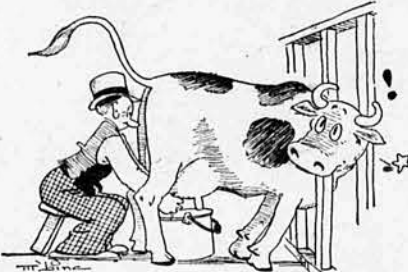
From the definitions given fill in the dashes so that the diamond reads the same across and up and down. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

Takes Music Lessons

I am 11 years old and in the eighth grade. I go to Independence school. I walk 1½ miles to school. I am 4 feet 11½ inches tall. I have six pets—a dog named Kelse, four little kittens and a little calf named Billy. I have two brothers and one sister. My brothers' names are Keith and Clarence. My sister is Lucy May. I have light hair and complexion and blue eyes. I take music lessons from my teacher. I wish some of the girls and boys my age would write to me. My teacher's name is Miss Lineback.

Buffalo, Kan.

Clinton Shoop.



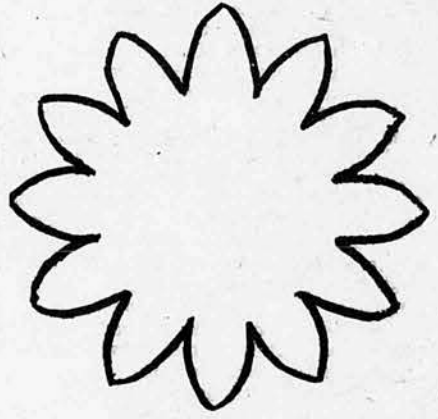
The city cousin tries his hand at milking Old Molly.

Floating Water Lilies

How would you like to make some lovely floating water lilies for your own flower bowl? They are not at all difficult to make. Take some scraps of plain muslin and similar material,

and cut from it several round pieces, in three sizes, the largest being about 5 inches across, the next 4, and the smallest 3. To make the circles you may cut around the edge of cups and saucers of various sizes.

Then cut the petals as shown in the diagram. This may be done by folding the circles of material into four and then cutting them. The next step is to



cut a candle into pieces, remove the wick, and melt the wax in an old tin over the fire. When it is melted, dip the circles of cloth, and wave them in the air for a moment to let the wax set. Then shape one of the larger circles into a bowl-like form, and then the middle ones, and last the small circles, fitting them snugly one inside the other. To fix the circles in place they may be held for a moment over a candle flame to warm until the half-melted wax holds fast to the circle beneath it. The water lily is then complete except for the stamens.

The stamens may be made from short lengths of bright yellow threads of silk, tied together somewhat below the middle. Dip the shorter ends of the silk into liquid wax, and then immediately place the bunch just in the center of the lily to make it look like real stamens.

Because of the lightness of the wax, the flowers will float in the bowl; but a few adjustments of the petals, bending them slightly in one direction or another, will perhaps be necessary to make the lily balance.

Helen Writes to Us

I am 10 years old and in the fourth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Green. I like her very much. I have

two brothers and one sister. Their names are Robert, John and Hazel. For pets I have three cats and four kittens. The cats' names are Fuzzy, Tabby and Blackie. I have a pig and a calf. I live near Leoti, Kan., but we get our mail from Wallace, Kan.

Wallace, Kan.

Helen Lucas.

Goes to White Rock School

I am 8 years old and in the third grade. I have one sister and one brother. Their names are Mary and Ralph. Mary is 6 years old and Ralph is 4 years old. Mary and I walk 1 mile to school. I go to White Rock school. My teacher's name is Miss Bowers. We have a cat for a pet. Leo McCall.

Pendennis, Kan.

Pauline Likes Her Dog

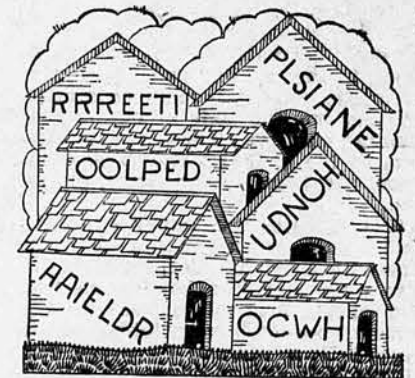
I am 11 years old and in the fifth grade. For pets I have a dog and a cat. My dog's name is Mischief and my cat's name is Betty. I have a pet horse. Its name is Don. My teacher's name is Miss Keostle. I like her fine. I haven't any brothers or sisters. I go to Sedgwick school. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Sedgwick, Kan.

Pauline Cross.

Dog Puzzle

All of the dogs are away from their kennels, but upon each kennel is printed the kind of dog that belongs



there. Now straighten out these jumbled letters and get the varieties of the six dogs. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.



The Hoovers—Speaking of Unclad Heathens



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

Benny Was Sent Home as a Protection to Himself and Also to the Other Children

MY NEIGHBOR, Mrs. Bell, is just as mad as she can be. The teacher sent Benny home for no reason on earth except that he had a bad cold. "The idea!" says Mrs. Bell. "All the taxes we pay and our child sent home from school because he has a little cold!"

There is another side to the argument, tho. Measles, whooping cough and influenza are three diseases likely to introduce themselves into our schools under the disguise of "a little cold." I must admit my despair as to checking the spread of these diseases so long as the "bad cold" goes unquarantined, for they are actively contagious in the very first stage, when the running nose, watery eyes and cough suggest a "cold" as the explanation. Measles is just as contagious in the first days of showing, when the watery-eyed child coughs and sneezes, and no one knows the cause, as it is three or four days later when the child lies in bed, an unlovely, blotchy mass of redness, and the card in front proclaims "Measles Here."

When you think that your child's cold may be one of these serious diseases, you will better realize why we cannot allow a "cold" to stay in a schoolroom uninvestigated, and why we advise teachers to send children with colds home to stay until a doctor certifies them free from contagion.

Another matter that may seem trifling is a sore throat. But I consider scarlet fever and diphtheria two diseases to be fought above all others. They are deadly. When they do not kill they maim. Yet if escaped in childhood there is little likelihood of a later attack. Adults sometimes do yield to them, especially to diphtheria, but only rarely as compared with childhood.

The "sore throat" is apt to be the warning signal in both these diseases. It is true that only a small percentage of sore throats mean diphtheria. But always be respectful to a sore throat. When it is serious it is very serious indeed. Have a doctor.

The teacher or school nurse must be very strict indeed about sore throat. Regardless of whether it may be tonsillitis, pharyngitis, or any of the other forms of "itis," the sufferer should be excluded from school until a physician's certificate allows his return.

Send a Stamped Envelope

I have just discovered that my boy, 19 years old, has bad habits. He does not take the interest in life that an ordinary boy would. He has very unsightly skin blemishes—pimples and blackheads over his face, neck, back and also on his legs. Otherwise he is in excellent health. He is willing to quit his habits, but it is safe to quit? He took a treatment from a doctor in Kansas City who says that if the habit is stopped a disease will result. Please enlighten me on this case, if possible, thru your column. If you cannot say anything about the habit, please tell me what to do for the skin eruptions.

Mrs. R. J. M.

Such communications can only be answered briefly thru the paper, but if you would give your name and address, a satisfactory reply could be made. The habit has little or nothing to do with the skin trouble. That is acne and comes to many boys of that age, regardless of vicious habits. He will get much help from a daily bath and vigorous towel rub. His diet should be abstemious as to fats and sweets. He should drink plenty of water and eat fresh fruit and green vegetables in plenty. Your doctor was a faker. The boy may find some after effects, but they will be no worse because of quitting the habit.

To Remove the Poison

Some time ago a reliable specialist advised me to have my tonsils removed. Did not have it done then, and have put it off until I feel sure my heart and general health are not just as they should be. Maybe you don't know how easy it is to put off things like that when living on a farm. Mother is not able for the work, let alone waiting on me. When lying on either side my heart pounds so, or when running the separator or pumping up a tire am so short of breath. This may not be serious, but

what I want to know is have I put the operation off too long? Would the pounding cause the heart to become weak during operation? L. F. G.

"It is never too late to mend" is not always a true saying in medicine. In this case I think that regardless of the heart disturbance that seems to have developed, the diseased tonsils should be removed. I think that as soon as the focus of poison is cleared away there will be a marked improvement in heart action, energy and general well being. Two days to a week is the usual time of rest needed in an operation for removal of tonsils. Have it done without further delay.

Worth the Attempt

I have a 9-year old boy who wets the bed. I have been advised to have him circumcised. Is it likely to do any good? K. M.

It is worth the attempt. In boys with a long, tight foreskin the operation should always be done whether bedwetters or not, and in such boys it almost always cures the defect. I have a special letter about bedwetting that I send when a stamped, addressed envelope is supplied.

Farmers Hedge Their Wheat

(Continued from Page 7)

the wheat grower if he could always sell his hedge at a high price, and if the price would then go no higher. But the farmer should not be deceived by the ease of hedging profits early in the season of 1928. He should carefully consider what he would do and what the state of his mind would be if he should sell his wheat crop by means of a hedge and then see the price advance 20 to 45 cents, as it occasionally has done, owing to crop damage. Under such conditions he might see his crop destroyed or partially destroyed by drouth, hot winds, green bugs or black rust. Then the farmer would also see a bull market in the wheat pit, with prices sensationally advancing day after day while he was "short of the market" and his commission house daily wiring him for more margins.

Farmers who may be inclined to give any thought to the question of hedging—and this applies with even greater force to wheat growers' associations and farmers' co-operative elevator companies—should consider this point: Elevator companies have experienced employees who are really hedging specialists or experts to look after their hedging business. A country grain buyer, and that is what a co-operative elevator manager usually is, cannot be expected to understand the technicalities of the futures markets and how to take advantage of, and profit by, cash wheat premiums in the terminal markets; nor when to remove hedges and sell the cash wheat, nor when to take off a hedge and replace it in a more distant future. These are matters for hedging experts. One solution to this problem may be for co-operative companies and wheat or grain growers' associations to have their own expert representatives on the grain exchanges.

Brave Defense at Khartoum

(Continued from Page 13)

Youth to call and waits not upon pigmentation or certificates of freedom. The donkeys had not shared hope's blessing when it came, but they were spared its curses when it fled.

Our missionary friend attempted to question the owners of this bright looking little slave with the idea of perhaps placing her in the girl's school in the American mission in Khartoum. But they feared the Christian's "evil eye" or feared the loss of her services and scurried their property away. We went on. After all, she was just one out of thousands. We couldn't worry about them all.

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Poultry Health Through CEL-O-GLASS

The ultra-violet rays of the sun which pass through Cel-O-Glass are the health rays. They cannot penetrate glass, wood or soiled cloth curtains. They kill bacteria instantly, prevent the spread of disease, induce better assimilation of minerals which increases egg production, prevent laying paralysis and enable breed-

ers to store up energy and vitality which increases hatchability.

Cel-O-Glass keeps houses warmer and dryer and prevents draughts. For best results and longest service install Cel-O-Glass in a vertical position in the entire south side of your poultry houses. Also in north, east and west windows.

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Cel-O-Glass is durable because it is made on a tough wire mesh base. Use it for preventing stiff legs in swine, for bringing the disinfecting qualities of pure sunlight into dairy barns and other farm buildings. Fine for porch enclosures and storm doors and windows . . . Big 64-page book "Health on the Farm," shows you how and where to use Cel-O-Glass. Mail coupon for your copy today. If your dealer does not carry Cel-O-Glass write for name of nearest dealer who does. Acetol Products Inc., 21 Spruce Street, New York, N.Y.

CEL-O-GLASS

U.S. PATENT 1,580,267

Acetol Products, Inc., 21 Spruce St., New York
Gentlemen: Please send me your book "Health on the Farm," postpaid and free of charge.

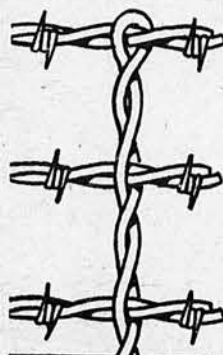
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Our New Improved 1929 Model One-Dial Cabinet Radio sells for only \$5.95. This wonderful set works without tubes, batteries or electricity. Calls for no upkeep expense. Write us for long lists of stations heard by customers, also free copy of our new booklet, "The Radio Millions Have Been Waiting For."

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Pitching horseshoes under beautiful palm trees or pitching for the greens on a sporty 18. Take your choice. A multitude of outdoor sports—and Indian Summer days the winter thru. Break away from the snow and ice. Head south for beautiful Treasure Isle. Here is your natural winter playground. Reasonable accommodations. Come rest or play. Send for booklet.



HOST OF TREASURE ISLAND,
12C Chamber of Commerce,
Galveston, Texas:

Please send me your winter vacation booklet.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____

Now Another Noah's Flood!

We Had 7 Inches of Rain, Which Had a Most Unhappy Effect on the Neosho River

BY HARLEY HATCH

THE authority that controls the weather issued a second edition of Noah's flood this week: the output, so I hear over the radio this morning, was fully 7 inches, and it took 24 hours in which to fall. Needless to say, we are "wet" down here in this corner of Jawhawk land; the fields are so sodden that I doubt if we can resume corn husking for a week even with drying weather. The creeks all left their banks—which has become a habit of theirs of late—and we hear that the Neosho River is on another rampage, with more rampage material coming down from Emporia, where they, too, had 7 inches of rain. For genuine "rampages" I will back the Neosho against any other river in the West, especially for frequency. What damage this flood will do is not known at this time, but if it does any it will be too much. But there is no loss without some gain: the river leaves a lot of fertility behind after each flood, and if the farmers in the river bottom lose some crops, when they do raise one they get two or three combined.

Used a Stack Cover

We had the new tile and cement water tank just about done when the flood alluded to in the foregoing paragraph came; had the tile all laid and two coats of cement and oil plaster on the sides and bottom and one coat of wash. We were sure it was going to rain and did not care to have any water in the tank with the cement scarcely set, so covered it over as best we could with a big stack cover. But when 7 inches of rain falls all at once a cotton stack cover does not count for much; this morning we have 7 inches of water in the tank and, altho the cement is so green, it seems to be holding. It will not do the tank any good to have this water in it, and as soon as possible we will dip it out and when it dries will give it one or two more coats of wash. We now have the final returns of cost all in on this tank—which is 14 feet in diameter on the inside, 45 feet around on the outside and 22 inches high. The total material cost is as follows: cement, 18 sacks at 70 cents, \$12.60; sand, 5,000 pounds at 12½ cents a hundred, \$6.25; tile, 86 at 10 cents each, \$8.60; brick, 64 at 2 cents each, \$1.28; lime, 80 cents; alum and lye to be used in the final wash, 25 cents, making a material cost of \$28.78.

Couldn't Get a Mason

We expected to have this new-tank built by a mason, but could not secure one when ready so we went ahead and laid it up ourselves. The result is not bad, and in case any one wishes to build a similar tank I will give here the way we went at it. The foundation was made of cement and pounded rock; it took two loads of rock for the job. Then a finish coat of 1 part cement to 2 parts sand was put on for the tank bottom. The sides were made of hollow silo tile, and this was laid in the same mortar as was used in the bottom. It took two rows of tile each 10 inches high and one row of brick to make the side wall. Two rows of tile made 20 inches; that was not high enough, but three rows would have been too high, hence we used two rows of tile and one row of brick. This wall was then plastered two coats with mortar, 1 part cement and 2 parts sand, with 2 quarts of used motor oil added to each sack of cement used. This was added to make the plaster coat water proof. When this was set it was washed with a mixture made as follows: to 2½ gallons of water add ½ teacup powdered alum and 2 table-spoons of lye. When this has dissolved add cement enough to make it about as thick as paint. Apply three coats of this with a wide paint brush.

Heavy Wire Will Help

In giving the cost of the tank mentioned in foregoing paragraphs I find that I have forgotten the heavy reinforcing wire which was used between

each layer of tile. This heavy wire is made purposely for reinforcing silos and was furnished us by the company from which we bought the tile. What we used in the tank cost about \$1.50. This brings the material cost up to about \$30; the labor cost I have not added, for we did the work ourselves, and every town man knows that the time of the farmer is worth nothing. Had we hired a mason it would probably have cost us about \$10 more, making a total tank cost of \$40. This I think is cheap for a tank of that size and apparent durability. It seems much more substantial than a metal tank, but it will take time to determine that. The metal tank which this tile tank replaces had given us good service for 25 years, so there can be no complaint on that score.

Six Years for \$25!

There are 200 acres on this farm under cultivation. By keeping part of it in alfalfa and Sweet clover we have been able of late years to handle it with six horses, most of the heavy work such as plowing, disking and harvesting being done with the two little tractors. But three of these horses will be 21 years old next spring, two will be 15 years and one 10 years. As we plan on having 125 acres in corn in 1929 we must have more power in cultivating, as our old horses cannot handle so much heavy work. Hence it was either buy more horses or exchange our present type of tractor for one of the kind that will handle virtually all kinds of farm work including cultivating and mowing. A tractor dealer in a nearby town having one of the kind we wanted made us a good offer this week for our oldest tractor in part payment for a new one, so we have made the deal. The tractor which we sold brought \$200; we bought it second hand six years ago for \$225 and it has always done good work. It leaves the farm this week in even better condition than when we brought it home, and in all that time it has cost very little for repairs.

Tax on Farm Crops?

We got the new all-purpose tractor home this week in time to give it a small trial in plowing. It did well, and I think it is going to fill the bill. For one thing it burns kerosene successfully, which is something we never could get our little tractors to do. I think this quite an item, for I believe some future legislature is going to take the gasoline rebate away from us; if it does it will be a robbery under the forms of law, of course, but they have made it stick in Nebraska and might do so in Kansas. To tax gasoline used to produce crops on the farm would be robbery, and I wonder that Nebraska farmers stand for it; one thing that helps is that most tractors now use kerosene. But to resume our plowing. We finished that work just the night before the flood; 30 acres where the corn had just been picked was turned under for oats sowing next spring, while 36 acres of wheat stubble was plowed to be planted in corn either by the lister or furrow openers and 14 acres of alfalfa sod was "crowned," or plowed just deep enough to cut the roots; this will be re-plowed next spring and planted in corn. The alfalfa was getting thin, and as we had new seeding started to replace it we thought it best to try for a corn crop there next year.

THEFTS REPORTED

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

R. S. Teeter, Grinnell. Winchester 22 repeating rifle and rifle cleaning rod.
Gustave H. Fink, Alma. Dog crossed between a collie and a hound, with scar on forehead and one hind leg.
Gerald—Umscheld, St. George. Heifer weighing about 600 pounds. Large hole in the right ear.

2½¢ a Day Protects You—

Study this chart

Protection up to \$1,000

NOW—only 2 1/2¢ a day may save you hundreds of dollars when you have an accident. Read the chart carefully. Notice the generous Woodmen Accident benefits. DOUBLE if it's a hospital case.

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

But—you should act at once! Your accident may come any day. Farm work is hazardous. More farmers are being injured than ever before. Last year, 1 farmer in 8 was seriously hurt. Over 500,000 were injured by autos alone. YOUR accident may come any day now, no matter how careful you are. Then, who will pay doctors, hospital and extra help? YOU, or Woodmen Accident? Only 2 1/2¢ a day makes the difference. Play safe!

AGENTS
We want capable men over 21 for good territory. Write for facts.

COUPON BRINGS FULL DETAILS

Why gamble when protection costs so little? Get full details of Woodmen Accident benefits. Claims paid promptly. Act NOW. Don't put this off—it's too risky. Send the coupon TODAY.

Woodmen Accident Company of Lincoln, Nebr.

WOODMEN ACCIDENT CO. Lincoln, Nebr. B-1217

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

Name _____

Occupation _____

P. O. _____

State _____ R. F. D. _____

THE Only Real Test for BAKING POWDER is in the Baking

For best results use

KC BAKING POWDER

Same Price For Over 38 Years

25 ounces for 25¢

MILLIONS OF POUNDS USED BY OUR GOVERNMENT

MAKE MORE MONEY ON FURS
WE PAY TOP PRICES.
Ship us your raw furs for highest prices. Our location in America's best fur selling market enables us to pay you more. 42 years of fair dealing, honest grading and prompt returns. Shipments held separate and prices quoted if desired. Write us for price lists and shipping tags.
SPECIAL—All Standard Traps at Lowest Prices
T. J. BROWN FUR COMPANY
358 Brown Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

SPECIALISTS in Attractive Farm Letterheads
Write for Samples
Capper Engraving Co.
Engravers
Dept. M
TOPEKA WICHITA



Protective Service

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

\$100 Reward Makes Stealing Poultry in Coffey County Not Worth the Risk

WHAT few poultry thieves there are left in Coffey county are running a mighty risky business. There are two reasons why today there is so little poultry stealing in Coffey county as compared to other Kansas counties. The first reason is because of the following notice which has been sent to all Coffey county poultry dealers by County Attorney Joe Rolston, Jr., and the second is because of the \$100 standing reward which the county commissioners of Coffey county offer for the arrest and conviction of any person or persons committing in Coffey county the offense of feloniously stealing, taking or carrying away any domestic fowls of another of the value of \$20 or more, or the offense of feloniously stealing, taking or carrying away in the night-time any domestic fowls of another.

"To All Dealers in Poultry, Coffey County, Kansas.

For your convenience I have prepared and set out below an exact copy of Chapter 5 Session Laws of Kansas for year 1925, an act relating to buyers and shippers of poultry:

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. Any person who is engaged in the business of buying and selling poultry shall be known as a commercial dealer in poultry.

Section 2. That every commercial dealer in poultry is hereby required to identify the seller of such poultry purchased by him, and to preserve for a period of 30 days a purchase memorandum manifesting the name of the seller, the number and kind of poultry purchased, and the date of said purchase, which memoranda shall be produced and exhibited on demand of any peace officer.

Section 3. That if any commercial dealer in poultry shall neglect or refuse to keep,

preserve and produce such memoranda on the demand of any peace officer, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction he shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars or be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days in the county jail.

If we are to obtain the best results from this law it must be strictly complied with. I have found that a number of dealers are not keeping the proper purchase memorandum as required by this act. It is no doubt an oversight on their part, no wilful violation of the act being intended, but nevertheless by reason of this neglect we have been hampered in our investigations and hereafter this act must be strictly complied with or prosecution will follow.

As you no doubt know, the county commissioners of this county are offering a reward of \$100 for the arrest and conviction of poultry thieves, and you as dealers are not prohibited from receiving this reward provided you furnish the evidence or cause the arrest and conviction of the guilty parties.

We must all co-operate on this matter if results are to be obtained and I know that co-operation on your part in complying with this law, will be sincerely appreciated by your patrons as well as by the law enforcement officers of this county.

Sincerely yours,
Joe Rolston, Jr., County Attorney,
Coffey County, Kansas."

In Kansas generally sheriffs say that the co-operation they value most in their fight against farm thievery comes from members of the Kansas Farmer Protective Service who report their

(Continued on Page 26)

\$100.00 REWARD

For Arrest and Conviction of

Poultry Thieves

The Board of County Commissioners of Coffey County, Kansas, will pay a reward of One Hundred Dollars to any person for the arrest and conviction of any person or persons committing in Coffey County, Kansas, the offense of feloniously stealing, taking or carrying away any domestic fowls of another of the value of \$20.00 or more, or the offense of feloniously stealing, taking or carrying away in the night-time any domestic fowls of another.

The above reward will be paid by the Board of County Commissioners of Coffey County, Kansas, upon the certification of the County Attorney of Coffey County, Kansas, that the person or persons claiming said reward are entitled thereto.

F. H. JENNINGS, Chairman,
A. W. SCOTT,
M. G. ATHERLY,

County Commissioners of Coffey County, Kan.

Attest: Earl Jones, County Clerk

(Seal)

This offer will be in effect until revoked by order of the Board of County Commissioners. Transmit all information to Frank P. Hunter, Sheriff, or to Joe Rolston, Jr., County Attorney.

This is a Copy of the Reward Poster Which Is Causing Less Poultry to be Stolen in Coffey County

GOOD JOBS Done Easily



ANYONE can see that a Rock Island Tractor Plow does a good job—buries the trash and rolls the slice of soil completely over, leaving it flat on the subsoil.

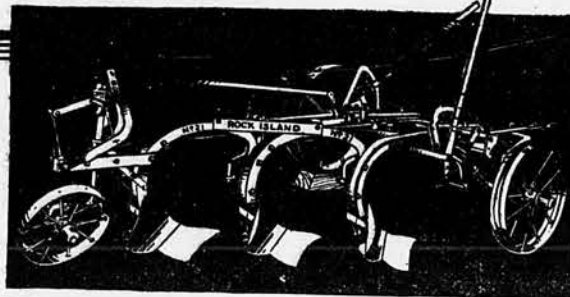
But only the man who runs a Rock Island Tractor Plow can know how easy it is to do that good job of plowing. Just a pull on the rope raises or lowers the famous Rock Island plow bottoms. The bottoms that are noted for easy penetration, turning

the furrow slice and laying it flat on the subsoil. Just a push on a lever detaches the share. No wrenches—not even a hammer. A job of seconds for man or boy.

Rock Island Tractor Plows are made with 2, 3 and 4 bottoms. They are easily operated. Their high and level lift gives plenty of clearance over trash. The levers are convenient. The plows are built for long hard service. These plows, noted for the quality of their work, are now just as well known for their easy operation. The next time you are in town ask your Rock Island dealer about the Nos. 20 and 21 tractor plows. Write today for free booklet M-14.

ROCK ISLAND PLOW COMPANY, ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

ROCK ISLAND Tractor Plows



HIDES — FURS

	No. I	No. II
Salt Cured Hides (under 45 lbs.)	15c	14c
(45 lbs. & over)	13c	12c
Horse Hides (as to size) No. I	\$4.00 to \$5.00	
(as to size) No. II	\$3.50 to \$4.50	

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

126 North Kansas
TOPEKA, KANSAS
T. J. BROWN

Topeka Daily Capital SPECIAL

Great Holiday Bargain Offer to Readers of Kansas Farmer

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

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

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

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

Send in Your Order Today

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

The Topeka Daily Capital, Topeka, Kansas

\$20.00

for Your Old Separator

regardless of age, make or condition



Write for Trade Offer

Write today for our offer to take your old separator, (regardless of age, make or condition), in trade for the wonderful NEW Low Model Ball Bearing MELOTTE, on a most liberal Exchange Plan. Mail coupon now—before offer closes!

NEW! Low Model MELOTTE

The Imported Belgian Ball Bearing Melotte has been the World's Leading Separator for over 40 years. The ONE separator with the single bearing, flexibly suspended Self-Balancing Bowl that guarantees you MORE cream, year in and year out, than any other separator made. Of course, the NEW Low Model Melotte retains this world-famous Self-Balancing Bowl. IN ADDITION—it has many wonderful NEW features! Send today for free catalog telling all about the wonderful NEW Melotte cream separator.

30 Days Free Trial

We will send the wonderful NEW Melotte Separator—direct to your farm for a 30 Days FREE Trial! We make you this offer because we know the MELOTTE has no equal and want to prove it to you. Mail coupon for details of our great 30 Days Free Trial Offer.

Only \$5.00 per month

Nothing to Pay Until After 30 Days Free Trial

You can put the Melotte on your farm without paying us one cent. You can keep it there and use it for 30 Days—FREE. Then you can send us only \$5—and after that you pay us only \$5 per month. This gives you a year and a half to pay. In that time the Melotte will have saved enough extra cream to help you make these very small payments.

Mail Coupon for FREE Catalog and Trade Offer

Before you buy any cream separator be sure to get the free Melotte Catalog. Get our EASY Terms, 30 Day Free Trial Offer and our liberal Trade Allowance Offer. Mail coupon NOW!

The Melotte Separator, Dept. 29-89
H. B. Babson, U. S. Mgr.
2443 West 19th St., Chicago, Ill.
2443 Prince St., Berkeley, Cal.
Please send me Free NEW Melotte Separator Catalog, and your 30 Days Free Trial Offer—Separator Exchange Offer and New Low Terms Offer.
(Print Your Name and Address Plainly)
Name.....
Post Office.....
R. F. D. State.....
No. Cows Milked..... Name Present Separator.....

Men! keep hands fit

Don't let sore hands bother you. Even when they're chapped, cracked or bleeding from husking or other outdoor work, just rub Weber Huskum on them at night. Next morning they'll be back in good shape again.

Used for years by thousands of farmers. Sold on money-back guarantee by drug and hardware stores.

GET A TRIAL BOTTLE
If your dealer doesn't have Weber Huskum, send his name and 25c for full-sized bottle, postpaid on our money-back trial offer.

Central Mfg. Co., Burlington, Iowa

Be Sure to Get WEBER HUSKUM

Farm Crops and Markets

Anyhow the Heavy Rainfall in Kansas Was Helpful to Most of the Wheat Crop

WINTER wheat is making an excellent growth in Kansas, and it should be in a good condition by the time really cold weather arrives. There is plenty of moisture in the soil! In fact, many of the folks in Southeastern Kansas are inclined to think there has been too much! The wet weather has delayed corn husking, and toughened the shanks of the ears. Many farmers are complaining of lame wrists. Combines are being used quite extensively for harvesting grain sorghums in Southwestern Kansas.

Brown—There is plenty of moisture in the soil and the wheat is in good condition. Farmers have been considerably delayed with corn husking. The yield of corn is below that of last year, but the quality is good. Corn, 68c; wheat, 97c; cream, 44c; eggs, 36c; hogs, 8c.—A. C. Dannenberg.

Butler—Recent heavy rains put the rivers out over the lower end in many places. The flood waters did considerable damage. Slightly more than 6 inches of rain fell here in 36 hours. Wheat is doing fairly well. Corn husking is nearly completed. Considerable livestock is on full feed. Wheat, 95c; corn, 60c; oats, 45c; cream, 47c.—Aaron Thomas.

Dickinson—We received 4 inches of rain here recently, and this has delayed corn husking. A team cannot pull more than half a load out of the fields, and the husking machines have been unable to operate. Corn is pretty well broken down. Wheat is making a good growth. Many hogs are ready for market. Wheat prices still are unsatisfactory, and but little of this grain is being moved to market. Corn, 60c to 65c.—F. M. Lorson.

Douglas—Corn husking has been delayed because of the heavy rains, which have soaked the fields. We also have had some snow and sleet. Farmers are still reporting losses from hog cholera, and many of the folks have vaccinated their herds. Milk cows and heifers bring good prices. Eggs are advancing in price, which is encouraging!—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Ellis—We had a good rain a few days ago which put the soil in splendid condition for the winter. Rapid progress is being made with corn husking. There will be plenty of feed to take the livestock thru the winter. Wheat, 95c; corn, 60c; barley, 45c; turkeys, 32c; old hens, 16c; eggs, 36c; butterfat, 42c.—C. F. Erbort.

Franklin—We have been having considerable rain, and corn husking has been delayed. Most of the cattle are on dry feed, although some of the grass is still green. But it doesn't provide much feed. The floods did considerable damage here. Corn, 65c; wheat, 90c; No. 1 eggs, 37c; butterfat, 44c; heavy hens, 21c; light hens, 16c; springs, 21c; roosters, 10c.—Elias Blankenbaker.

Harper—Six inches of rain and 3 inches of snow have fallen here recently. Wheat is making a fine growth. Corn husking is in progress but none of the crop is going on the market. Good milk cows are selling at high prices. There is sufficient rough feed to carry the livestock thru until spring. Wheat, 96c; butterfat, 44c; hens, 20c; eggs, 36c.—Mrs. W. A. Lubbock.

Harvey—The weather has been wet and cool recently, with some snow. It has been fine on the wheat, but rough on the livestock. Wheat, 95c; oats, 42c; corn, 78c; bran, 15c; shorts, 13c; butter, 45c; eggs, 35c; potatoes, 11c.—H. W. Prouty.

Johnson—About 7 inches of rain fell here in two days recently; creeks overflowed and did considerable damage. Large numbers of hogs are being moved to market. Butterfat, 47c; eggs, 42c; apples, \$1.50 or more; corn, 66c; bran, \$1.40; turnips, 40c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Lane—Another good rain has put the ground in fine condition. Corn husking is well started, but huskers are scarce. A few farm sales are being held; prices are very satisfactory. Not many cattle will be wintered here.—A. R. Bentley.

Marshall—We have been getting a great deal of moisture recently, and it has delayed corn husking considerably. More corn huskers are needed here. A good many farmers have been vaccinating their hogs in the last two weeks. A few public sales are being held; everything moves at high prices except horses. Corn, 75c; wheat, 94c; oats, 50c; cream, 44c; eggs, 38c; millet seed, 11c; potatoes, 50c.—J. D. Stosz.

Montgomery—We had a heavy rain here recently, which lasted a considerable time. It was needed badly on many farms, as the supply of water was low. Most corn stalk fields are now open for pasturing. A few public sales have been held recently; everything moves at good prices. Springs, 20c; cream, 44c; eggs, 35c.—A. M. Butler.

Neosho—The flood on the Neosho River was one of the worst in years. It did great damage to both wheat and corn fields. About 50 percent of the wheat is in rather poor condition. We haven't had much cold weather yet, and livestock is doing well.—James McHill.

Rice—Good rains over the county recently have been of great benefit to the wheat, although there are numerous fields yet that show very little promise. Much of the seedling wheat is still in the hands of farmers, and is being held with prices about average. Much interest is being shown by farmers in the hog tattooing demonstrations that are being held over the county by the farm bureau. Wheat, 98c; cream, 46c; eggs, 40c; hens, 18c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Rush—Wheat is doing especially well, although the crop "got off" to a late start, and it will supply but little pasture. The threshing of the grain sorghums and corn husking are being delayed on account of wet weather. Wheat, 94c; eggs, 40c; butterfat, 44c.—William Crotinger.

Sherman—The weather continues mild and pleasant. Rapid progress is being made with corn husking; the crop is making from 5 to 25 bushels an acre. Livestock is doing well. A few farm sales are being held, with good prices. Wheat, \$1; barley, 50c; corn, 60c; eggs, 43c; cream, 45c.—Elsie Gilbert.

Wabunsee—We have had a very heavy rain, which will delay corn husking for some time. A large amount of corn is still in the field. Wheat is making a fine growth. A large number of cattle are on full feed. Corn, 60c; eggs, 32c; flour, \$2.—G. W. Hartner.

Wallace—The weather continues nice; corn husking is in progress. Feed is plentiful. Some new corn is being shelled and marketed, and some ear corn also is being sold. Hens have not started laying steadily yet. We have had but three light snows.—Everett Hughes.

Washington—Corn husking has been again delayed, on account of the heavy rain and snow. Wheat is making a fine growth. There is an especially good demand for dairy stock at public sales, but in general everything sells well. Butterfat, 47c; eggs, 39c; hens, 20c; springs, 18c.—Ralph B. Cole.

Wilson—We have had a great deal of rain recently, and the rivers have been the highest ever known. A great deal of work was required in getting the livestock off the bottoms. The fields are naturally very soft.—Mrs. A. E. Burgess.

A Glance at the Markets

Farm produce still finds dependable markets without much extreme shifting of prices since the middle of the month. Cotton and grain moved up a little. Livestock trade is irregular without averaging much different. Dairy and poultry products hold well, also most fruits and vegetables. The weather has been too mild for brisk movement of food products.

The wheat market has held generally steady since mid-November. Influenced by a sharp reduction in the estimates for the Canadian crop, the reports of less favorable weather in the northern wheat areas of Argentina and first prices in foreign markets. Prices of corn were but little changed from a week ago at most markets.

Oats and barley held steady to slightly higher influenced by the strength in corn and by light receipts. Rye had independent strength, with receipts and stocks relatively small. Flax was also firmer, reflecting the smaller domestic supply this season and less favorable crop conditions in Argentina.

The feed market was also firm, reflecting an improved demand for the small stocks and light offerings by mills. Hay markets have shown considerable firmness, with receipts of good quality hay only moderate and supplies of local forage in the principal consuming areas decreasing.

In a broad sense all finished steers and yearlings had a reasonable market in November in Chicago without much price variation, but there is nothing reliable in the outlet on the lower grades, which sold at a wide range of prices. Stockers and feeders generally are of poorer quality than two weeks ago, due to increasing numbers from Corn Belt districts. Interest was centered largely on light stockers, buyers being indifferent toward weighty steers suitable for short feeding, an undependable outlet for heavy fat steers being a deciding factor.

Heavy fall marketings of hogs was resumed in earnest. The increase in receipts was the principal cause of the consistently lower prices which prevailed the middle of the month, although some recovery was made later, but with few sales above \$9 at Chicago.

Quality of the native run of lambs was none too good at Chicago, each day seeing a comparatively few well finished grain fed kinds selling at top prices. The outlet for feeders remained broad, and conditions were apparently healthy in this branch of the market.

Fleece wools were less active than in mid-November in eastern markets, but the prices were firm at the higher prices. Ohio 64's and fine Delaines were in moderate demand at 46 cents in the grease. Strictly combing 58's 60's Ohio wools were sold by a number of houses at 52 cents in the grease. Strictly combing 48's 50's and lower grades were slow. The volume of business on foreign wools has increased. The market was rather slow. A few small transactions were closed on original bag Arizona and New Mexican hair at 68 to 70 cents.

Brisk rains of 25 cents a hundred pounds for onions and \$2 to \$5 a ton on cabbage have featured the produce markets. Best yellow onions have advanced in western New York producing districts to \$4 or \$4.25 a 100-pound sack. The Western Michigan f. o. b. market was rather quiet and dull, but a level of \$4 a sack prevailed there, and Colorado shippers were getting \$3.50, \$3.65. Crates of imported Spanish stock jobbed generally steady at \$1.25, \$2.10.

The Chicago carlot potato market strengthened slightly on Northern Round Whites to a range of 80 cents to \$1, and on Red River Whites to a level of 90 cents to \$1. Idaho Russets sold as high as \$1.60 to \$1.80 in Chicago. Fort Worth dealers were getting \$2.15 to \$2.20 on washed Burbanks from California. Shipments from Idaho increased 46 percent while Colorado held at the moderate volume of 370. The North Central States as a group were credited with 1,100 cars for the week; New York forwarded 435, and Maine 890 cars.

Sweet potatoes were selling lower in most markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls brought \$1.25 to \$1.75 a bushel and Maryland and Delaware yellows 75 cents to \$1.50. Atlanta dealers got 65c to 75c a bushel of sacked Georgia Porto Ricans. Carlot shipments are much lighter than a year ago. Carlot movement of apples continued its sharply decreasing trend. An extreme f. o. b. range of \$1.20 to \$2.10. A box of Extra Fancy Fruit was reported in the Pacific Northwest. The Rochester section of New York quoted best Baldwins at \$4.50 a barrel.

While there was no weakness apparent with buttr markets, most of the firmness seen in the two weeks just preceding was lost, and the situation was in the buyers' favor. There was practically no change in prices. The bulk of the cheese trade was on spot goods at unchanged prices.

Prices on the best lots of nearby eggs are reasonably well sustained because of the very light receipts. The demand for medium and smaller sizes has expanded, and prices for these have averaged higher.

Poultry supply has been in excess of all possible outlets, and large quantities, especially of ordinary chickens, have had to be placed in storage for lack of other outlet at profitable prices. Turkeys are steadily increasing in supply. The first car arrived at New York from Texas November 17, and sold chiefly from 47 to 48 cents. Guineas are in good demand at New York.

One of the first women lawyers in the United States was Miss Florence Cronise of Philadelphia, now past 83 years of age. She practiced until two years ago, when she was compelled to retire due to failing eyesight.

HOG FLU



SURE DEATH TO LICE

Lice cannot live near Protexol. It is the ideal dry dip powder. Sprinkle it on your live stock and poultry. Kills all vermin. In winter you cannot use wet dip because of the great danger to the health of your stock. Yet lice do great damage in winter and must be killed some way. Protexol is safe and sure. Costs little. Your dealer sells it in several sizes. If there happens to be no dealer near you, send us \$2.00 for a 10-lb. pail. For hog flu or lice on any kind of stock it has no equal.

STANDARD CHEMICAL Mfg. Co.
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Makers of Reliable Live Stock and Poultry Preparations Since 1906



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Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

IT IS a sight worth stopping to note when a big man defends his life work. In one way no one can defend his life work, because his work, if it is good, is its own defense. If it is bad, no amount of defending will do any good. Once there was a man who was candidate for state commander of the G. A. R. It was whispered that he had no discharge from army service. He arose and stated that when the call for troops came, his older brother, Samuel, immediately enlisted. But on talking the matter over at home that night, the parents being old and unable to operate the farm, it was decided that Samuel was much more needed at home than the younger son. "It was decided that Samuel should stay home, and that I should go in his place. I went and answered to his name at every roll call all thru the war. No, Mr. Chairman, I have no discharge, but Samuel has one." That was this man's defense of what he had done, and it seemed to be sufficient to satisfy all hearers.

And the time came when Paul was called on to defend his lifework. This defense was made under very impressive circumstances, and in what might be called a sensational way. It seems that Luke, the author of Acts, considers this the most important part of the book. Everything seems to lead up to this climactic point, and much space is devoted to it. Luke always emphasizes Paul's meetings with Roman officials, and in most cases these men were won over by Paul, and came to be his friends. Luke apparently wishes to emphasize that the new teaching came to the attention of the men who were high in the government service. This was, therefore, a very critical point in the history of the church, to say nothing of its being a fateful place in the experience of Paul. If he lost it would mean a serious setback to the new teaching, and possibly the death of the entire movement. If he is successful, everybody will hear about it, and the results will be favorable to the movement. Once again, it seems as if the All-Seeing God keeps watch over His own. As Sir William Ramsay says, "The trial, therefore, was really a charter of religious liberty, and therein lies its immense importance. It was, indeed, overturned by later decisions of the supreme court; but its existence was a highly important fact for the Christians."

It has been asked where Paul got the money for all this litigation. During the following four years it does not seem as if Paul was a penniless wanderer, living by the doles of friends. He was accorded every respect by the authorities. He was privileged to have a private conversation with Felix and his wife, and with the Princess Drusilla. Even King Agrippa and his queen were anxious to see him. A poor man does not arouse such interest. Apparently Felix hoped to get a bribe from him, and such bribes usually were not small. He evidently thought that Paul, if he desired, could hand out a considerable gift. At Caesarea he maintained two attendants, and had to be respectable in appearance. He had to keep the guards in good humor with gifts.

An appeal to the supreme court could not be made by everyone. One had to have a serious case to get action by the local governor, and a poor man's case is not looked on as especially serious. Law processes, then as now, were hedged about by expensive fees.

In addition to this, Paul was a learned man, and was so regarded. At the climax of his impassioned speech, the governor exclaimed, "Paul, your great learning is driving you mad!" All these things were in Paul's favor. When he had become a Christian, he had given everything he possessed into the service of his Divine Master. He had kept nothing back. The fact that he had lived for years by the labor of his hands was a work of love. He had money, apparently, but did not use it. Now he has come to the point where he must draw on his savings account, for good reasons.

But the best part of his defense is the fact that he had lived with a clean conscience up to that time. He had nothing to hide. No opposing lawyers could trip him in his story. He could tell it all, and leave nothing

covered. And the fact that this was so gave him a moral power that nothing else would. He could drive home that fact with sledge-hammer blows. And his experience is the most interesting part of his speech. I suspect that the experience of most of us is interesting, and, if it has been guided of God, it is worth telling. Would you not like to have heard that speech? His life depends on what he is saying. In front of him sit the king and his advisers. Near him are the Jews who accuse him savagely of teachings of which he is entirely innocent. Yet in his sentences there is no trace of irritability or anger. He goes his calm and assured way, believing that everything will come out all right. Had he not told his converts not to worry? "Never be anxious," he had written to the church in Philippi, and now he is practicing what he had taught. He refuses to be anxious. All rests with God.

Lesson for Sunday, December 2—Paul Defends His Life Work. Acts 24:1 to 26. Golden Text—Acts 26:19.

We Enter Hooverian Age

(Continued from Page 8)

not abuse its freedom. It will be encouraged and assisted in the work it has undertaken with much success of abolishing poverty thru the production

of enough wealth to go amply around the whole national group. The improvement of manufacturing and distribution processes, the elimination of waste, the augmentation of efficiency, the refinement of product—all of which have made such vast strides since Hoover undertook the leadership in those directions—will be further encouraged by the new administration.

To carry thru all these great tasks necessitates a Governmental organization of unprecedented ability, integrity and devotion. Hoover will provide it. He will apply to all Governmental departments the same practices he has followed in the Department of Commerce of finding brains and rewarding them. The politicians will be dismayed by his appointments to office. They will not be entirely ignored, but they will be disgusted with the number of appointments that will be made regardless of political experience and even of party affiliations.

As a President elected by all sections and all parties and successful in politics, without being a politician or obligated to bosses, he will be in a position to mold and direct the vast machine of Government conformably to best modern business practice.

The American people are about to witness a monumental demonstration of the superiority of what Hoover calls the American system. He hopes to show the world that a democracy can accomplish more in social and economic improvement and progress than any dictator. He intends to demonstrate that mind can be applied to Government; and thru Government to busi-

ness without the aid of oppressive laws and the curtailment of individual liberty of initiative and action.

It may be safely predicted that so long as Hoover is in the White House the whole power of Government will be intelligently applied to the economic betterment of the country. The Government of the most powerful and wealthy nation in the world will be unceasingly directed toward the goal of the abolishment of economic distress, of the ending of the fear of poverty, of the ultimate solution of the problem of enough for everybody. All that Government can contribute to prosperity will be contributed. Never was a new administration so auspicious for prosperity as the one that the American people have decreed by a popular decision arrived at by the votes of 40 million electors. It was a verdict in favor of prosperity—and it will be sustained by the event.

As Rome had its Augustan age and Britain its Victorian age, so we are about to enter upon an epoch of affluence and magnificence, of peace and prosperity, that history may well record as the Hooverian age.

Huff Is Union Head

C. E. Huff of Salina was unanimously elected president of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union at the annual convention of the organization last week in Des Moines. He succeeds C. S. Barrett of Georgia, who retired after 22 years as the head of that organization.



"What do you mean, feeding pigs before they're born?"

BILL: Just this . . . that unborn pigs can get their feed in only one place . . . from the sow herself. I feed my sows Pig Chow. And look at the kind of litters I've been getting. Eight and ten to the litter. Big ras-cals, too, ready to suck the minute they're born.

FRANK: You're right, Bill. All the Pig Chow feeders around here get big litters. I'm going to have that checker-board dealer send me some Pig Chow for my sows.

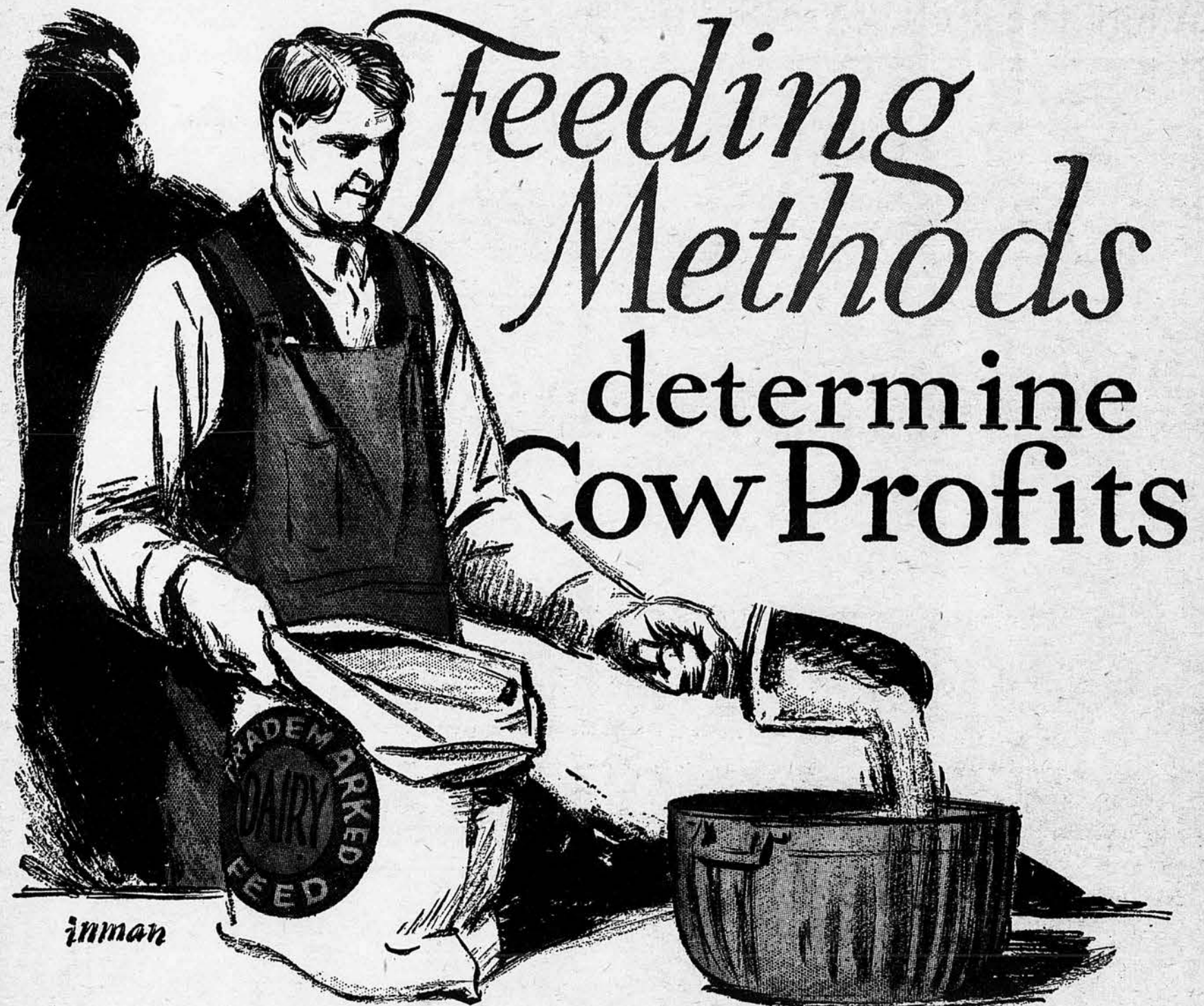
PURINA MILLS, 829 Gratiot Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Sold at the stores with the checkerboard sign in the United States and Canada

PURINA PIG CHOW HOG CHOW

is for sows and growing pigs



is for fattening hogs



HIGH dairy production records were never made in the days when cows received only a ration of those feeds which happened to be grown on the home farm. During the last 20 years, production per cow has increased by leaps and bounds. Those are the years in which the balanced ration has been adopted, and commercial dairy feeds have made their great growth. As the ration is balanced to fit the needs of the cow, she is able to produce more, and earn more profit.

When you buy any kind of feed for the dairy cow, there are three main points to consider.

It must fit in with and balance the feeds you already have on the farm to make a suitable ration.

Its ingredients must be of absolutely trustworthy quality, true to the label and uniform in every bag.

It must be bought at a price as low as possible for strictly high quality materials. Poor quality materials are too expensive at any price.

To go out all over the world and buy the choicest materials for dairy cow rations is a business which requires not only high technical training, but a strong business organization and plenty of capital. With such an organization it is possible to discover and purchase the best ingredients.

Guarding that quality so that the goods delivered are the same as were paid for, is a big task. It requires chem-

ists, inspectors, laboratories, and the keeping of great volumes of records.

Finally, the compounding of rations suitable for various conditions, that will blend with your home-grown feeds in the most profitable way, needs the best skill and experience in the whole field of agricultural training.

You have your choice of two methods, in buying your dairy feeds. You can undertake to assemble these ingredients yourself, or you can buy them from one of the great feed companies which has made this work its specialty.

The argument is all in favor of buying from the feed company. They have the organization of skilled buyers who get the lowest price and are able to sell to you at the lowest price. Their chemists rigidly examine every carload and accept only the best. Their machinery grinds and mixes at so low a cost that your scoop-shovel becomes a luxury, and their technical men, studying the conditions of the industry every day, are the best posted men in the country to advise you.

These feed companies have built their success on honest quality. People buy their feeds because it pays. Their trade-marks tell of good faith and square dealing. It will pay you to buy these feeds of known quality, put out by concerns whose whole future depends on their helping you to make a profit.

Buy Trade-Marked Feeds Advertised in Kansas Farmer

What the Folks Are Saying

FARM organizations are being called on to face a comparatively new form of opposition. The spirit of this new opposition was expressed by the man who said: "Damn the trusts; if you can't lick 'em, jine 'em." Certain types of business leaders are now saying to each other: "If you can't keep farmers from organizing co-operatives, take them into camp and control them." Adverse commercial influences have sought, therefore, to keep co-operative marketing on a narrow local basis and to prevent large-scale integration and federation. Small local co-operatives may be convenient assembling agencies for terminal dealers, and so long as they are kept out of terminal markets they do not threaten dealer-control of the business. At most they compete only with local buyers and, as they usually put up a better-grade product, the big operators are willing to deal with them in competition with local shippers. But every effort of small co-operatives to consolidate or federate on a scale that will enable them to be represented directly in terminal or consumption markets brings forth strenuous opposition. Witness the complacency with which the trade has accepted farmer-elevators and the out-spoken opposition toward the various wheat pools!

James W. Cummins.

Wichita, Kan.

Away With the Bugs

While the Chinch bug is a small insect, it represents a big business. It has just finished several million dollars' worth of damage to the 1928 crops, and farmers have footed the bills. Wherever Chinch bugs were found in damaging numbers this past season, they have already gone into winter quarters by the millions. And while it is true that a severe winter may kill part of them, yet farmers cannot afford to run any risk, especially when it is known that systematic burning, in the late fall or early winter, will kill them.

Chinch bugs live over winter by hiding under trash, dead grass, weeds, bunch grass, fodder, around the edges of straw stacks and in other protected places. They are found, therefore, along fences, ditches, roads, sloughs and in waste patches. In these hiding places the bugs will hibernate until the weather is warm and settled next spring, when the females will come out and lay several hundred eggs each, on such crops as wheat and oats. Two broods are developed each year, one in the spring, that damages wheat and oats, another later, that damages the corn and feed crops. It has been estimated that the progeny of one female bug, such as is now in hibernation, will number something like 10,000 by the time they reach the corn crop next summer. Therefore to kill the female now will control a large number later.

Thoro burning of the Chinch bugs' winter quarters in the fall or early winter almost completely controls them for the following year. In-so-far as possible, the burning should be finished by Christmas, so that such bugs as are not destroyed by fire will die from winter exposure. A slow fire will kill the largest number of bugs, therefore it is best to back-fire so as to burn slowly against the wind. Community campaigns of burning are to be recommended, altho thoro burning by the individual farmer will give excellent results.

H. M. Bainer.

Kansas City, Mo.

Alfalfa Increases Corn Yields

During the last 17 years, the average yield of corn on the agronomy farm, Manhattan, where the crop has been grown in rotation with alfalfa, has been over 10 bushels an acre greater than where corn has been grown continuously on the same land. The total value of the increased yield is equivalent to the value of the land. Put alfalfa in the rotation, and let it pay for the farm by increasing crop yields.

R. I. Throckmorton.

Manhattan, Kan.

Steady Gain in Quality

At what rate will a grade animal be "bred up" by the use of a purebred sire and the resulting offspring of each cross? The offspring from the first cross of a purebred sire on a grade female will be 50 per cent grade

and 50 per cent purebred. This offspring then bred to a purebred sire will produce an offspring whose make-up is 25 per cent grade and 75 per cent purebred. By continuously repeating this operation, the grade blood will theoretically be bred out, tho for registration such an animal can never become eligible. In the seventh generation the animal will be 99.219 per cent purebred.

H. J. Brooks.

Manhattan, Kan.

To Get Top Dollars

More care must be exercised in handling poultry when it is being marketed if any progress is to be made toward eliminating the numerous evils that result in loss to both producers and buyers.

Years ago chickens were transported from the farm to market in vehicles that moved slowly and caused little, if any, discomfort to the stock. Today motor trucks and automobiles are used to haul the chickens. The rapidity with which these trucks and cars move thru the country cannot help but have a bad influence on the chickens if they are not protected from drafts.

Colds and bronchial troubles often result from crowded conditions in poultry houses and coops and from the chickens being subjected to sudden extreme changes, first being overheated in a crowded coop, then chilled in the unprotected coop in a draft created by the speed of the car.

In recent years the running board coop has been used extensively by farmers in bringing poultry to town. These coops are entirely exposed and do not help to reduce the chance of developing colds. Muslin or burlap fastened around the coop will assist materially in keeping direct drafts from the birds. Chickens will thus arrive in better condition, will show less shrink, will bring the producer more money, and can be handled to better advantage by the buyer when care is used in delivering poultry to market.

Topeka, Kan. G. D. McClaskey.



The **Best**
Then
The **Best**
NOW

1878

Never in the 50-year history of centrifugal cream separators has there been a machine equal to the De Laval. Each model has, in its day, been far ahead of all other machines in skimming efficiency, ease of operation and superior durability. The

De Laval "Golden Series"

are the crowning achievement of all. They have the wonderful De Laval "floating" bowl which runs smoother and easier, eliminating vibration, making it skim better and cleaner, run easier and last longer.

You will get a richer, smoother cream with this new De Laval—and more of it, too.

There are thousands of these new De Laval now in use, paying for themselves by giving their owners bigger cream checks or more butter money. There are thousands of separators in use today losing from \$50 to \$100 worth of butter-fat a year in the skim-milk. A new De Laval will stop such losses at once. In addition, the De Laval "Golden Series" have many other improvements and refinements, such as:

- beautiful, durable gold and black finish
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- easier starting and turning
- turnable supply can; handy and convenient
- oil window; shows at a glance the amount and condition of the oil
- gears completely enclosed, protecting them from wear
- the finest workmanship and manufacturing inspection it is possible to give such a machine.

See and try a De Laval side by side with any other separator. Not one person in a hundred who does that will choose any other.

De Laval

Trade-in Allowance

Liberal trade-in allowances made on old separators of any age or make as partial payment on new De Laval.

Sold on the Self-Paying Plan

You can get a De Laval on such liberal terms that it will actually pay for itself while you are using it. Low payments to suit the convenience of the purchaser, spread over many months, enable any cow owner to get the superior services of a De Laval Separator or Milker.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., Dept. 4226

New York, 165 Broadway
Chicago, 600 Jackson Blvd.;
San Francisco, 61 Beale St.

Please send me, without obligation, full information on (Separator ☐ Milker ☐ check which)

Name

Town

State..... R.F.D..... No. Cows.....



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Diavolo Coals

—positively last longer!

You Can't Save Time by Stopping the Clock!

WHAT you really have in mind when you buy coal is HEAT. The coal that gives you most heat for your money is the cheapest coal to buy.

But coal must be GOOD to give full heat volume. It must be of natural good quality, well prepared and clean. Perhaps you may save a few cents a ton by buying inferior coal—but you lose DOLLARS in heat. And HEAT is what you want.

You can't save time by stopping the clock nor save money by using poor coal. Heat is health, comfort. What is more enjoyable than the ruddy glow of a good fire? Only GOOD coal can give you this.

DIABOLO Coals are surpassingly GOOD. They are clean, low in moisture, hot, long-burning. All these mean genuine economy. You can always be sure of DIABOLO quality and they give you HEAT.

For Heat, Health, Comfort and Economy—Use DIABOLO Coals

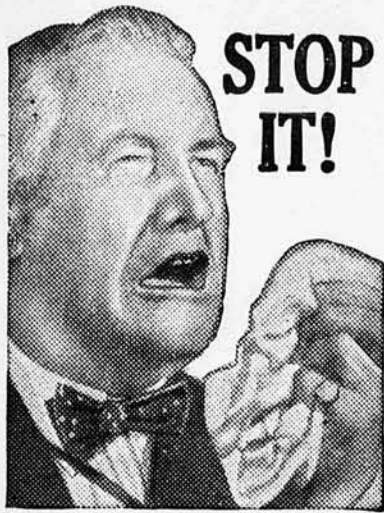
There Is a DIABOLO Dealer in Nearly Every Town

LOOK FOR THIS SIGN ON HIS COAL HEADQUARTERS
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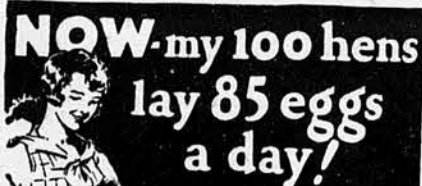




-That COLD

Take the tablets that stop a cold in one day—HILL'S CASCARA-QUININE. They do it because they combine four effects in one: (1) break up the cold (2) check the fever (3) open the bowels (4) tone the system.

HILL'S CASCARA-QUININE
RED BOX—All Druggists



—writes Mrs. Thies (Neb.)

SHELLMAKER sure fills the egg pail! Fed by 100,000 poultrymen. "3 to 4 times the eggs, now," they report. Makes layers of your lazy hens. Gets more eggs—larger—stronger shelled—or your money back!

SHELLMAKER helps hens make eggs!

Does 2 things hens need for heavy laying:
1. 98% pure calcium! Supplies vital calcium elements (shell-building material) that feed and pickings lack. Highly digestible.
2. Sharp and hard, its vigorous grinding action in the hen's gizzard stimulates digestion. More nourishment from less feed!



WESTERN LIMESTONE PRODUCTS CO.
Dept. E-3, Omaha, Neb.

Splendid Recipe To Stop A Cold That "Hangs On"

The best cough remedy that money could buy, can easily be made 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 2½ 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 home-made remedy loosens the germ-laden phlegm, and soothes and heals the inflamed membranes. At the same time, it 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 usually follow the "flu," 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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To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our new bargain catalogue of Elgin watches, we will send this elegant watch by mail post paid for ONLY \$1.85 (safe delivery guaranteed). Must proof case, stem wind and stem set, newest style decorated dial, a perfect timekeeper and fully guaranteed for 5 years. Send this advertisement to us with \$1.85 and watch will be sent at once by mail post paid, or send \$3.00 and we will send two watches. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Address **CHICAGO WATCH AND JEWELRY CO.** 4737 Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

Kansas Needs Water Policy

(Continued from Page 15)

whether the community or corporation in question can best work out its problems alone, or in co-operation with other communities, and whether a single object such as water supply can best be secured alone, or whether more than one object, such as water supply and flood prevention, or water supply and power development, should be provided for by the same improvement. Such supervision will reduce waste of public and private funds in ill-advised or impracticable projects, and would aim to secure the safest and most beneficial use of the waters of the state.

Extent of the Menace

The plans for water control and utilization on each river system should be developed to such a point that when any community or corporation desires to undertake the construction of works for either flood prevention, water supply, or water power, the following information can be furnished:

With reference to flood control problems:

(a) The extent of the menace.
(b) The most promising methods of control.

(c) Whether the community or company in question can best handle its problem alone, or in co-operation with other communities or interests. This would include the outlining of the territory which ought to be included in the unit for development.

(d) Whether flood control should be undertaken without reference to other problems, or whether it should be combined with water supply or water power.

(e) Whether, in case conditions are not ripe for undertaking a comprehensive improvement, partial, local, or temporary improvement could be secured without interfering with future possibilities.

(f) Whether limitations should be imposed upon the community or corporation in question to protect other communities or interests. This would include the outlining of the territory which ought to be included in the unit for development.

(g) How to initiate and to organize public undertakings.

As plans for the improvement would be developed by the engineers employed by the local communities or interests, these engineers would have access to the information in the hands of the Division of Water Resources, and the completed plans would be examined by that department to insure their adequacy for the protection of the public, when measured by state standards.

The function of the state should be educational, advisory and regulatory. Many communities cannot determine or do not appreciate their own needs. Frequently it is impossible for them to maintain suitable engineering organizations, or to spend the time and money in collecting information necessary to see a situation in its broader aspects. They tend to view their problems locally, and to work them out without regard to the interests of other communities. The proper work of the state is to furnish to each community such information and direction as commonly only the state can give; to make clear to the community what are its needs and duties in the matter of flood control, how it can meet them, and how they are related to other problems; and to indicate what are the natural units in which to work. As this service of education, regulation and advice would be furnished alike to all communities, it is a state function, to be paid for by the state.

Foreign Trade Expand

(Continued from Page 10)

has come again the same factors which are building up productive capacity and raising living standards in the United States are again at work all over the world.

It is likely, too, that manufactured goods will continue to become a larger proportion of American exports. Even should it prove possible to check the slight downward tendency of the last few years in the export of farm products by the nature of things, no rapid growth in sales of such products can be expected. The progress of the world always manifests itself most in in-

creased production of elaborated commodities, and the growth of international trade is always most conspicuous in such commodities. A rise in living standards may mean some addition to the consumption of foodstuffs and the more essential raw materials, but it always means decided increase in the consumption of more advanced manufactured commodities. Even the development of factory industry in a new or previously backward country does not check its importation of manufactured goods but rather increases it. Just as the growth of our own production and consumption is, naturally and advantageously, much more in manufactures than in agriculture, so is the growth in exports likely to be largely in manufactured products. Progress means an increasing proportion of less necessary commodities in production and consumption.

The experience of recent years shows that the recovery of Europe has been of advantage to the United States, just as the increasing prosperity of the United States has been of advantage to Europe and to all the rest of the world. Altho, from the low trough to which European export trade had sunk during the war, that trade has in recent years moved upward more rapidly than our own, our exports have nevertheless continued to grow steadily. Europe is still the most important market for our agricultural products and her renewed ability to buy them, as a result of her industrial recovery, is a major factor in our prosperity. Europe itself, moreover, is an important market for our automobiles, machinery and various other classes of manufactures, and its recovery has directly increased the demand for these products. Still more does the advancing prosperity of Europe strengthen our trade with non-European countries. Broadly speaking, increase in the prosperity and trade of any country helps to advance the trade of every other country.

Protective Service

(Continued from Page 21)

thefts immediately after they are discovered and from members of local anti-theft associations. Records show that time after time when thefts have occurred in anti-theft communities, the prompt action of the association members is responsible for the capture of the thief. And the most effective part of their work is that after they apprehend the thief the case is not forgotten but the anti-theft association members are present at the trial and take the witness stand if necessary to see that the thief is not let off with a fine but sentenced to jail or prison for as long a term as the law permits. Such local anti-theft associations offer the best means of fighting farm thievery in Kansas and when each anti-theft member also is a member of the Kansas Farmer Protective Service, the cost of the \$50 rewards paid by the organization is provided.

No More Protective Service Memberships in Colorado

The management of Kansas Farmer has ruled no more Protective Service memberships will be granted except to Kansas Farmer subscribers who live in Kansas. Those Colorado memberships which have been previously accepted will continue in force only to the expiration date of the Kansas Farmer subscription with which the membership was issued.

Even tho it will be impossible for Kansas Farmer subscribers in Colorado to have the theft protection afforded by the Protective Service Department, any subscriber should feel free to write to the Kansas Farmer Protective Service Department at any time while their subscription is paid in advance and obtain information free regarding insurance, investments, marketing, legal matters or complaints which might arise between the subscriber and any business firm. The Protective Service Department is glad to continue to help its Colorado readers in every way possible with such problems.

All the Warmth You Need and Comfort too!



An Indera Figurfit Knit Princess Slip gives you all the warmth you need—no matter how cold the weather is. And it gives you warmth with comfort, too. Indera garments are rightly named FIGURFIT because THEY DO—fit every line of your figure perfectly. There's no crawling up around the hips. No bunching between the knees. The patented knit border prevents it. Wear Indera underneath your smartest frock—they'll always lie smooth, without a wrinkle. Nor will the shoulder strap annoy you for they can't slip off the shoulders—they're STA-UPS, found only on Indera. Easily laundered—NO IRONING NECESSARY. Can you think of a more acceptable CHRISTMAS GIFT—for women, misses or children? Ask your dealer to show you Indera. Made in a variety of weights and fast colors. NOTE: To get Indera warmth and comfort you must get Indera Princess Slips for there's nothing else as good. Write for free style folder No. 75 in color. **INDERA MILLS CO.** Winston-Salem, N. C.

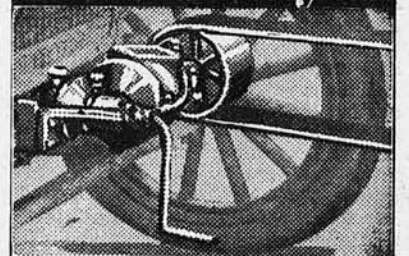
Among those presents

RIGHT up in the front rank of things to give for Christmas put Eveready Flashlights. Not only because that's one of the easiest and most successful ways out of the Christmas-gift dilemma, but because it's the sensible thing to do.

Everybody, from six to sixty, wants a genuine Eveready. Not just "a flashlight," but a genuine Eveready. Yes, it's important to insist on this point. Genuine Evereadys have ALL the newest and best features. There are models and types for every possible purpose.

This year, brighten the lives of all to whom you give. Start them right with the flashlight habit, that national movement to save skinned shins, banged heads and ripped clothes. Give them the world's best portable light-maker—a genuine Eveready Flashlight.

Ford Portable Power for Every Job



E-Z POWER, portable, lasting, gives you 20 and more uses for your Ford. Develops 1/4 to 8 h.p. Cheaper to operate than stationary engine. Fits any model—no holes to drill. Automatic governor regulates engine speed—will not overheat. **15-DAY FREE TRIAL!** FREE Illustrated folder shows its light, sturdy construction. WRITE TODAY—a post card will do. **E-Z POWER MFG. CO.** Box 78, ATCHISON, KANSAS

CHICKS GUARANTEED TO LIVE Astonishing offer. Buy at my risk. Write for LOW PRICES on Golden Sunflower Strain. 30 day Guarantee plan. Years of State Accredited. Matings, Trapping, Big Poultry Guide FREE. **SUNFLOWER POULTRY FARM** Box 94, NEWTON, KANSAS.

FREE to TRAPPERS

For reliable information on the fur market, consult Lyon's market reports, mailed (on request) to trappers who send us coupon below. Deal direct with the trapper's own fur house—M. Lyon & Co. of Kansas City. Our "Hold Separate Plan" guarantees you satisfactory prices. Checks mailed same day furs are received. Expert, honest grading; highest market prices; no commission charged.

M. LYON & CO. KANSAS CITY, MO.
Dept. 226, MO.

Name _____
Address _____

Stand by the Farm Paper That Stands by You

You would not think of letting your subscription for your home town paper expire, would you? You realize that it is not the paper only that you are supporting, but the endeavors of its editor to put across a dairy development program, a community fair, a baby beef club in which you or your son are sincerely interested, or some other activity.

But your local editor's paper must be of general interest to people of town and country. That leaves you in need of a publication specifically dedicated to the interests of your farm business.

Kansas Farmer fulfills that need in Kansas and in Eastern Colorado. The reasons Kansas Farmer subscribers seldom let their subscriptions expire are the same as those why you continue to support your home town paper. Both deserve your support. Just like with your local editor, you know and can see that the editors of Kansas Farmer are busy working for the interests of your farm business in even a larger way.

Interest in contests, clubs, departmental services and tours sponsored by "their farm paper" make Kansas farm folks want to keep renewed their subscriptions to Kansas Farmer. They like the helpful and practical farming ideas they get from stories regarding entrants in the paper's Master Farmer contest. The boys and girls on the farm appreciate the opportunity for club work which Senator Capper thru Kansas Farmer makes possible. Also competition will be keen among vocational agriculture boys for the liberal cash prizes offered by Senator Capper thru Kansas Farmer for the best essay on "Why I Plan to Stay on the Farm."

The promotion of corn husking contests, of the All-Kansas Special tour of the East and of the Jayhawker Tour to the Northwest are other activities supported for the interest of Kansas Farmer readers. Free legal, marketing, investment, insurance and medical information and advice in response to letters of inquiry increases the value of a subscription to Kansas Farmer. The story of a trip around the world which is being written by Francis A. Flood and Jim Wilson, whom this and other farm papers are paying to get this first hand story for its readers, is as interesting as would be the local paper editor's story of his trip to California.

Kansas Farmer readers appreciate the war on farm thievery which is being waged by their farm paper's Protective Service Department. To them the fact that 53 rewards of \$50 each have been paid for the arrest and conviction of thieves who stole from Kansas Farmer subscribers with the Protective Service sign posted near the entrance to their farm, means that things really are being done by the farm paper which is more interested than any other in their welfare.

So many of these worthy activities are being promoted by Kansas Farmer that seldom does a subscriber allow his name to be removed from the mailing list. That is the reason when a subscriber's time expires he must renew his subscription and show his interest in Kansas Farmer like Kansas Farmer shows its interest in his welfare by the promotion of these extra activities. Unless his renewal is received promptly his name is removed from the Kansas Farmer mailing list at expiration. Better than ever before, Kansas farm folks are standing by the farm paper that stands by them.

Mail Coupon to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Enclosed is \$..... Please give me credit for years subscription to

KANSAS FARMER
MAIL & BREEZE

(1 yr. for \$1, 3 yrs. for \$2, 5 yrs. for \$3)

Send 10 cents extra for Protective Service sign and membership in Kansas only

Name.....

Town.....

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



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

RATES 8 cents a word if ordered for four or more consecutive issues, 10 cents a word each insertion on shorter orders or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues; 10 words minimum; when display headings are desired or white space around ads ordered charges will be based on 70 cents an agate line (\$9.80 an inch single column) for one insertion or 60 cents an agate line per insertion (\$8.40 an inch single column) for four or more consecutive issues; 7 lines minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words and your name and address as part of the advertisement. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of publication.

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

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

TABLE OF RATES					
Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	\$1.00	\$3.20	26.....	\$2.60	\$8.32
11.....	1.10	3.52	27.....	2.70	8.64
12.....	1.20	3.84	28.....	2.80	8.96
13.....	1.30	4.16	29.....	2.90	9.28
14.....	1.40	4.48	30.....	3.00	9.60
15.....	1.50	4.80	31.....	3.10	9.92
16.....	1.60	5.12	32.....	3.20	10.24
17.....	1.70	5.44	33.....	3.30	10.56
18.....	1.80	5.76	34.....	3.40	10.88
19.....	1.90	6.08	35.....	3.50	11.20
20.....	2.00	6.40	36.....	3.60	11.52
21.....	2.10	6.72	37.....	3.70	11.84
22.....	2.20	7.04	38.....	3.80	12.16
23.....	2.30	7.36	39.....	3.90	12.48
24.....	2.40	7.68	40.....	4.00	12.80
25.....	2.50	8.00	41.....	4.10	13.12

DISPLAY Headings

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

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

Inches	One Time	Four Times	Inches	One Time	Four Times
1/2.....	\$4.00	\$4.20	2 1/2.....	\$24.50	\$24.00
3/4.....	7.35	6.30	2 3/4.....	26.95	23.10
1.....	9.80	8.40	3.....	29.40	25.20
1 1/4.....	12.25	10.50	3 1/4.....	31.85	27.30
1 1/2.....	14.70	12.60	3 1/2.....	34.30	29.40
1 3/4.....	17.15	14.70	3 3/4.....	36.75	31.50
2.....	19.60	16.80	4.....	39.20	33.60
2 1/4.....	22.05	18.90			

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

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

POULTRY

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

ANCONAS

ANCONA COCKERELS, \$2.00. MRS. R. W. Simmons, Rt. 4, Holton, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

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

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

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

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS, HEALTHY QUALITY chicks, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Leghorns, R. I. Whites, White Langshans, \$112.00-100, \$50.00-500, heavy assorted \$45.00-500, shipped prepaid live. Peerless Hatchery, 2171 Lawrence, Wichita, Kan.

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

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

WHITE SPACE AND DISPLAY HEADINGS

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

DUCKS AND GESE

WHITE PEKIN DRAKES, \$2.00 EACH. Mrs. Harry Benner, Sabetha, Kan.
PURE TOULOUSE GANDERS, \$4.00; GESE \$3.50. John Morris, R. 7, Emporia, Kan.
LARGE WHITE EMBDEN GESE, either sex \$3.50 each. Marvin Milleson, Gypsum, Kan.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

MARGY STRAIN BLACK JERSEY GIANT cockerels, Choice birds, \$4.00. Jack Smith, Deerfield, Kan.

BLACK JERSEY GIANTS FOR IDEAL CAPONS. Start right with half dozen pullets at \$2.00 each. Early pullets at \$2.25 each. Cockerels \$5.00. We have good individuals. P. Everett Sperry, Supt. of Schools, Lane, Kan.

LAKENVELDERS

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

LANGSHANS

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN COCKERELS \$2.00 each. Mrs. Layton Payne, Preston, Kan.

LEGHORNS—BROWN

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

LEGHORNS—WHITE

ROSE COMB COCKERELS GOOD STRAIN \$1.50. Lottie Bullard, Macksville, Kan.

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

IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON HIGHEST pedigreed blood lines S. C. W. Leghorns. Trapped record 393 eggs. Choice cockerels. Bargain. Geo. Patterson, Richland, Ks.

LEGHORNS—WHITE

TOM BARRON LEGHORNS, DIRECT IN 1925 hens, pullets and cockerels. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kan.

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

TANCRED WHITE LEGHORN PEDIGREED cockerels from certified dams with egg records of 300 and upward. McLouth Leghorn Farm, McLouth, Kan.

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

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

Official Blood Testing

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

ORPINGTONS—BUFF

CHOICE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS \$2.50. Phone Grantville 615. Miss Alta Hurd, Grantville, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, vigorous, farm grown, \$3.00. Mrs. H. A. Nicol, Rexford, Kan.

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

EASY TO FIGURE THE ADS COST

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

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED

BRADLEY STRAIN BARRED ROCK cockerels. Mrs. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, COCKERELS, HENS, pullets, vigorous, farm grown Bradley strain, \$3.00 to \$5.00. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE

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

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

RHODE ISLAND REDS

PURE BRED S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels \$2.50 each. W. L. Dunbar, Haviland, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, LARGE, dark, glossy State Certified Grade A, \$3.00-\$5.00. Nelson Smith, Rt. 5, Hutchinson, Kansas.

TURKEYS

25 POUNDS—WHITE HOLLAND TOMS. S. F. Crites, Burns, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS \$8.00 HENS \$5.00. Hazel Donovan, Norton, Kan.

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

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$10 to \$15. Rosa Spurgeon, Holcomb, Kan.

WANTED TWO BOURBON RED TOMS. Must be good. Mrs. Fred Knowles, Sun City, Kan.

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

FINE NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS, HENS \$6.00. Toms \$9.00. Mrs. A. P. Burghman, Oak Hill, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEY RANGE RAISED Toms \$10.00, hens \$6.50. Mrs. Fred Knowles, Sun City, Kan.

PURE NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS, TOMS \$8.00, hens, \$5.00. Mrs. Fred Hisey, Garden City, Kan.

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

PURE BRED NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS. May hatched. Toms \$9.00, hens \$6.00. E. H. W. Hartman, Valley Center, Kan.

PURE BRED NARRAGANSETT TOMS \$9.00, Hens \$5.00. Coops returned at my expense. Fay Hingey, St. John, Kan.

FULL BLOOD GOLDEN BRONZE TOMS \$20.00, sired by 40 lb. toms and 20 lb. hens. Mrs. Fred Walter, Wallace, Neb.

GOLDBANK MAMMOTH BRONZE, STATE Agricultural College sire. Healthy. Toms \$10.00, Hens \$7.50. Purebred Persian kittens \$4.00. Emma Davis, Mound City, Kan.

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

BRONZE (GOLDBANK) TURKEYS FROM my show stock. Priced for quick sale. Clair Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE HOLLANDS, SIX, nine dollars. Healthy. Best layers. Also Rat Terrier puppies. Geo. Long, Hugoton, Ks.

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

LARGE BRONZE TOMS, GRANDSONS OF 1st prize cockerel at Chicago Coliseum Dec. 1926. Quality at bargain. Philip Hartman, Woodston, Kan.

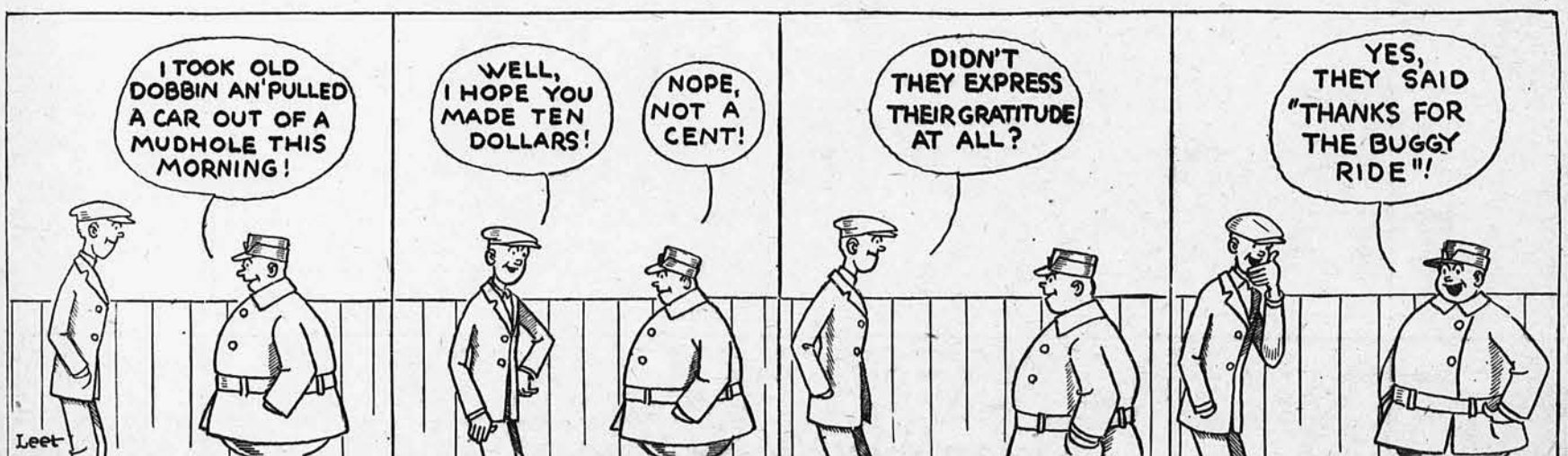
BRONZE (GOLDBANK) TURKEYS; NOW looking orders. Birds sired by my show tom. Special prices during November. Glen Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

TURKEYS WANTED; LIVE, OR DRESSED. Write for quotations and shipping tags. Trimble-Compton Produce Co., since 1896 at 112-114 East Missouri Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

WYANDOTTES—WHITE

CERTIFIED A GRADE SINCE 1921. Cockerels, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$10.00. J. M. Raasdale, Waverly, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, BARRON'S laying strain, \$3.00 to \$6.00 each, one third off on all orders received before Dec. 20. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.



The Activities of Al Acres—Slim Should Charge Them Livery Rates

RHODE ISLAND WHITES

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE cockerels, Maggie Keeran, Paola, Kan.
PURE RHODE ISLAND WHITE COCKERELS \$2.50 and \$3.00. Mrs. Earl Sullivan, Rt. A. Garden City, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

TURKEYS, DUCKS, GEESE AND OTHER poultry wanted. Coops loaned free. "The Copes," Topeka.

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

WANTED—TURKEYS, DUCKS, GEESE and other poultry. Topeka Poultry & Egg Co., 517 Quincy, Topeka, Kan.

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

RABBITS

CHINCHILLA RABBITS 6 MO. OLD. PEDIGreed \$4 each. Does and bucks. L. P. Stewart, Colby, Kan.

AGENTS—SALESMEN WANTED

WE PAY \$48.00 A WEEK. FURNISH AUTO and expenses to introduce our soap and washing powder. Buss-Beach Company, Dept. A89, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

FARMERS' "EVERY-DAY-PAY-DAY-Plan." You can make \$30 to \$150 weekly distributing Whitmer Products to your friends. Experience unnecessary. We teach you how free. Earn while learning. Team or care needed. Write today for Farmers' "Every-Day-Pay-Plan." The H. C. Whitmer Company, Columbus, Indiana, Farm Dept. 8.

EDUCATIONAL

ENROLL NOW FOR JANUARY TERM. American Auction College, Kansas City, Mo.

BE AN AUCTIONEER. EARN \$25-\$100 daily. Send for large illustrated catalogue; also how to receive Home Study Course free. Reppert's Auction School and Business College, Box K, Decatur, Ind.

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

FARM HELP WANTED

MARRIED MAN ON FARM RANCH at once. Small family. Wm. Flanders, Quinter, Kan.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

40-80 TRACTOR WITH NEW STYLE radiator and clutch will trade for smaller tractor truck or car. John M. Mahoney, Bunkerhill, Kan.

1 FAIRBANKS-MORSE 12 H. P. HORIZONTAL Natural Gas Engine with clutch, in excellent condition. Price \$150.00 f. o. b. Wichita, Kan. Bridgeport Mch. Co., Wichita, Kan.

LIMESTONE PULVERIZERS. WE HAVE 36 states on the Mid-West limestone pulverizer. Get our price and specifications before buying. Green Brothers, Lawrence, Ks.
NOTICE—FOR TRACTORS AND REPAIRS. Farmalls, separators, steam engines, gas engines, saw mills, boilers, tanks, well drills, plows. Write for list. Hey Machinery Co., Baldwin, Kan.

1 USED 4 TON HOWE PATENTED WAGON on Scales complete with platform. 8x14 without timbers. In excellent condition. These are all bearing Pitt scales. Price \$50.00 f. o. b. Wichita, Kan. Bridgeport Machine Co., Wichita, Kan.

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

USED TRACTORS FOR SALE. REBUILT and used "Caterpillar" tractors—used wheel type tractors of different makes. Prices that will interest you. Martin Tractor Company, "Caterpillar" Dealers, Ottawa, Kan.

TOBACCO

30 DAYS SALE ONLY. QUITTING BUSINESS. 12 pounds Smoking or 8 pounds Chewing 95c. Mable Wettstein, Chambers, Ky.

LEAF TOBACCO. GOOD SWEET. CHEWING. 3 pounds, 75c. 5, \$1.10. 10, \$1.75. Smoking. 3 pounds 50c. 5, 75c. 10, \$1.25. United Farmers, Mayfield, Ky.

GOOD SMOKING TOBACCO. 10 POUNDS \$1.50. Chewing. 10 pounds \$2.50. Send no money. I trust you. Albert Ford, Paducah, Ky.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 pounds, \$1.25. 10, \$2.00. Smoking 10, \$1.50. Pipe Free. Pay Postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

TOBACCO: SWEETLEAF SMOKING 12 pounds \$1.40. Chewing 12, 90c. 5c cigars 50, \$1.50. Twist 40, \$2.40. Plugs 40, \$2.40. 10c sizes. 5 pounds Bag Smoking \$2.40. Farmers League, Watervally, Kentucky.

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

KODAK FINISHING

PRICES SMASHED. SIX GLOSSY PRINTS 18c Young's Studio, Sedalia, Missouri.

TRIAL ROLL DEVELOPED. SIX GLOSSY-tone prints, 25c. Day Night Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

TRIAL ROLL DEVELOPED FREE. PRINTS 3c each. Camera Co., Box 1126, Oklahoma City, Okla.

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

PATENT ATTORNEYS

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

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

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

WANTED SEEDS. CANE SUDAN KAFIR and millet. Send sample and lowest price. Northwestern Seed House, Oberlin, Kan.

FOR THE TABLE

PURE COUNTRY SORGHUM, 5 GAL. \$4.70. Satisfaction guaranteed. D. W. Morrow, Blue Rapids, Kan.

FRESH HOME MADE CANDIES OF ALL kinds. Reasonable prices. Send your order to Mrs. Ethel Appel, Bushton, Kan.

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

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

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

HONEY

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

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

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

HONEY—SELECT EXTRACTED ALFALFA, pure as bees make. 60 pounds, \$5.50; 120, \$10 here. C. W. Felix, Olathe, Colo.

DON'T CROWD TOO MANY WORDS

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

PAINTS

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

DOGS

POLICE PUPS \$5.00. J. M. Zimmerman, Harper, Kan.

WANTED—100 WHITE SPITZ PUPPIES. Sunnyside Kennel, Onaga, Kan.

FOR SALE: FAST GREYHOUNDS COYOTE broke. Francis Foster, Osborne, Kan.

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

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

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS CHEAP. Supplies. Catalog. Kaskennels, K-51, Herrick, Ill.

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

WANTED—WHITE SPITZ AND FOX Terrier puppies seven weeks old. Reagan Kennels, Riley, Kan.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS (MALE) \$10.00. Natural heelers. I. V. Webb, Rt. N. S., Dodge City, Kan.

WANTED—ESKIMO-SPITZ AND FOX Terrier puppies about 7 weeks old. Brockway Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

PEDIGREED POLICE PUPPIES. FEMALES \$10.00. Males \$15.00. Shipped C. O. D. Tilmer Thompson, Elmore, Minn.

LUMBER

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

AUTOMOTIVE

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

RUG WEAVING

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

A TRIAL BLADE FREE

In order to introduce our blades we will send one blade free on request. Fits Gillette. Box 134, Topeka, Kan.

LIVESTOCK

HOGS

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE BOARS, BRED gilts and pigs. J. E. Odell, Las Animas, Colo.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE SPRING boars. Priced right. F. D. McKinney, Menlo, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND SPRING BOARS, ALSO gilts and sows. Best blood lines. Write F. D. McKinney, Menlo, Kan.

O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE PEDIGreed pigs, \$20 per pair, no kin. Write for circular. Raymond Ruebush, Sciota, Ill.

REGISTERED DUCO WEANLING PIGS grandsons of Super Col. and Colonel Sensation. Double immune. Crated. Either sex \$10.00 each. Frank Plins, Oakley, Kan.

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

CATTLE

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

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

40 REGISTERED SHORTHORN CATTLE, calves, heifers, cows and bulls. \$75 to \$150. H. M. Wible, Corbin, Sumner Co., Kan.

16 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE, 9 cows, 40 to 75 lbs. milk on two milkings. Yearlings, calves and 25 lb. herd sire. Guy E. Wilcox, Rt. 7, Topeka, Kan.

SHEEP AND GOATS

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

FOR SALE—600 HEAD OF EWES. START lambing Jan. 15. Write Cornink and Gist, Lamar, Colo.

Entered for the \$25,000 Durant Prohibition enforcement plan prize: If you talk dry, act that way.

Even tho you get in the public eye, you may be just a little squirt. Look at the grapefruit.

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Vigor, production and type, are being booked by the thousands for Dec., Jan. and Feb. delivery. Write us your wants. 10 cents and up.

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Remember White Space Always Pays

Americian Fullfills Ambition

(Continued from Page 3)

keeney; and S. U. Peace, Olathe. Some 495 sheep made up a good show with the agricultural college holding up the Kansas end alone. The College, Manhattan; H. G. Eshelman, Sedgwick, and D. F. McAlister, Topeka, made a good showing with Percherons for Kansas.

One thing of interest to all of the Sunflower state folks is the fact that Kansas day at the Royal surpassed all records for crowds previous to this year. Following are the championship awards:

Herefords—Senior and grand champion bull, H. A. Baldwin, Pleasanton, Calif. on Superior 62nd junior champion, Ken-Carl Ranch Co., Littleton, Colo., on Sheridan Doonno. Senior and grand champion cow, Walter J. Hill, Wessell Mont. on Bessie Ann Blanchard, junior champion, R. H. Hazlett, El Dorado, Kan. on Ino. Shorthorns—Senior and grand champion bull, Singleton Farms, Midlothian, Tex. on Anoka White Frost, junior champion, A. C. Shellenberger, Alma, Neb. on Brown Dale Premier. Senior and grand champion cow, Edellya Farms, Wilson, Ill., on Edelyn Myrtle, junior champion, B. O. Hildreth & Son, Aledo, Tex., on Villager's Supreme.

Aberdeen Angus—Senior champion bull, Harrison & Ryan, Harlan, Ia. on Escort Marshall, junior and grand champion, Hartley Stock Farm, Page, N. D., on Revolution of Page 2d. Senior and grand champion cow, Wm. Rowles & Son, Onawa, Ia., on Blackcap of Maple River 3d; junior champion, Congdon & Battles, Akama, Wash., on Barbara of Rosemere 64th. Milking Shorthorns—Senior champion bull, Brington Bros., Cameron, Ill., on Knowley Batchelder 8th; junior and grand champion, R. R. Clappitt, New Providence, Ia., on Edgewood Hixlander. Senior and grand champion cow, Innisfail Herd, Davis, Calif., on Innisfail Betty, junior champion, Brington Bros., on Brookside Lass 6th.

Holsteins—Senior and grand champion bull, F. E. Murphy, Breckenridge, Minn., on Blue Earth Duke Ormsby; junior champion, C. E. Griffith, Big Cabin, Okla., on Mount Riva Hello Rayne. Senior and grand champion cow, F. E. Murphy, on De Kol Clothilde Monona; junior champion, Fredmar Farms, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., on Miss Trilene Ormsby Wayne.

Jerseys—Senior champion bull, Longview Farm, Lees Summit, Mo., on Raleigh's Eminent Sultan; junior and grand champion, Oakgrove Jersey Farm, Eagle, Wis., on Modesty's Fair Boy. Senior and grand champion cow, Longview Farm, on Xarama's Flossie; junior champion, Longview Farm, on Dark Raleigh's Dairymaid.

Ayrshires—Senior and grand champion bull, Adam Seitz & Sons, Waukesha, Wis., on Cavalitus Bobbie Vernon; junior champion, Adam Seitz & Sons, on Cavalitus Fashion Model. Senior and grand champion cow, David G. Page, Topeka, on Cacapon Lass; junior champion, Adam Seitz & Sons, on Cavalitus Mary Lou.

Guernseys—Senior and grand champion bull, Glenciff Farms, Independence, Kan., on Border King of Roberts; junior champion, Emmadine Farms, Hopewell Junction, N. Y., on May Royal Sheik. Senior and grand champion cow, Emmadine Farms, on Imported Gem's Pride of the Grom; junior champion, Emmadine Farms, on May Royal Elbert.

Berkshires—Senior and grand champion bull, Clemson College, South Carolina, on Clemson Monarch; junior champion, Clemson College, on Clemson H. Emerson. Senior and grand champion sow, Clemson College, on Clemson Empress; junior champion, Clemson College, on Clemson Eliminator Lady.

Poland Chinas—Senior and grand champion bull, Wonderful Farm, Wolcott, Ind., on Dictator Special; junior champion, D. E. Cole, Anderson, Mo., on Black Crow. Senior and grand champion sow, Columbian Stock Farm, Grand View, Mo., on Columbian; junior champion, Columbian Stock Farm, on Clover Leaf.

Duroc Jerseys—Senior and grand champion bull, Shellenberger Farm, Argyle, Ill., on Super Colonial Type; junior champion, Roy P. McWilliams, Gallatin, Mo., on unnamed. Senior and grand champion sow, Longview Farm, Lees Summit, Mo., on Proud Lady the 1st; junior champion, W. E. Hollinger, Martin City, Mo., on Beauty.

Hampshires—Senior and grand champion bull, J. A. Sellers & Son, Lathrop, Mo., on Hi Defender; junior champion, C. J. Ward, Cameron, Mo., on Paramount Defender. Senior and grand champion sow, Roy P. McWilliams, Gallatin, Mo., on Defender's Beauty; junior champion, J. H. Sellers & Son, on Rainbow Beauty.

Spotted Poland Chinas—Senior and grand champion bull, M. C. Scott, Lamont, Mo., on Fascination; junior champion, M. C. Scott, on The Rascal. Senior and grand champion sow, M. C. Scott, on Pola Norma II; junior champion, M. C. Scott, on Clara Bow.

Fat Barrows—Grand champion over all breeds, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla., on Chester White. Grand champion pen, Columbian Stock Farm, GGGrand View, Mo., on Poland Chinas.

Rambouillets, B Type—Champion ram, King Bros., Laramie, Wyo., on aged ram. Champion ewe, King Bros., on ewe lamb. Rambouillets, C Type—Champion ram, King Bros., on aged ram. Champion ewe, K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kan., on yearling ewe.

Shropshires—Champion ram, Chase Bros., Willow Lake, S. D. Champion ewe, William Duncan, Lake Vella, Ill.

Hampshires—Champion ram, Mount Haggin Land & Livestock Co., Anaconda, Mont., on ram lamb. Champion ewe, Thousand Springs Farm, Wendell, Idaho, on yearling ewe.

Dorsets—Champion ram, Chase Bros. Champion ewe, Chase Bros.

Corridales—Champion ram, Kin~ Bros., Laramie, Wyo., on aged ram 22 years old. Champion ewe, King Bros., on yearling ewe.

Southdowns—Champion ram, W. G. Miles, Evansville, Wis., on yearling ram. Champion ewe, Chase Bros., on yearling ewe.

Percherons—Senior and grand champion stallion, E. L. Humbert & Son, Corning, Ia., on Egotic; junior champion, E. L. Humbert & Son, on Oak Forest Pride. Senior and grand champion mare, F. E. Murphy, Breckenridge, Ill., on Margot; junior champion, H. G. Eshelman, Sedgwick, Kan., on Maple Leaf June.

Belgians—Senior champion stallion, C. E. Jones, Livermore, Ia., on Vidas De Erotti; junior and grand champion, K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kan., on Colodina's Freecur.

Senior and grand champion mare, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla., on Glenview Princess; junior champion, K. S. A. C., on Juludine.

Fat Cattle—Grand champion load, A. H. Schmidt, Kansas City, Mo., on Herefords. Grand champion steer, Hillandale Farm, Muscatine, Ia., on Hereford.

Feeder Cattle—Grand champion load, Matadar Land & Cattle Co., Denver, Colo., on Angus.

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG

The weather man treated us to as nice a brand of corn husking weather the fore part of last week as could be asked for, and several men in the neighborhood could be heard tossing the large ears against the bang boards, thereby adding their bit to the corn huskers' chorus that went merrily on until Friday's shower came, which called a halt for that day, there being enough moisture falling to make the roads slick when we went to town at noon, but the huskers were at it again Saturday morning.

This section could use a lot of extra help to harvest the corn crop. Help seems to be coming in very slowly. When a stranger does show up he is bombarded with offers of corn husking jobs. One fellow told me that he had had at least 20 men offer him work in the last few days. The price offered, of 6 cents a bushel and board, doesn't seem to be much of an inducement to get outsiders in here, and it begins to appear now as if farmers will have to bid up a little.

There was quite a bit of enthusiasm manifested a year ago concerning corn picking machinery. There were a few of these machines put out by various dealers in the county, but I haven't heard of any being sold this year, and but very little is said about them, either. Several men remarked last winter that they left considerable corn in the field. Where a farmer has his field fenced hog tight and the hogs to turn in to "clean up," it doesn't make much difference, but it so happens that but very few fields are equipped that way around here.

A part of our time this last week has been devoted to gathering corn and part to preparing for colder weather by getting up fuel. The time is at hand when this warm weather will cease, and one will have to use more fuel. We cut down a few cottonwood and boxelder trees last spring and left them to cure for fall use, and have been getting them ready for the buzz saw. Wood is scarce on this farm, like on all upland places in this part of the state back from the creeks, and it is a big job to go after it, and with as much corn to husk as we have this year we don't suppose we will burn very much wood from the creeks until after the corn is out. We figure that it is cheaper to buy coal, for a while at least, and husk corn rather than to leave the field and cut wood.

When we threshed wheat from the shock last August we sold the most of it for from 80 cents to 85 cents a bushel and stored about 125 bushels in the bin, thinking, as many other folks did, that the price probably would advance some after the wet and combined grain went on the market, but we find that wheat stays at about the same price. Last week I sold a little over 100 bushels of this wheat from the bin, receiving 85 cents a bushel for it. We stacked that raised on the 40-acre field, and if the weather permits we will thresh it this week. I presume the price will be about the same as that received the other day, or possibly a little less, as the market forecasts predict "steady to lower prices on wheat" during November.

Before many weeks now the farmers will be turning the livestock in the stalk fields, and no doubt there will be some losses sustained from the so-called stalk diseases. It has been about 10 years or so since we have lost any animals in this way. While we had out a large acreage of alfalfa we fed quite a lot of it to the stock during the time they were running in the corn stalks, and this might have been one reason we "got by" as well as we did. This kind of feed is scarce, and we plan on feeding wheat and oats straw. We have the straw from 80 acres of wheat and about 15 acres of oats, so we guess the stock won't suffer from a lack of feed of this sort. What few horses we lost in the past were bothered with what is called "impaction," and it was no doubt caused from eating too many dry corn stalks late in the winter.

Combine Saves Labor

"Harvesting Grain Sorghums" is the subject of a new Farmers' Bulletin just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture and based chiefly on a survey of methods used in Southwestern Kansas. Grain sor-

ghum growers desire methods of harvesting which require little hand labor. Comparisons of the various methods now in use indicate that harvesting with the combine is a great saver of hand labor. Until recently it had been thought that the combine would not be practicable, because the sorghum stalks contain considerable moisture when the seeds reach maturity. Many farmers overcome this objection by waiting until after frost to start the combine. The advantages and disadvantages of the various harvesting methods—hand heading, row binding, machine heading, and combining—are discussed at length in the bulletin, a copy of which may be obtained free by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Ask for Farmers' Bulletin No. 1577-F.

Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER

Two more good rains have soaked the soil with about all the moisture it will hold without filling the low places. The last night it rained some water gathered in the low spots. The subsoil must be pretty well soaked, as well as the top soil. The last few warm days have made the wheat fields look quite green. Altho most of the wheat is small there is a very good stand, and with all the moisture we have in the soil prospects should be good until well up in the spring. If we get any snow or spring rains we ought to raise a crop.

There is no one who can beat a western wheat farmer for optimism. When it rains he at once is on the pinnacle of prospects. The next few days may be windy and the moisture all leaves, and then he looks as if he never would get out of the cellar. He spends most of his time year after year playing the part of the greatest optimist on earth. It is nothing at all for him to feel like a "million heir" the first week of the month and to feel like a pauper the third week of the same month.

When the pressure tank in a home water supply system rusts thru it does not always mean that one must buy a new tank right away. A very satisfactory temporary patch can be made in this way. Take a 1/4 inch tap and ream the hole out and thread for a 1/4 inch bolt. This operation will take out most all of the thin rusted part of the tank near the leak. Now take a 1/4 inch stove bolt and put a rubber washer on it and screw it in the hole made with the tap. A satisfactory washer can be cut from an old inner tube. We know one tank in the community that sprung a leak two years ago and was patched in that manner. The tank is still in use, and several more such patches have been made since it first began to leak.



The Week That Mother Was Sick

The Real Estate Market Place

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FORECLOSED 640 ACRES \$2.65 acre; big bargain. R. Brown, Florence, Colorado.
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EGG PRODUCTION proves profitable in the Pike Peak Region. Unusual local market, exchange to handle surplus, county demonstration farm. Low-cost land, high percentage of sunshine year round, mild open winters, best of hatcheries and breeding flocks for stock. For information about poultry opportunities, or about dairying, farming and livestock possibilities, address Chamber of Commerce, 193 Independence Bldg., Colorado Springs, Colo.

KANSAS

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

WHEAT AND RANCH LANDS. Bargains. Write or see C. N. Owen, Dighton, Kan.
320 ACRES highly improved, 6 miles town. Close an estate. \$45 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

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

FOR RENT: Ranch 800 acres. Small improvements, \$700 cash. Write Tom Lunney, Lenora, Kan.

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

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

MUST SELL account of bad health. 159 A. well improved. 7 1/2 mi. from Topeka on hard road. Close to school. If interested write owner. Box 57, Elmont, Kan., R. 9.

560 ACRES, IMPROVED. Franklin County. Three miles town. Splendid ranch for sale cheap. Easy terms. Write for description and list of smaller farm bargains. MANSFIELD LOAN CO., Ottawa, Kan.

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

MISSOURI

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

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-C, Carthage Mo.

TEXAS

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

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

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

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

FREE BOOKS

Descriptive of the opportunities offered homeseekers and investors in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Washington and Oregon. Low round-trip homeseekers' tickets every Tuesday. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 900, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

WANT TO LEASE FARM

YOUNG MARRIED MAN WITH FARM experience and limited capital wishes to lease livestock farm or a livestock share lease on farm in Kansas or nearby state. Can furnish references. Lock Box 46, LeRoy, Kan.

WANTED TO RENT

WANTED TO RENT: A good farm by an experienced farmer and stock man. Good ref. Address R. S. in care of Kansas Farmer.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

SELL OR TRADE: 240 A. Imp. Near school, church. R. R. town. 40 A. fine bottom. Bermuda pasture. Box 275, Cabot, Ark.

WILL EXCHANGE my 4 room cottage on Mammoth Buckeye incubator. J. W. Thomas, 306 Central Ave., Eldorado, Kan.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

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

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

The local plant of the Kraft Cheese Company says it is not getting enough milk to continue operations. The managers seem to think farmers are making a big mistake in selling cream instead of the whole milk. It is evident that quite a quantity of cream is being shipped.

There are a number of angles from which the comparison of selling whole

milk and selling cream can be figured. The local cheese factory price for cream is 56 cents a pound. As high as 50 cents a pound is being offered for shipping cream. It costs 25 cents for 100 pounds of whole milk to get the whole milk hauled to the factory. The man selling 5 per cent milk to the cheese factory will receive \$2.80 a hundred, less the 25 cents for hauling, or \$2.65. If he separates and ships his cream at 50 cents a pound he will receive \$2.50. Or the factory gives him 15 cents a hundred for the milk. That is a very good return. But the average test is much below 5 per cent.

Suppose his milk tests only 3 per cent. At the cheese plant he would receive \$1.68 a hundred, less hauling, or \$1.43. If he separates, and sells cream he will receive \$1.50 a hundred, and he has all the milk left at home. In the latter case if he sells to the cheese plant he loses 7 cents a hundred and gives it the milk. From these not extreme comparisons it is not difficult to see why the factory does not receive enough whole milk to operate.

It is true the plant gives back all the whey. But whey is 1 to 2 per cent more water than skimmilk, and all the protein has been taken out. The feeding value is likely about half that of skimmilk. The spread between the cheese plant price and the cream price is larger part of the year than it is at present. The cheese plants thruout the country probably help to maintain a higher general price for cream all the time. Unless a farmer has a high testing bunch of cows he can hardly afford to sell to the cheese plant at present prices.

We had about given up our last spring's seeding of alfalfa. But since the rains and some warm weather came we have examined it and find the apparently dead plants are sending up green shoots. It was a hard summer on spring seeding. The new stand is fenced hog tight, so we are hoping to

have some pasture for hogs next year. We have had no hogs on the farm for several years because we had no alfalfa pasture. It is useless to try to raise hogs without green pasture.

A Record in Combine Sales

Approximately 21,000 combined harvester-threshers were purchased and put into use by grain growers of the United States during the last season, compared with 13,000 in 1927, a survey recently completed by the research department of the National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers shows. These figures include sales by both Canadian and United States manufacturers.

Exports by United States manufacturers were more than 6,500 units, compared with 4,072 in 1927. More than half of the combines exported were taken by our neighboring country, Canada.

Despite the increased number of combines sold, manufacturers of threshing machines report a record year for 1928.

Continuing the trend which was noticeable in 1927, increasing numbers

of combines were sold in the Northwest and the states east of the Mississippi River. Equipment for winnowing the grain was sold with a large percentage of the combines sold in the Northwest and Canada. There were 49 combines in Minnesota at the end of the last season, compared with 11 in 1927, 500 in South Dakota compared with 200 a year ago, and 200 in North Dakota compared with 60 at the end of last year. Illinois took a goodly number, with the season extending late into the fall, on account of the large soybean acreage in parts of that state. Maryland used more than 40 of the modern harvesters this last season.

To Reduce Fence Costs

It has been a firmly established fact for a good many years that treating fence posts with some form of wood preservative material will make the posts last longer. Experiments by the United States Department of Agriculture, Iowa State College, the New York College of Agriculture and others show that fence costs may be cut in half by proper treatment.

The most satisfactory treatment which can be made on the farm is the "hot and cold bath" method of impregnating wood posts with creosote. This is accomplished by boiling the posts in creosote for 5 to 8 hours, allowing the posts to remain in the "bath" overnight until the liquid cools. On cooling, the post draws the creosote into it to a depth of a half inch or so, depending on the kind of wood used. Even comparatively non-durable posts can be made to last 15 or 20 years by this method.

Not only is the life of the fence post lengthened, but costs for fence repairs, straightening and resetting posts and the wear and tear on the fencing itself, due to the lack of proper support from the broken posts, is greatly lessened. It is a difficult and unpleasant task to renew the posts and not ruin the wire, especially when woven wire is used.

There is nothing like a good fence to make a farm look prosperous and well kept. More and better fencing is required under modern diversified farming requirements, as in many cases it is desirable and profitable to have the entire farm fenced hog-tight. The utmost utilization of the entire farm by livestock is thus secured.

Trees as a Savings Bank

Some useful hints in using farm timber rightly, in cutting for continuous growth, and in marketing farm timber are given in Department of Agriculture Leaflet No. 29, "The Farm Woods—A Savings Bank," just off the Government presses. Copies of this leaflet can be procured free by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By J. W. Johnson
Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

M. Stensaas & Sons, Concordia, breeders of Duroc hogs always sell their boars and gilts in the fall at private treaty and during the winter sell their bred gilts. They are good people to patronize and if you are in need of a boar you had better write them at once for descriptions and prices.

Miller Bros. big 101 ranch dispersal sale of 200 Holsteins at the 101 ranch near Ponca City, Okla., is next Monday and Tuesday, December 3 and 4. 100 head of the offering is registered cattle and 100 head are high grades. W. H. Mott of Herington, is the sale manager.

A. H. Schmidt, Kansas City, owner of the Tarkio Molasses feed concern, sold his champion car lot of Herefords in the car lot fat cattle sale at the Royal last week for \$27.50 and they went to Armour's, Shinn Bros., Atchison, sold their champion car lot of Shorthorns for \$21, and Dan Casement, Manhattan, his car lot of Herefords for \$19.

Today, December 1, is the date of Doctor Mott's second postponement of his big dispersal sale of registered Holsteins at his Maplewood farm, four miles south of Herington. In the sale are 100 head of registered cattle and it is a complete dispersal made to close up a partnership with his farm manager, Mr. Herman. Remember this is the day, Saturday, December 1.

There were about 285 purebred dairy cattle at the Royal at Kansas City last week, representing the four leading dairy breeds, Holsteins, Jerseys, Ayrshires and Guernseys. There were also around 75 Milking Shorthorns in the show. The attraction easily was the big 2800 pound grand champion bull in the Holstein division, Blue Earth Duke Ormsby, shown by a Minnesota breeder.

The Clay county team in the national vocational agricultural students livestock judging contest at the American Royal last week at Kansas City, in competition with representatives from 27 states won first

honors in judging beef cattle and second place in general livestock judging. The team was composed of Harold McNabb, Idaho, Edward Mackender, Bala, and Dan Gerardy, Clay Center. The Clay county coach was Edwin Hedstrom.

I have a letter from R. A. Gilliland, Denison, who will manage the C. E. Norrie Jersey cattle dispersion sale at Sabetha next Wednesday, December 5, in which he says he takes considerable pride in being connected with this sale officially, because of the high quality of the offering. The Norrie foundation herd of Jerseys came largely from Mr. Gilliland's herd in northern Kansas. R. A. Gilliland is recognized as one of the leading western breeders of Jerseys and if you attend the Norrie sale next Wednesday you should get in touch with Mr. Gilliland, who is to be depended upon in advice about Jerseys.

In the Royal Shorthorn sale at Kansas City last week 42 cattle sold for an average of nearly \$270. Twenty-four bulls averaged a little better than \$285. The bull offering was very good and eight of them went to an Amarillo, Texas, buyer. The top bull sold for \$505, and was from the Sp-A-Bar consignment, and went to a Wisconsin breeder. The top female was from the Jos. Miller & Sons consignment and also sold for \$505. She was a yearling heifer and went to Mathers Bros. Mason City, Ill. Albert Hamm & Son, Prescott, Kan., bought two females at \$255 and \$185, and there were several Kansas buyers. Among them, S. M. Steele of Arcadia and Sam Knox of Humboldt, and Drugg Bros., of Auburn.

Paul Wempe, Seneca, breeder of Tamworth hogs has written me a very interesting letter about his show herd and his experiences during the time he was out with it this fall. He showed at Belleville, Topeka, Hutchinson, Omaha, Oklahoma City, Muskogee and Dallas, Texas. There he won all the firsts and all the championships and sold his two senior boar pigs to the U. S. government for experiment stations, one to go to Louisiana and the other to Maryland. Mr. Wempe says he has been having a fine trade recently in spring boars for sale. He has 100 weanling pigs and can sell them in pairs and trios not related.

In the American Royal Hereford sale at Kansas City last week, 50 Herefords sold for an average of \$502 and the 28 bulls of the offering averaged \$40. The sale was held under the management of R. J. Kinzer, secretary of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association. A January yearling son of Prince Domino, topped the sale at \$2,650, and was purchased by a South Dakota breeder, and was consigned to the sale by Ken-Caryl ranch, Littleton, Colo. Another junior yearling bull, consigned by the same firm and a son of Prince Domino 2nd, sold for \$2,000, to a Montana breeder. The University of Illinois paid \$1,000 for a June yearling, son of Beau Blanchard 15th. He was consigned by a California breeder. The distribution of the offering was the widest in recent years and was a very strong offering.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse R. Johnson
463 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.

That advertising pays is attested by O. M. Nelson, Iola, Kan. Mr. Nelson recently carried an advertisement referring to a dispersion sale of high grade Guernseys. Big inquiry was received but a bad storm prevented the holding of the sale. Another date was taken, but in the meantime many from Dodge City, who had previously read the advertising came to make Mr. Nelson such a flattering offer that he sold him the entire herd. So no sale will be held on December 5, as per date now running in Kansas Farmer.

D. W. Brown, Spotted Poland China breeder, located at Valley Center, has recently purchased a pair of choice registered Polled Shorthorn heifers and a bull from J. C. Banbury of Pratt. A check-up shows that Mr. Brown was among the leading breeders of the association in point of numbers recorded last year. He sold over 30 spring boars and has had none for sale for nearly two months. He only has a few bred sows left and is now selling fall pigs, boars and gilts unrelated. He has recently purchased two new herd boars, one a son of the 1928 grand champion Announcer and one by Lone Eagle.

The John H. Wartick Holstein dispersion held at Wellington, Nebraska 21, was something of a disappointment to those who knew the herd several years ago, when it was owned by Mr. Peek. However prices received were very satisfactory considering everything. The cattle were not fitted and a large number were a long way from calving. Feed is high and the demand for fresh cows. The attraction of the sale was the big white bull, King Anna Homestead, one of the best bulls that has been sold this year. He went to the Muller breeding establishment of Wichita for \$300. He would have been cheap at double the money. The top cow sold for \$240.00, with baby calves selling readily around \$50 and better.

Public Sales of Livestock

Holstein Cattle
Feb. 19—N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland, Kan.

Jersey Cattle
Dec. 5—C. E. Norrie, Sabetha, Kan.

Guernsey Cattle
Dec. 5—O. M. Nelson, Viola, Kan.

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

Spotted Poland China Hogs
Feb. 18—A. C. Steinbrink, Netawaka, Kan.
Feb. 19—Nelson Bros., Waterville, Kan.
Feb. 20—Will H. Crabill, Cawker City, Kan.

Duroc Hogs
Jan. 31—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.
Feb. 19—N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland, Kan.
Feb. 20—W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 14—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.
Feb. 14—G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.
Feb. 21—W. H. Ling, Iola, Kan.
April 25—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Chester White Hogs
Dec. 13—C. H. & Lloyd Cole, North Topeka, Kan.
Jan. 29—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.
Feb. 7—Ray Gould, Rexford, Kan.
Feb. 20—Petracek Bros., Oberlin, Kan.

Percheron Horses
Nov. 27—J. R. Albert, Glen Elder, Kan.

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
1 Dec 1928
JERSEY CATTLE
Dispersion Sale!
25 Reg. Jerseys
Six miles south on county line
Sabetha, Ks., Wednesday, Dec. 5
Fresh cows with C. T. A. records 500 lbs. fat. One cow, granddaughter of Golden Fern Noble, 1st head choice bred heifers sired by grandson of Flossie's Queen Raleigh. Herd Federal accredited.
Sale begins at 12:30 o'clock. Lunch on grounds. Write today for catalog to
C. E. NORRIE, Owner
Sabetha, Kansas
R. A. Gilliland, Sale Mgr., Denison, Kan.

YOUNG'S REG. JERSEYS
Young bulls for sale out of R. M. Cows and their daughters. Also females of different ages, 55 in herd.
FRANK L. YOUNG,
Cheney, (Sedgwick Co.) Kan.

Grandsons of Queen's Raleigh
We have used 3 young bulls by Oxford's Fair boy Star. Out of heavy record dams.
U. A. GORE, SEWARD, KANSAS

Reg. Cattle For Sale
Cows, bred heifers, young bulls, Wexford Rosalina King and Financial King breeding.
DR. J. H. LOMAX, LEONA, KANSAS

WEXFORD FINANCIER
Now a proven sire. He is a son of Fern's Wexford Noble, that has with his sons, been grand champion at the National Dairy Show the last 7 years. Why take chances? When you can buy sons of him from R. of M. cows, Ages 1 to 10 months, at
Chas. H. Gilliland, Mayetta, Kansas

HOLSTEIN CATTLE
Never Fail Dairy Farm
Home of the foundation cow, Segis Superior Pauline, with a record of over 1500 lbs. of butter in one yr. 11 of daughters and granddaughters in the herd. Other good families. Stock for sale. **GEO. A. WOOLEY, OSBORNE, KAN.**

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

GUERNSEY CATTLE
Reg. Guernsey Cow
For sale—4 years old, a heifer coming yearling, a bull calf 4 mos. old. Will also offer for sale for Jan. 1st delivery a grandson of Lone Pine Molly Cowan, one of the best bulls in the state. This ad will appear only once. Write
DR. E. G. L. HARBOUR,
Lock Box 113, Lawrence, Kansas.

Guernsey Cows & Heifers
We are offering for sale, 50 Guernsey cows and heifers, 25 high grade close up heifers, 25 yearlings. Reg. and grades, 3 young bulls, 90 in our herd. Fed. accredited.
FRANK GARLOW, CONCORDIA, KANSAS

SHORTHORN CATTLE
Bulls of Serviceable Age
Six young bulls with nice Scotch pedigrees. Reds, roans and whites. Write for descriptions and prices.
S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

GOLDEN CROWN
son of Augusta Crown out of Village Marshall dam. Splendid sire. Keeping his heifers and will sell him reasonable. Fully guaranteed. Also young bulls.
W. A. YOUNG, CLEARWATER, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE
POLLED SHORTHORNS Established 1907
Herd headed by three State Fair Blue Ribbon Bulls: 1927. One of the largest herds in the U. S. 30 bulls for sale: \$80 to \$250. Some of the Greatest Blood lines of the breed. 3 delivered 150 ml. free. Certificates and transfers free. Phone 1602 our expense.
J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

Polled Shorthorn Bulls
that please. Rugged fellows, serviceable ages. The Miller Stock Farms, Mahaska, Kansas

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

HERD SIRE FOR SALE
Our herd sire, Proud Victor, a grandson of Imp. Master Sam. Born calving Jan. 12, 1925, weight 2400. Dam's record 12800 lbs. milk, also young bulls sired by him. **JOHN A. YELEK, REXFORD, KANSAS**

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Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

SHEEP AND GOATS

Outstanding Imported Bred Ewes
Yearlings, twos and threes. Shipped on approval. Same price to all.
SCHMIDT FARM, Queen City, Mo.
R. Schmidt, Prop.

ANGUS CATTLE
Aberdeen Angus Bulls
One 2-year-old and 4 weanlings. Best of blood lines. **C. R. PONTIUS, Eskridge, Kan.**

POLAND CHINA HOGS
BIG POLAND BOARS
rugged, strong fellows, sired by Wonder Boy and Lindberg. Few by Supreme Knight. Out of big sows and big litters. Immured. Inspection invited. **C. E. HOGLUND & SONS, McPherson, Kan.**

Poland China Boars
Some choice boars for sale. The best of blood lines. Prices right. **J. C. MARTIN, WELDA, KANSAS.**

Choice Poland China Boars
Pure bred spring boars, the best that grow, immured. For sale at my low prices. Revelation, Redeemer and Pathfinder blood lines. **Updegrave & Son, Topeka, Kan.**

SPRING POLAND BOARS
Including 1st and 4th Jr. pig at Wichita show. Also gilts bred to the champion Good Day.
MILES AUSTIN & SONS, Burrton, Kansas

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS
35 Spring and Fall Gilts
A few choice boars priced cheap. Gilts either open or bred. Fall gilts bred to farrow Dec. 1st. Fall pigs either sex. Breeding the best. Priced right. Write or visit
J. A. SANDERSON, Oronoque, KAN.

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

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

15 HUSKY DUROC BOARS
by Stills Leader and Model Orion Stills. Good individuals, priced reasonable. Selling just the tops. For breeders. **W. H. Ling, Iola, Kan.**

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

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

Boars, 15 Big, Champion Breeding
Immured, reg., guaranteed. 22 years successful experience breeding Durocs. Write us before buying. **G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kansas**

CHESTER WHITE HOGS
CHESTER WHITE BOARS
CHOICE BIG TYPE
Prices reasonable. This is not a Blue Grass herd. The Old reliable. **HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KAN.**

BLUE GRASS HERD
Chester White boars and gilts at prices you can afford to pay. The best we ever raised and priced attractively.
EARL LUGENBEEL, PADONIA, KANSAS

O. I. C. HOGS
O.I.C.HOGS on time Write for Hog Book
Originators and most extensive breeders. **THE L. B. SILVER CO., Box 15, Salem, Ohio**

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Practical Presents...*useful things* that bring the greatest holiday joys

THERE is nothing like gifts of hardware to bring real Christmas happiness, for they are "gifts of utility"—something that will fill a real need or provide extra comfort or convenience for the person who receives it. Such "gifts of utility" are the sensible, worthwhile kind to give and they are the most cherished and longest remembered, too. It is of utmost importance that you give good hardware, a dependable kind that will do everything it is intended for, and will give long, useful,

satisfactory service. It is easy to select such hardware gifts at our "Farm Service" Hardware Stores. First of all, our quality is closely guarded and every article in our store which we have selected for you represents the best of materials and workmanship. You will find the greatest value for your money here.

Start your Christmas shopping at a store with a "tag" in the window—it will give you more satisfaction in your Christmas giving than you have ever known before.

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almost any kind of tool, especially something that will make their work easier or let them have more fun with their pet hobby. Tell us what they like to do and we can help you select the right things. There are camping and sporting goods, and hundreds of inexpensive articles in our stock that men like.

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bring her genuine Christmas happiness by giving something for the home, either make it more attractive or the work easier. There are hundreds of such gift items here.

Joys too! From the simplest toys to beautiful bicycles, air rifles and such things you can find something here that will bring happiness to any youngster.

Look for the "tag" in the window!



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**Farm Service
HARDWARE
STORES**

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men