

KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE



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Number 52

JANUARY							FEBRUARY							MARCH						
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Gain Depends on Weather

Corn Fed to Livestock in Mild Season Gives Better Results Than During a Cold Snap

BY HARLEY HATCH

CLOUDS and mists with only a few glimpses of the sun have been our portion for the last week and as I write, the Pacific coast weather still continues. There was nothing that could be called rainfall but the heavy fog and mist kept everything wet. One good thing about it was the warm weather; at no time did it come anywhere near freezing and at no time was there any frost. A change to cooler has come but if it does not bring storm it will be all right. I can note that our livestock, both cattle and hogs, have done much better of late than they did during that last cold week of November. I believe a bushel of corn fed to hogs during such weather as we have had of late will make almost twice as much gain as a bushel fed during cold, stormy weather and about the same thing goes for the cattle, too. It was a fairly good week for corn husking, if one did not mind wet clothes and sopping wet gloves. And that work now is completed for 1929 on Jayhawk Farm. The next job that looms up is topping the Atlas cane and part of the Sumac; the Atlas grain will be kept for chickens and the Sumac for seed, both to feed and sell.

Early Seeding is Necessary

Another job that was finished on this farm during the last week was plowing for next spring's seeding of oats. We plan on sowing 26 acres. The freeze of late November put the ground in the best of condition for plowing and the moisture in the soil was of just the right amount. While good oats can be raised by disking cornstalk ground in the spring, we like to have the ground plowed as it often allows a full week earlier seeding in a wet spring, and early seeding is necessary for the best results. In northern localities early seeding is not so essential but as one goes South it becomes more and more necessary to get the seed in the ground early. We like in this locality to get the oats in during the last week in February if possible. Another thing in favor of fall plowing for oats is that the ground works so much easier the next summer after the oats are taken off, if one desires to fit the ground for wheat. Not only does it plow much easier than oats ground that was double-disked in the spring instead of being plowed, but the ground fits much easier after it is plowed. So I think that fall plowing for oats is justified here even if the first cost is a little more.

Big Demand for Terraces

During the last two days a school of engineering has been held in this neighborhood by John S. Glass, of the engineering department of the agricultural college at Manhattan, assisted by E. A. Cleavenger and J. W. Farmer, county agents of Coffey and Greenwood counties. Terraces laid out on sloping fields that had a tendency to wash badly have proved so successful in both counties that calls for the college engineers to lay out more terraces became so frequent that they could not be handled. So it was concluded to teach those who wished to do terracing work to lay out their own; hence this successful Coffey-Greenwood school of the last two days. The use of the level in laying out terraces was taught to 12 or 15 young men of different parts of the two counties. It is a simple job of engineering, but one that at the same time requires exactness, for the slope of the terrace must be enough to carry off the water and not enough to allow washing. In this school the correct slope was given as a fall of 6 inches to each 100 feet of terrace.

Upland Lost Its Value

From what I have seen of these terraces, and especially the way they have handled the floods of the last two years, I am thoroly "sold" on the proposition. Years ago the best

upland in this part of the state was the slopes; when I came to Kansas to look around I met a man living here who formerly had lived in the same Nebraska county, and he told me what to look for and what to avoid in buying land in this part of the state. He especially recommended to me a north or an east slope and I had that in mind when looking at what now is Jayhawk Farm. But the years of heavy rainfall have played havoc with these slopes of deep, loose soil in Eastern Kansas; I believe I am safe in saying that washing has taken more from our farms in the last two years than all the crops raised in 10 years. So if by means of terracing we can stop further loss, by all means let's terrace. In most instances the terraces do not hinder cultivation; one goes right ahead with the field work as if they were not there, with one exception. Mr. Glass was very emphatic in saying that listers should not be used, especially at right angles. Indeed, Mr. Glass was inclined to lay a large part of our soil loss to the lister. His audience did not all agree, but that is another story.

Will Try Sweet Clover

In a paragraph which appeared in this column about three weeks ago I started to tell how a Lyon county farmer obtained a fine stand of Sweet clover but central, or somebody else, cut me off with scarcely a start being made. I have received several letters asking about that paragraph, so I will take a new start and tell you that the Lyon county man intended to have his seed scarified, but the machine was out of order so he took the seed home and sowed it with a press drill at right angles on a field of oats that had just been drilled. It seemed to be just what the seed needed for it came right up and made a good stand which grew thriftily after the oats were taken off. In this connection I have a letter from a Sharon, Kan., friend who says that he sowed 7 acres last February, sowing the seed broadcast and using "plenty of seed," or 18 to 20 pounds to the acre. This seed was sown in cornstalks and it made a fine stand and grew well during the summer, standing about 4 feet high this fall. This seed was not

scarified and it was sown on the snow. We are planning on trying the Lyon county farmer's method and will sow 6 acres with a press drill in February if possible, not sowing any grain with it, as we wish to make sure of a stand.

But Pike Was Wrong

The paragraphs, which appeared in this column, regarding the route of Capt. Zebulon Pike thru this part of Kansas, attracted some local interest and the Emporia Gazette, in commenting on them, wondered what the reaction of Captain Pike would be if he could compare the country over which he traveled as it looks today with its appearance of almost 125 years ago. There is among Pike's journals his conclusion as to the value of the country that now is Kansas. He thought it never would be inhabited by white men but that it would form a border to prevent the United States from spreading over too much territory and so becoming weak by reason of diverse interests. He noted that this prairie country always would be reserved for savage tribes, as it clearly was too dry and barren ever to produce crops. Evidently Captain Pike was not a farmer looking for a location. He judged the country by its appearance in late September in a dry season but could he return today he might change his recorded opinion. However, there are persons living along the Atlantic coast who still believe that the "grassy quadrangle called Kansas" is yet inhabited by savage tribes who have in some way imbibed the idea that they are a part of the United States. A journey to Kansas is the only remedy for that state of mind.

Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

We arrived home on Saturday afternoon from the State Grange meeting at Iola. The trip was a most pleasant one in all respects. A lot of fine folks were there. I have attended a great many different kinds of meetings, but never one where the delegates were so interested. They scarcely took time to eat at meal time. The meeting was a success from the very start. On the trip we drove 625 miles and had fine roads all the way.

We were very much pleased to have the State Grange choose Larned as the meeting place for 1930. When we arrived home we found folks very much excited about it. Everyone is wanting to get busy right away to make plans and have committees ap-

pointed. The business people of Larned are more than willing to give every possible co-operation. It has been 21 years since the State Grange met in Larned.

On our trip we noticed the corn situation in particular. I think it would be a very conservative estimate to say we did not see 25 piles of corn on the entire trip. Most of the fields along the road were about all husked. Only a very few fields looked as if they would husk out 30 bushels to the acre. There were far more poor fields of corn than good fields. The only real good corn we saw was northwest of Wichita. In Eastern Kansas we saw a great many fields that were not worth husking. A man from Jackson county told me his corn was making only about 12 bushels to the acre. During the last three months I have been from one end of the state to the other and I haven't seen enough corn to justify the estimate of the state, and by no means the present price. Corn here is selling very low.

There is considerable interest locally in the pooling of the alfalfa seed grown last season. There are about two cars ready to move, most of it being of fine quality and no better seed can be found anywhere. It is a peculiar thing that farmers will pay the seed houses \$4 or \$5 a bushel profit when the same seed could be purchased from the growers and the saving made. Both the grower and the buyer would profit. We grow a lot about high prices we have to pay. This is only one of the many we make ourselves pay by not co-operating.

Is it worth while to guess on the future seasons? We believe it is. With the present amount of moisture in the ground this seems the right year to start Sweet clover and alfalfa. Even in this part of the state our guess would be that next summer will be a good year for these legumes. The average rainfall does not vary a great deal from year to year. If a long period of drouth occurs you can expect enough rain to fall some time during the year to make up the difference. In plowing for wheat, the Hays Experiment Station has found it pays only about once in 14 years, and that was in the years with heavy rainfall after harvest. Last fall probably was the year to have gotten maximum results from fall plowing. With the present moisture, indications are that next spring will be a good season for oats and barley. Early-maturing crops will have the advantage of the subsoil moisture. Later-maturing crops will have to depend more on summer rainfall. In 1914, following the drouth of 1913, good wheat could have been raised by sowing it on unbroken sod in the pasture. A western farmer said some time ago he harvested several rounds around a piece of sod one year that never was sown. The ground squirrels carried the seed out on the sod and it looked as if it had been sown broadcast. If wheat had been sown in the sod last fall there would be a good stand now that might make a crop next season. Guessing on the future seasons' conditions is a big gamble, but is worth giving some consideration.

We Drink More Milk

The National Dairy Council, Chicago, reports that there is a steady increase in the consumption of dairy products in all forms in the United States despite the fact that the number of dairy cows has not increased materially in the last few years. The per capita consumption of milk now is 56.6 gallons annually. The average American is consuming 17.6 pounds of butter a year, 2.9 gallons of ice cream, 3.48 pounds of American-made cheese, as well as considerable amounts of evaporated milk and many other byproducts of the dairy industry, according to government estimates.

Twenty-two per cent of the American family food dollar is being spent for dairy products. The goal that science has set for the dairy industry, based on nutritional needs and health, is 35 per cent of the food dollar spent for dairy products. This is an opportunity for the industry which should challenge its visions.

Cash for Poultry Experiences

THE annual poultry issue of Kansas Farmer, February 1, will be packed with the very best personal experience articles available.

To make this possible, your help is invited. What have been your successes and your problems? What phase of the poultry business interests you most? Where have you found the greatest profit? During the last year have you been able to cut costs? Have you improved your methods of feeding and care in a way that shows better results? Have proper housing facilities proved profitable?

Problems you have met and solved, explained thru the big poultry issue, undoubtedly will help some of your fellow farmers; and perhaps theirs will prove valuable to you. There is plenty of room for poultry development in the state in which more farmers may find a profit.

In addition to an inspirational visit generally with poultry folks thru Kansas Farmer, you will have numerous cash prizes for which to work. There will be four interesting contests that will dig into many angles of the poultry world, and cash prizes are offered in each section:

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

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

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

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

Closing Date of Contest—All letters should reach "The Poultry Contest Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka," please, not later than January 15.

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 67

December 28, 1929

Number 52

"All-Kansas" Group Has Returned

The Folks Called on President Hoover---Rode All Over New York Harbor---and Visited Henry Ford's Greenfield Village at Detroit

By F. B. Nichols

THE Kansas Farmer Eastern Tour ended at Topeka early on Sunday morning of last week, and once again the Pullman car in which the folks had traveled was parked at the Santa Fe station, just as it had been two weeks before. But in the meantime it had covered a long, long trail! And the members of the party had accumulated a knowledge of the industrial and agricultural life of the East that will be a source of pleasant memories all thru the years to come.

The party left Topeka Sunday, December 1, at 6:20 p. m., over the Santa Fe, and arrived the following morning at Chicago, where the members registered at the Hotel Morrison. Soon after the party arrived it went to the McCormick Plant Works for luncheon, as the guests of the International Harvester Company. Motion pictures were shown following the luncheon, which indicated clearly the extraordinary progress that is being made in the development of more efficient power machinery. The afternoon was spent in viewing the huge twine and tractor plants of the International Harvester Company.

Thru the Grand Central

On the second day at Chicago, the Kansans spent the entire day at the International Live Stock Exposition, the "Supreme Court of the Livestock World," and at the packing plants of Swift and Company, where they ate luncheon. Naturally the men took a keen interest in the herds and flocks at the show, especially those from the home state, and they had the pleasure of seeing many Kansans who were in Chicago attending the exposition. They also were impressed with the size and efficiency of the plants of Swift and Company. That night they left over the Michigan Central Railroad for Detroit.

Headquarters at Detroit were at the new and famous Fort Shelby Hotel. The morning was spent in an inspection of the vast plants of Parke, Davis and Company, which are located along the beautiful Detroit River. This organization makes many products of value in maintaining the health of Kansas people and Kansas livestock; of these perhaps the most famous is Nema capsules, which are being sold generally here, and are being used with remarkably good results.

In the afternoon the party visited the River Rouge Plant of the Ford Motor Company, one of the world's wonders of this modern industrial age. About 125,000 men normally are employed in this plant, altho at the time of the visit the force was somewhat less. The Kansans were especially impressed with the use of automatic machinery and also by the activity of the employees. The men really work! Indeed, that was true with every plant visited. Employees in modern industrial plants get high wages, but they work hard to earn their big pay. Following the trip to the River Rouge Plant, the party paid a visit to the famous Greenfield Village at Dearborn, which is being developed by Henry Ford. This was an unusual courtesy extended by Mr. Ford, as the village absolutely is not yet open to the general public.

In the River Rouge Plant

The next morning the party was at Niagara Falls. It was a fine, clear day, with no fog to break into the pleasure of viewing one of the world's greatest wonders. Every man hurried off the car and down to the falls. Even those who had seen the falls in the summer were much interested, as the winter view is far different from the one obtained in the summer.

At 8:10 a. m. the party departed for Amsterdam, N. Y., where the party spent the afternoon and evening as the guests of the Mohawk Carpet and Rug Company. This was one of the most pleasing industrial contacts made on the entire trip. It is a tremendous concern, which has made a world-famous reputation as a manufacturer of carpets and rugs, and it has, by the way, an excellent distribution in Kansas.

Early the next morning, Friday, December 6, the party arrived in New York City, at the Grand Central Station. The men registered at the Hotel McAlpin. The first trip was to the New York Stock Exchange, the world's financial center, which was very busy that day, as it had been for some time, so the Kansans had a chance to see

At Journey's End

Whereas, the Kansas Farmer "All-Kansas" Special has completed a most delightful and successful tour, and,

Whereas, the grand success of the tour is due to the painstaking efforts and thoro organization of The Capper Publications; now therefore be it resolved,

That we express to F. B. Nichols, the leader of the tour, our keen appreciation for his efforts in our behalf; that we recognize his ability in the organization of the minutest details of the arrangements necessary to maintain the schedule, and that we thank him for looking after our safety and comfort, and be it further resolved,

That we express our thanks to Senator Capper for his sponsorship of these annual tours and for providing the organization which makes them possible, and, be it further resolved,

That we express our thanks to the members of The Capper Publications staff in Chicago, Detroit, New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Cleveland for their generous assistance in entertaining us, and be it further resolved,

That we express in written communications our thanks to all the industrial firms, public officials and others who opened their doors in hospitality to make our tour one of pleasure and education, and, be it further resolved,

That the original copy of this resolution, signed by all members of the tour, be presented to Mr. Nichols, and that a copy be sent to Senator Capper and to all members of the tour.

the market in rapid action. The interest in this call was increased by the reading the men had been doing for the previous two months on the course of the market trends, which had been much in the headlines of the news from day to day. The folks were impressed with the evident fact that in every sense the New York Stock Exchange is an "open" market: the buyer and seller are brought directly into immediate contact, thru their brokers, and at an expense so small that it practically is disregarded by both.

The next stop was at the Woolworth building; a trip to the top of this tower, which is the tall-

The Passenger List

Hugh Smiley, Hugoton
P. J. Skoog, Caldwell
James T. McCulloch, Clay Center
J. F. Hemphill, Clay Center
Frank Walz, Hays
S. B. Howell, Croft
T. P. Kerr, Croft
Henry Rogler, Matfield Green
John Nordstrom, Leonardville
Arthur Unruh, Pawnee Rock
C. P. Schnellbacher, Colby
F. E. Hoffman, St. John
F. G. Fuhlhage, Rose
L. P. Humphreys, Barclay
E. C. Jones, Lebo
J. H. Lindley, Glasco
William T. Baird, Arkansas City
F. E. Potter, Natoma
I. N. Shriver, Coats
H. H. Beckman, Clay Center
J. H. Beegle, Neodesha
J. R. Johnson, Wichita
Earl Brown, Topeka
F. B. Nichols, Topeka

est in New York City, normally provides one with an excellent view of the island. There was some fog, but despite that, the Kansans had a fine opportunity to see what America's greatest city is like when viewed from the air. Following this the folks visited the Majestic, one of the world's greatest passenger ships—certainly the greatest from the viewpoint of its owners, who are British! While the men were on the Majestic, the Leviathan, the flagship of the United States Lines, came up the Hudson, so the folks had an opportunity to see it, too.

In the afternoon the party viewed the huge building of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and had an opportunity to learn of the services performed by this institution, which is naturally the largest of the Federal Reserve branches. While in the vaults they saw a pile of gold bars containing 75 million dollars—these were real gold bricks! That night the group went to the headquarters of the National Broadcasting Company, and listened to the broadcasting of the Cities Service hour.

To the "Little Church"

On the second day in New York the Kansas trippers went first to the plant of the New York Times, perhaps the most complete and up-to-date organization of its kind in the world. Certainly it produces a product that has encountered much favor in the largest city in the country. Its success has been a tremendous romance in the development of American business life. Following this they went to the office building and warehouse of the J. C. Penney Company, and ate luncheon with the executives of that organization, most of whom, by the way, including the president, E. C. Sams, came from Kansas. Following the luncheon, Mr. Penney and Mr. Sams talked to the Kansans. Mr. Penney told in some detail of his experiences of the last few years in farming; he owns several farms, and has been an unusually successful breeder of purebred livestock. In the afternoon a boat trip over New York harbor was on the schedule, and the party had an excellent opportunity to see the shipping, the famed New York skyline and the bridges over the East River.

In the morning of the next day, which was Sunday, the party went to church, at the "Little Church Around the Corner." A general sightseeing trip over New York City was the feature of the afternoon.

Some of the highlights in the visit to Philadelphia, on Monday, December 9, included a visit to the Navy Yard, where the folks saw the Olympia, Admiral Dewey's flagship, a modern battleship, the Pennsylvania, and a modern cruiser, the Salt Lake City. There are hundreds of other ships of various kinds at the Philadelphia Navy Yard which are out of commission. The men also saw Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell, the Camden bridge, which cost 35 million dollars, the plant of the Campbell Soup Company and the plant of the Electric Storage Battery Company, which makes Exide batteries.

Hyde Gave a Luncheon

Three days were spent in Washington. Perhaps the peak of the stay there was the visit to the White House. Here the folks were shown over the President's home, and they then called on President Hoover, at his office, after which the President was photographed with the party, on the lawn. Senator Capper gave a reception to the Kansans the first evening they were in Washington, at the Hotel Raleigh, where they were registered, which was attended by the Kansas delegation and by most of the Senators and Congressmen who had taken an active interest in rural affairs. Secretary Hyde gave a luncheon to the members of the party at his office in the Department of Agriculture which was one of the decidedly pleasant features of the stay in Washington. Considerable time was devoted to sightseeing in Washington, and trips were made to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington and to Mount Vernon. This included a day on The Hill, with a full opportunity to see the Senate and House in action, during the course of which the folks met Vice President Curtis, their own Congressmen and many other folks concerned with the administration of national affairs.

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

WHEN I read your editorial concerning the pilgrimages to the grave near Malden, Mass., I thought it was good," writes Albert Rosevear of Troy, Kan. "People have much to learn. They long for a charm spell, or some hocus-pocus, to do for them what they should do for themselves. Study and learn are two duties of ours thru life. After we learn we should have the courage and energy to put our knowledge to work. No religion, Methodist, Latter Day Saints, Christian Scientist, Catholic or Mohammedan, should be permitted to hog everything. We as individuals are not constituted just alike. Some of us think we can get along without the ministrations of bishop, cardinal, practitioner, priest, deaconess or itinerant preacher.

"Altho I had thought you, as well as the Capper Publications in general favored Catholics, there wasn't much kick because you seemed to be fair. Go ahead, say what you think. If you happen to speak of my religion you won't be hurt by me."

Evidently Mr. Rosevear does not agree with Mr. Brock, of Colorado, who is laboring under the impression that I am hostile to Catholics. Altho how he got that impression I do not know. I do not know what Mr. Rosevear's religion is, but I have a suspicion that he hasn't enough of any to hurt. I agree that it would be a bad thing for the country if any religious denomination should obtain control, but that is among the least of my worries. The time has passed in this country when there is even a remote probability that such a thing will occur.

Superstition, however, is not extinct, by any means. Quite possibly those of us who think we are free from superstition are influenced by it to a greater extent than we imagine. The human animal still is almost as credulous as a child, altho he has lived to the age of supposed maturity. His credulity is not confined to religion by any means. A great number of people, supposed to be of ordinary intelligence, are the easy prey of grafters and invest their means in get-rich-quick schemes which are utterly impossible of success except for the grafters who originate them. When I think what credulous easy marks we are the wonder to me is that we get along as well as we do.

Now here, for example, is a San Francisco gentleman who believes that he has discovered a way to control the climate. Just read his optimistic proclamation to his fellow countrymen:

"My Dear Countrymen: As we sit and hear of the terrible cold wave in the Midwest and Far East, we are happy to believe that not many more winters like this nor those almost unbearable summers will the people have to bear, especially in cities. Mr. Ford says that 'Pretty soon nearly all the people will be living in cities, so nearly all the people will be free from severe climates, of which the world is full.'

"We have about completed in our plans, systems for the modification of climates hot or cold, abating of fogs and melting snow in the air in cities. We have several systems and will mention but one, and that is our huge and costly machine, which is to surround cities, extend high into the air and be heated by gas or electricity.

"It would take a book to tell of all the benefits to be had from this machine. It will enable the people to abandon private heat save in sick-rooms, to have more sunshine, and the men to wear fewer clothes. In summer we can reverse the machine and process and cool the air and partly filter it. The machine also will regulate the flow of wind thru cities and will reduce the velocity of it.

"While 'tis true this machine and system will cost a great deal, yet look at the tremendous benefits.

"This machine will be the biggest ever sent to the patent office and the most costly to own and operate of any one we ever knew. It will not be promoted as a patent nor commercialized, and so we ask all publicity agencies to join us in educating the people in the needs for which it stands. We want to stimulate other inventors to thinking, too. Will other papers please copy and editors give us editorials, altho you do not comprehend the machine or fully agree with us. For modification of climates, Joseph A. Shires.

"Mr. Editor: We assume that you have a radio broadcast in connection with your paper. We know that this message like most radical

reform and inventive ideas will strike some as radical and impossible. The same would have been thought about a modern printing press a few years ago and other inventions. Brisbane and scientists say that these things will be done some day. We tell how it can be done. We hope you will give us a run and an editorial. We thank you.

"P. S. We can't dictate a letter very well and don't operate a machine much better. Besides we are cold and numb even in sunny California, in San Francisco, sitting by an open window."

The "Henry George" Theory

OUR reader, W. H. Sikes, still is strongly for the Henry George theory of taxation and writes me as follows: "In criticising the Henry George theory it seems to me from what you have said that you have not given the theory, as you call it, the careful thought and investigation that it now is receiving in many parts of the world. So please let me try again to make its meaning clear to you and to your readers.

"It is pretty well known that the system of taxation proposed by Henry George—called the Single Tax—now is in partial or in full operation



in New Zealand, Australia, Canada, Denmark and other places. The results prove that far from being a mere theory this scientific, and therefore just system of taxation, rapidly is transforming those countries into growing and prosperous commonwealths. But perhaps the best way to show what the system will do is to tell you about a campaign for its adoption that is now being conducted in Colorado.

"That state has a good initiative and referendum law, therefore the people out there can make their tax laws. The first Single Tax bill they put up to a vote was prepared as an amendment to the state constitution. It provided that by a majority vote the people of any county in the state, at any time, could shift all their direct taxes from personal property and improvements onto the value of the land in such county. In other words, it was a local option bill. The sponsors for the bill set up the same claims for it that I set forth in my last letter. But naturally enough it was strongly opposed by the big land speculators, for they were afraid the voters in at least a few counties would try the plan out and thereby reduce the selling value of their land. Therefore they got into the political field with all the money, agents and newspapers they could muster to defeat the bill.

"The supporters of the bill had little money to make the fight, but they had several speakers in the field and a good deal of literature. In their pamphlets they admitted that the adoption of the bill might lessen the selling value of land, but they stressed the fact that it would enable the working farmers and city laborers to retain for their use all the wealth they produce. Their pamphlets also showed how different that would

be from our present tax laws, which require all producers to share what they earn with land owners, who as mere owners, produce nothing. But after a long and strong campaign the bill was defeated. According to the official count, the vote stood about 31,000 'for' to 72,000 'against.' So the landlords retained their present power to compel other people to work for them."

While I am not able to accept the Henry George theory in full, I do believe that it is correct at least in part. Our present taxing system certainly penalizes the land owner who makes improvements on his land and gives a premium to the absentee land owner who makes no improvements. It might be all right to tax improvements which increase the net revenues from the land, such, for example, as feed barns and dairy barns. These are erected presumably because it is profitable to build and maintain them, but if the farmer builds a comfortable, modern home, thus adding to his comfort and the comfort of his family as well as to the desirability of the community as a place in which to live, still it does not add to his income; on the contrary, it costs him more to live in that kind of home than it would to live in a shack.

The same thing may be said of improvements about the yard; they add greatly to the appearance of the place and indirectly they benefit the neighborhood, but they do not add to the income of the land owner, and even if he wants to sell, the chances are that he cannot get anywhere near the actual cost of this modern home and the things that go to beautify the yard. In other words, if there were no improvements on the land the reduction on the price he could get would not equal the cost of the home and the improvements made to beautify the yard.

I would say then, that in assessing real property, especially farm property, the cost of improvements which are not in themselves productive, should not be added to the valuation of the land.

But the Money Is Gone

A FEW years ago and very few, a father and son named respectively Elmer and George E. Huckins hatched out a get-rich-quick scheme. Looking at the matter now the scheme seems so simple and preposterous that one wonders why any persons who had money to invest could be credulous enough to invest in it. The Huckins men pretended to have some sort of wholesale cigar business. They gave out the impression that they bought cigars in large quantities which were just a little off color, or not quite up to standard in some other respect, which did not impair their quality but made them unsalable in the regular trade. By reason of this they claimed that they were able to get them at greatly reduced prices and sell them at the usual prices and in that way make very large profits on them. They represented that they could make the investors fabulous interest on their investments.

Naturally one would suppose that the investors would want to know where this business was located. When at last an investigation was made it was disclosed that there was no such business; that the Huckins men did not buy cigars that were off color or that had some other defects which did not injure their flavor, and that, in short, it was just another Ponzi case where the suckers handed over their money on the promise of two irresponsible men that they would pay them anywhere from 3 to 5 per cent a month. The Government is after this father and son for using the mails to defraud, and probably will get them sooner or later. But that will not get back any of the money the suckers have lost.

No Double Liability

What is the liability of a stockholder or shareholder in a co-operative association? J. Mc.

Sections 1501 to Section 1515, inclusive, of Chapter 17 of the Revised Statutes provide for the incorporation of co-operative societies for the purpose of promoting and conducting any business or industrial pursuit. Section 1601 of the same chapter and the sections following, provide for the promotion and fostering and orderly marketing of agricultural products of co-operative associations. Under the provisions of this law as set forth in Section 1609, the by-

laws of such an association may provide for the amount which each member or stockholder shall be required to pay annually or from time to time, if at all, to carry on the business of the association. Aside from this power which is lodged in the directors to formulate bylaws there are no limitations on stockholders that do not apply to the stockholders in any corporation in the state of Kansas. That is to say there is no double liability in the ordinary co-operative corporation. Stockholders in any Kansas corporation may be held liable for the unpaid part of their stock up to the par value of the same. Stockholders in banks, of course, are liable for double the par value of their stock.

Does Not Have to Sign

A and B were husband and wife. A has borrowed and borrowed money giving mortgages on almost everything he owns. B signed them against her will. Everything has been sold and he still owes more debts than he can ever pay. If B inherits any land or money can it be taken as payment for these debts? Is it a wife's duty to sign notes and mortgages whether or not she approves of such? Subscriber.

If the wife was a joint maker of the note, suit might be brought upon the notes and judgment might be obtained against her as well as against her husband, and this judgment would become a lien upon her property as well as the property of her husband.

As to whether a wife should sign more notes and mortgages than she approves is a matter for her to decide. She is under no obligation to sign them and the probability is, if her judgment tells her the debt should not be incurred, she would be entirely justified in refusing to sign.

Note is Not Outlawed

Where a note has been given for \$65, secured by a chattel mortgage on harness and they take the harness and sell it and it does not bring that amount, can they sue on the balance and get judgment? How many years does a note have to run before it is outlawed? On a note which has been running for eight years without renewing it, is the note good where four years ago there was some paid on it? S. S. W.

If the harness was sold and the proceeds were not sufficient to satisfy the debt, the holder of the mortgage and note would have a right to a deficiency judgment and might levy on other property owned by the maker of the mortgage which is not exempt under our law. A note in Kansas outlaws in five years after maturity, provided no payments are made on the note subsequent to that time either in the way of principal or interest. If a note has been running for eight years without being renewed but payments were made on said note four years ago, the note is not outlawed.

Can Make Renter Move

A rents B an 80 acres. B fails to farm in a business-like manner. B was to give A one-third grain and \$40 cash for the privilege of using the pasture. Now it is December and B has not begun to gather what little corn there is and says he cannot pay the \$40. But in August he asked to rent the place for another year on the same terms and sowed during the last week in November 14 acres of wheat. Is there any way to keep him from farming it the coming year if he does not pay the rent? The understanding when we told him he could stay another year was after the first of December we could take the wheat for cash rent and make them move. N. G.

The renter might be made to move even before the expiration of his year if it was shown that he was not farming the land in a workmanlike manner. If you do not depend on a breach of the contract of this kind, unless there was a

written lease, you will have to give him 30 days notice before the first day of March to vacate. If there was a written lease no such notice is necessary.

One Son Left Out

Can a man who owns a farm deed half of it to one son and half to another and leave one child out entirely and make no provision for him? What is the difference between a deed and a will? This happened in the state of Kentucky. H. R.

Under the laws of Kentucky one may disinherit his children entirely. This also is true of Kansas. A deed may be construed as a will but there is no necessary relation between a deed and a will. This man had a right to dispose of his property before his death by deed. He could deed all of it to two of his sons and fail to deed any to the other. Or he might have made a con-



The Peacemaker

ditional deed that was to take effect at his death, in which case the court would construe the deed as a will.

County Records Will Tell

How can a person find out whether another person is paying taxes on his personal property such as money lent to individuals? F. B.

You can find out first whether he is paying personal taxes by going to the county treasurer's records. Second, if you suspect he is concealing part of his property you can make complaint to the county assessor or to the county commissioners. It then would be the duty of the commissioners or county assessor to make an investigation.

Reasonable Time Allowed

If a man puts out a spring crop on a place and leaves the place September 1, how long does he have to husk the corn and get his cane feed off the place? He has no wheat. N.

The statute does not fix the time in which the crop renter shall remove his share of the crop. He is presumed to have a reasonable time in which to do this and that, of course, would depend to a considerable extent on the amount

of crop. I assume that what this renter has done has been to rent the land for the crop period and if he left the land on September 1, the corn might not have been at that date ripe enough to husk. If it was not, he would not be obliged to husk it until it had ripened and then he would have a reasonable time as I before stated, to get that and his other crops off the land.

Contract Would Hold

Our son, a minor, was taking a correspondence course in drawing and sketching with the Federal School of Modern Illustrating. In July he had the misfortune to be badly burned in an industrial accident, on the face, arms and hands and never has been able to do this drawing since and is not able yet and may never be able to. Will we have to keep up the payments on these lessons which he cannot take? O. W. A.

Probably this company may be able to hold you on your contract if they insist upon it, but if the company is fair minded it will make a reasonable compromise in view of the fact that your son no longer is able to take these lessons and do the required work. My advice would be to get as good a compromise out of the company as possible.

Wife Controls Her Land

Has a husband a right to farm his wife's land if he needs it without her consent? D. J. C.

No. The wife has a right to control her land and rent it to some one else if she wishes.

D. J. C. asks another question in regard to a ground for divorce. The reason he mentions might or might not be a valid ground for granting a divorce. The probability is the court would not consider it a valid ground.

Could Leave Husband Out

A and B are husband and wife. B received an estate from her parents. If B should die before A would her estate go to her children or could A hold half of it? Could B's parents make a will in such a manner that the estate would be hers as long as she lived and then go to her children? C. N. F.

If the estate was willed to B absolutely with no conditions, at her death if her husband survived her, he would inherit one-half of her estate and her children would inherit the other half. That is if she died without will. She might will one-half of her estate as she pleased. B's parents might will this estate to her for life and at her death the estate to go to her children. In that event her husband would not inherit any part of it.

Affidavits Should Suffice

The widow of a Civil War veteran was 75 years old in March, 1928. She made application for increase in pension when that was granted to widows over 75 years old. She did not receive it and after a lapse of several months received word she would have to send a record of her age taken from an old family record or Bible. The only such record she had was destroyed by fire a number of years ago and she is unable to get another. Is there any way possible for her to get this without such record? She is feeble and dependent on her pension for a living. A. C.

I do not know what the pension department may require. They are sometimes pretty arbitrary. It would seem to me if she were to send in the affidavits of her acquaintances who testify that from her appearance and from such knowledge as they have they are satisfied she is more than 75 years old, that ought to be sufficient. Of course, she ought not to be required to provide a record which does not exist and the rule of reason should apply. But the rule of reason does not always apply in Washington.

Talking-Out a Tariff Bill

INSTEAD of limiting the tariff revision to agricultural items, the tariff bill sent to the Senate during the special session increased the tariff rates on about 7,000 items. It would have added millions and millions of dollars to the cost of living. American consumers would have paid nearly 100 million dollars a year for sugar. It proposed to add a tariff cost on lumber, cement, structural steel, on shoes, and leather, and woolen goods, and cotton goods, and thousands of other items.

The only thing to do was to talk it out. As the end of the special session approached, it became evident that while the coalition was able to stop the proposed tariff steal, it did not have the power to pass speedily any bill that a majority of the Senate would support.

At the present session four groups or blocs on the Republican side will resume work on the tariff bill—Old Guard, New Guard, Insurgents and Independents. The Democrats are not so badly divided. But the situation is just this:

The Old Guard cannot write the tariff bill.
The New Guard cannot write the tariff bill.
The Insurgents cannot write the tariff bill.
The Independents cannot write the tariff bill.
The Democrats cannot write the tariff bill.

It seems to me that the Senate as a whole will have to write the bill. Various combinations will be formed, but the tariff bill finally written will express the composite judgment of the Senators representing the 48 sovereign states.

Also I am going to predict that the bill the

Senate finally writes will carry the tariff rates that President Hoover can and will approve, if given the opportunity. The differences between the Senate and the House over the flexible tariff provision and the debenture can be ironed out in conference. Both sides will have to yield some. Legislation is a give and take proposition, both before and after the conference stage is reached between the two legislative bodies.

But the result of all this talk in the Senate, is going to give the country a tariff bill that will afford comparably fair protection to agriculture, industry and labor.

Another result of the tariff fight and muddle during the late lamented session of the Senate, is a reorganization of the Senate finance committee.

There has been a suspicion thruout the Middle West, particularly in the agricultural states of that region, that the Senate finance committee, as well as the House ways and means committee, has been "packed" in the interest of a small section of the country interested in high tariff rates for certain industries.

The Senate finance committee did not have a single Republican member from the agricultural states of the Middle West. Eleven Republicans on that committee rewrote the tariff bill that was originally written by some 15 Republican congressmen on a committee also packed in the interest of New England and Pennsylvania manufacturers.

Senate action on the tariff bill during the spe-

cial session was equivalent to a vote of "lack of confidence" in the Senate finance committee.

The right kind of a bill in the national legislature is possible only because of the freedom of individual senators in the Senate to insist upon full information and full debate on every question that comes up.

In this respect I believe the Senate has become more truly representative of the will of the American people. The Senate can follow its committees if it chooses. It can follow its leadership if it chooses. But it can turn down its committees, and reject its leadership, if a majority of the Senate believes those committees or that leadership, or both, fail to represent the interests of the American people.

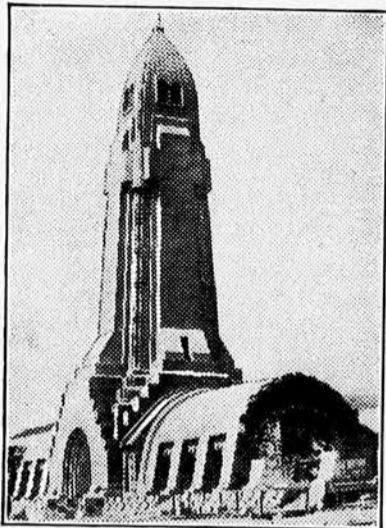
The Senate talks too much. I know, because I have listened to it. But it is better to talk over bad legislation, and work it into good legislation, even at the loss of some time, than it would be to allow bad legislation to pass, and have the talking done after it is too late. Speed at the expense of understanding does not allow sound conclusions to be reached.

I am not as hopeless about the Senate as I was before I learned how much bad legislation it talks to death.

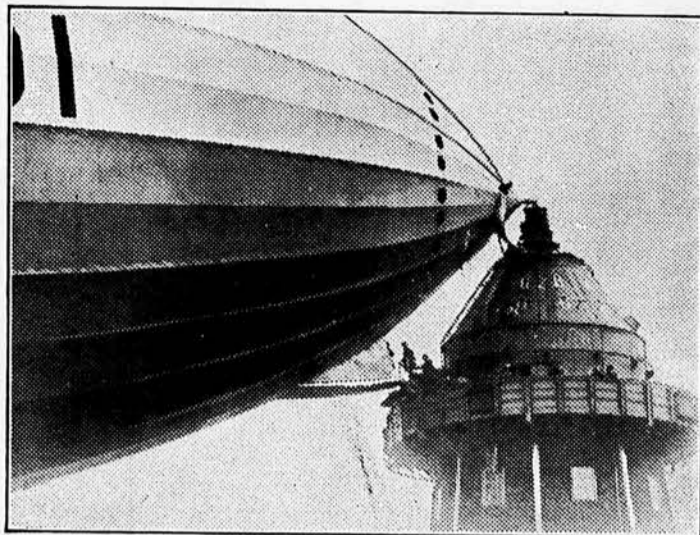
Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

World Events in Pictures



The Lofty, Modernistic Monument Which Is Being Erected at Verdun as a Memorial to the Gallant Soldiers Who Gave Their Lives on This Historic Battlefield



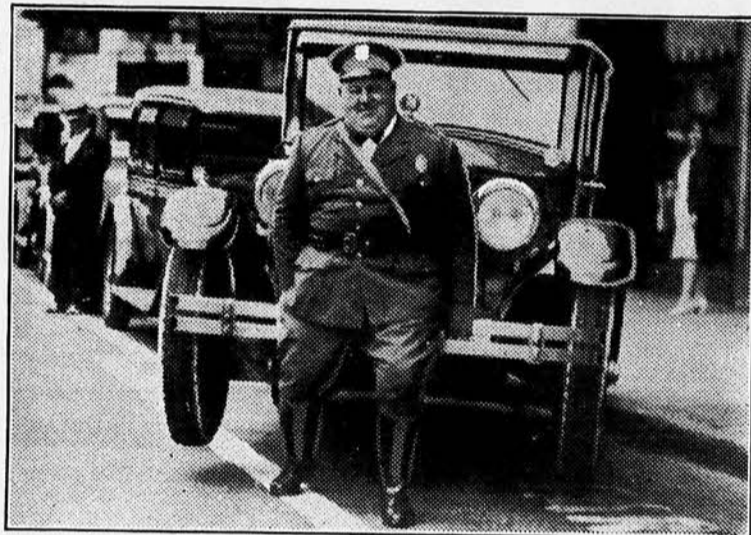
An Unusual Photo of Members of Parliament Walking Across the Gangway From the Mooring Mast to the "R-101" at Cardington, England. A Mast Similar to This One Will be Erected on the 85-Story Empire Trust Building in New York City, According to Al Smith



Dorothy Reid, 16, Niece of the Late Wallace Reid, Tip-Toeing 2 1/4 Miles, Detroit to Sandwich, Ont., Over the Ambassador Bridge. She Made the Trip in 36 1/2 Minutes



Florence Smock, 17, of Florida, Adjudged the Girl Health Champion of the United States at the National Congress of 4-H Clubs, Held in Connection with the Recent International Livestock Show, Chicago. She Scored 98.8 Perfect. Marie Antrim, Kingman County, Kansas, Earned This Honor Two Years Ago



Frank Leavitt, Once World's Heavyweight Wrestling Champion, and Now One of Miami's Prize Traffic Cops, Solving the Problem of Carelessly Parked Cars by Carrying a Big Sedan to the Curb. Used to Handling Tough Customers in the Ring, Auto-Carting Provides "Light" Work for This 300-Pound "Copper"



Col. Patrick J. Hurley of Oklahoma, Named to Succeed the Late James W. Good as Secretary of War. Col. Hurley Has Been Assistant Secretary Since 1927, and Acting Secretary Since Good's Death



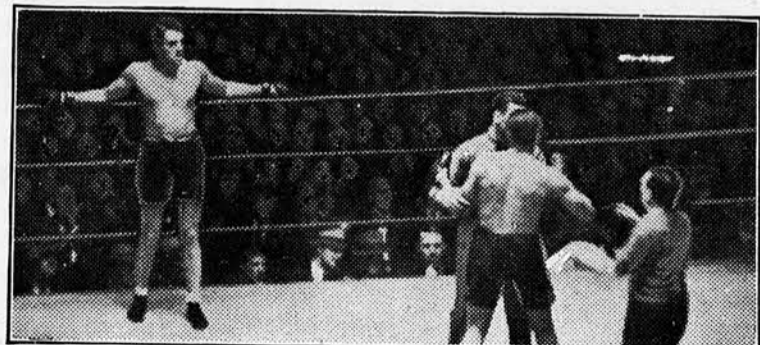
Gen. Otto H. Falk, Milwaukee, Named by President Hoover as Chairman of Special Machinery Builders' Committee to Promote Prosperity During 1930. He is President of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co.



Helen Keller, World-Famous Blind Deaf Mute, "Seeing" and "Hearing" Former Governor Alfred E. Smith, Who Greeted Her at the Annual Christmas Sale for the Benefit of the New York State Commission for the Blind



A Distinguished Group at the Dedication of the New Building of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, of Which Former President Calvin Coolidge Was Made an Honorary Member. Left to Right, John C. Kerr, Chairman; Charles E. Hughes and Mr. Coolidge



Jack Dempsey, Referee, Supporting Scott in the Second Round of a Scheduled 12-Round Bout, After He Had Been Fouled by Otto von Porat Before 18,000 in the Madison Square Garden, New York. Scott's Trainer Can be Seen Entering the Ring to Assist Him

WIBW Wishes You the Season's Best

You Will Enjoy Hearing Senator Capper Give First Hand News From Washington Every Tuesday Morning

HAPPY New Year! Everybody at our house—that means all of us at WIBW's Bungalow in the Air, and the entire Capper Publications—wishes everybody at your house excellent health, full-measure of happiness and adequate wealth during the next 365 days. And folks, we are going to do our best to make the radio programs over WIBW much better even than they have been.

Big Nick, the director of the Capper Publications broadcasting station, is constantly on the lookout for new and interesting features. He just naturally has a "nose for new things." He is responsible for getting the best musicians available to play the old-time music that all of us like. Big Nick is at your service and you may wager your bottom dollar that he will feature the best of everything over WIBW for you. WIBW has a grand opportunity to serve you. This station now, as you know, has the most distinctly rural service wave on the radio dial. The combination of programs from WIBW and KSAC, including the Columbia Chain broadcasts over the Capper Publications' station, makes the entire radio day replete with things of interest for you.

One of the newer features over WIBW which met with immediate favorable response from you, is the weekly political talk by Senator Arthur Capper. In the same pleasing, neighborly style which characterizes his direct contacts with you folks when he comes home

chain broadcast by WIBW from 12 to 12:30.

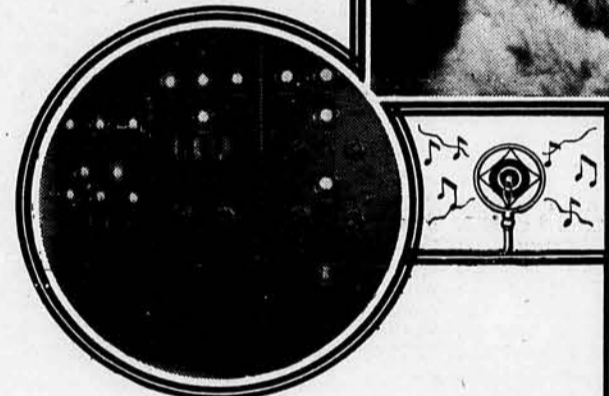
Speakers on this program represent the state dairy commissioner, control division of the department of agriculture, Federal Bureau of crop estimates, and other divisions of the state and Federal departments. Talks are of vital interest to farmers.

A new feature over WIBW every Monday, 8 to 8:30 p. m., is the Cotton Pickers, a double quartet of colored singers numbering among them, some of the finest and best-trained colored voices in the Capital City.

The Cotton Pickers are grouped around the cabin door on an old plantation and sing the beloved songs of the Southland. The voices are rich and full of natural harmony with all the well-known musical talent of the colored race, and this program should prove extremely popular over WIBW.

The Symphonic Hour, by the New York United Symphony orchestra, and the Cathedral Hour by an orchestra of 50, a choir of 50 and a huge church organ, will be outstanding features over WIBW every Sunday afternoon from 2 to 4 o'clock. These programs come from New York.

Of course, you are interested in the pictures this week. The young lady is Gula Irey, of Topeka, whose deep voice has a real thrill when she sings "blues songs"



to Kansas, and his editorials each week in Kansas Farmer, he gives first-hand information regarding the things of interest to agriculture that are happening in Washington. It is next best thing to his sitting down for a visit with you in your comfortable home. This talk is given every Tuesday morning at 10:45 o'clock central time, or immediately preceding the noon farmer's program in the East. Senator Capper is the feature speaker at this hour over an international network of 48 broadcasting stations of the Columbia chain. Tune in every Tuesday, then, and you will be keeping right in step with things that are happening in Congress.

Recording Artist Entertains You

Feature after feature will merit your interest and attention. The Master of Melody, popular pianist who plays a request program over WIBW every afternoon starting at 4 o'clock on the big Baldwin concert piano in WIBW's main studio, is Frank Chiddix, a famous recording artist. Chiddix, whose home originally was in Topeka, returned recently after several years spent broadcasting from big Eastern studios. He has just completed a series of records for Brunswick. He announces his program.

One of the best farm programs every week over WIBW is presented by the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, makers of the 20-35 tractor. This program includes the famous Allis-Chalmers brass band and the Hired Hands who sing all the popular old-time tunes. If you want to hear a jews-harp played like you never heard one before, tune in to the Allis-Chalmers program and listen to the Hired Hands. It is broadcast every Wednesday evening over WIBW at 8:30 o'clock.

The Kansas State Board of Agriculture, co-operating with the Federal Department of Agriculture, provides the speakers and conducts the Farm Service Period over WIBW at 11:45 a. m., each day preceding the big farm program over the

The Young Lady in the Top Photo Is Gula Irey, of Topeka, Who Has a Particularly Pleasing Deep Voice. She Specializes in "Blues Songs" Over WIBW. The Big Radio Set Pictured in the Little Circle, Is the Transmitter at WIBW's "Three-Mile" Station East of Topeka. At Center We Present "The Serenaders." Left to Right, Willard Lafferty, Jerry White and Perce Dent, All Topeka Boys, Responsible for the "Blue Lantern Night Club" Program. Lower Right, Basil Willis, Topeka, Who Can Compose a Poem About Anything Any Time

for listeners who tune in the Blue Lantern Night Club Program over WIBW. In the little circle photo you see something powerful in the line of radio sets. This is a glimpse of WIBW's transmitter, out at the Three-Mile station east of Topeka. This instrument has 5,000 watts capacity and is Crystal Control.

The three young men at center are "The Serenaders." They are Willard Lafferty, Jerry White and Perce Dent, all Topeka boys, and exponents of real harmony. They sing popular songs and ballad-type selections, with and without accompaniment. Willard works at the Palace Clothing

Co., Jerry is afternoon announcer at WIBW and Perce works at the Santa Fe offices. This is an exceedingly popular trio. They produce the Blue Lantern Night Club program, and Jerry writes the continuity for it. For this particular program the scene is laid in a night club, but of course, not a very naughty one. Dance music is used for the background of the program, with occasional songs by The Serenaders, other entertainers and comedy talk. Down in the right circle we are pleased to introduce Basil Willis, of Topeka, a regular "Walt Mason," who can compose a poem about anything any time. He will be featured every Sunday evening, 7:30 to 8 o'clock. You will like his readings with organ accompaniment.

The Program for Next Week

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 29

8:00 a. m.—Morning Musicals (CBS)
9:00 a. m.—Children's Hour "Land of Make Believe" (CBS)
12:00 m.—Vierra's Royal Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria
12:30 p. m.—The Aztecs (CBS)
1:00 p. m.—Watchtower Program
1:30 p. m.—The Ballad Hour (CBS)
2:00 p. m.—Symphonic Hour (CBS)
3:00 p. m.—Cathedral Hour (CBS)
4:00 p. m.—McKesson Newsreel of the Air (CBS)
4:30 p. m.—Melody Masters
5:00 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Twins
5:30 p. m.—Recording Program
6:00 p. m.—Our Romantic Ancestors (CBS)
6:30 p. m.—French Trio (CBS)
6:45 p. m.—The World's Business (CBS)
7:00 p. m.—Vierra's Royal Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria
7:30 p. m.—Pipe Dreams by the Kansas Poet
8:00 p. m.—Majestic Theater of the Air (CBS)
9:00 p. m.—Robert Service Violin Ensemble
9:30 p. m.—Arabesque (CBS) Courtesy Kansas Power and Light Co.
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News

MONDAY, DECEMBER 30

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, News, Weather
7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Reveille (CBS)
7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
7:55 a. m.—Time, News, Weather
8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musicals, KSAC
8:40 a. m.—Health Period, KSAC
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
9:05 a. m.—Request Musical Program
10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour, KSAC
10:30 a. m.—The Children's Corner (CBS)
10:45 a. m.—WIBW Harmony Twins
11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
11:15 a. m.—The Polynesian
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Program (CBS)
12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program, KSAC
1:30 p. m.—Patterns in Prints (CBS)
2:00 p. m.—Ceora B. Lanham's Dramatic Period
2:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
3:00 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Twins
3:30 p. m.—U. S. Navy Band (CBS)
4:00 p. m.—The Master of Melody
4:30 p. m.—4-H Club, KSAC
5:00 p. m.—Markets, KSAC
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
6:00 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
6:10 p. m.—Vierra's Royal Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria
6:30 p. m.—Commodore Ensemble
7:00 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Twins
7:30 p. m.—The Sod B'st
8:00 p. m.—Capper C
8:30 p. m.—Cotton Pickers
9:00 p. m.—Washburn College School of Music
9:30 p. m.—Voice of Columbia (CBS)
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
10:05 a. m.—Voice of Columbia (CBS)
10:30 p. m.—Paul Specht's Orchestra (CBS)

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, News, Weather
7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Reveille (CBS)
7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
7:55 a. m.—Time, News, Weather



8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musicals, KSAC
8:40 a. m.—Health Period, KSAC
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
9:05 a. m.—Request Musical Program
10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour, KSAC
10:30 a. m.—Senator Capper's Political Talk (CBS)
10:45 a. m.—WIBW Harmony Twins
11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
11:15 a. m.—The Polynesian
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Program
12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program, KSAC
1:30 p. m.—Patterns in Prints (CBS)
2:00 p. m.—H. T. Bureleigh Girls' Quartet
2:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
3:00 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Twins
3:30 p. m.—U. S. Army Band (CBS)
(Continued on Page 23)

Farm Incomes Show Gradual Increase

Cost of Production Has Been Reduced Thru Use of Pure Seed, Better Livestock, More Fertilizer, Additional Power and Machinery

By Gilbert Gusler

THE rewards of farming have increased gradually in the last few years. Cash incomes received by farmers from all crops, livestock and livestock products was estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture at 9,703 million dollars in 1924, 10,160 millions in 1925, 9,715 millions in 1926, 9,966 millions in 1927, and 10,072 million dollars in 1928. Indications are that returns in 1929 exceeded the figure for 1925 and were the largest since 1920.

When divided among 6 million farmers, the increases shown would be small, but the trend since 1926 has been in the right direction. In some of the richer agricultural sections where farms run large in size, average cash income has increased \$200 to \$400 to the farm.

The extent to which agriculture has forged ahead is not fully plummeted by the increase in dollars. Owing to the decline in farms and farm population, the increase in income has been greater per capita than to the farm and greater to the farm than for the agricultural industry in the aggregate. The decline in farm population since 1921 has been equivalent to about a 12 per cent increase in per capita farm income. Unit costs of production have been reduced and net returns increased by such means as the use of better seed, improved livestock, more fertilizer, more power and machinery and less labor.

These Things Prove Point

Confirming the estimates of larger income are such symptoms as a slower rate of loss of farm population, which was smaller in 1928 than in any year since 1921 and probably was still smaller in 1929; practical cessation of the decline in farm land prices; fewer delinquencies in payments on farm mortgages; a more active market for farm lands; and a reduction in farm bankruptcies.

After increasing for several years, it would not be surprising for farm income either to remain stationary or else fall back slightly for a year. A survey of prospects for 1930 suggests that such a period of hesitation may occur next year. Income from farm production in 1930 will do well to maintain the 1929 level. It will take unusual crop damage, or some other condition outside the bounds of normal expectancy, to bring any sizable increase. If a decline is shown, it probably will not be more than 2 or 3 per cent, and may be partly offset by slightly lower production costs, leaving the net returns much the same as in the last year.

Analysis of the farm outlook must rest on the law of supply and demand. Notwithstanding the view of some people that this law does not exist, countless instances can be found that it is in operation every day. Like other economic laws, "it acts not as a policeman who sends a man to jail as soon as he commits an offense but is like a potter who shapes plastic clay to his will."

How Prices Fluctuate

Supplies for the next 12 months include both the products now available for sale and the new products to be brought into being in 1930. Foreign supplies and new production also are to be considered. On the demand side, the needs and buying power of domestic consumers and, to a lesser extent, of foreign consumers, must be appraised.

Variations in supply from year to year cause larger fluctuations in price than are brought about by changes in demand. While there are exceptions, the tendency has been for farm income to be largest in years of small production and smallest in years of large production. Hence, the indication of larger production in 1930 than in 1929 is an unfavorable sign. Increased income from crops in 1929 may be attributed to the fact that yields to the acre of leading crops were 5.8 per cent

below 1928 and 2.6 per cent below the average of the previous 10 years.

Weather conditions in 1930 may prove to be still less favorable, but under the law of chance and the tendency of weather to fluctuate about certain normals, better climatic conditions can logically be expected next year. Also, owing to better prices in 1929, increases are likely to predominate in the acreage changes.

In the livestock field, some increase in dairy and poultry production appears to be in store, while production of all meat animals combined promises to be less than in 1929, owing to a decrease in hogs. Livestock production is less subject to weather influences than are crops, so that prospective volume of production can be forecast with greater accuracy.

Foreign production also seems likely to be adverse to the income of American farmers. The droughts of 1929 in Canada, Argentina and Australia are not likely to be duplicated. European production of livestock and livestock products is being increased as a result of price ratios favorable for feeders and dairymen in the last year.

The indications are that the demand which must be relied on to use this increased production actually will be smaller than in 1929. Industrial activity is slackening, employment is falling, and pay rolls are being cut, reducing the buying power of industrial classes. The building industry has slowed down considerably from the record pace maintained in 1928, and the evidence of some overbuilding suggests it will proceed at a slower pace for some time yet, altho the Hoover efforts to stimulate industrial construction and public works may bear fruit during the year. The output in a few other industries, notably autos and radios, seems to have run ahead of demand. The downward tendency in business tends to weaken speculative demand and to bring a decline in general commodity prices.

Financial authorities are fairly well agreed, however, that a partial recession rather than a severe depression is in store. The absence of a severe money stringency, inflation in commodity prices, excessive inventories, or weakened financial position of industrial companies will make the period of readjustment a brief one and preclude any severe business slump such as was experienced in 1921. The stout attempt of

Governmental and business chieftains to stabilize business under the leadership of President Hoover is a new note in such crises. Before 1930 is more than half over, the curve of business activity may turn upward once more.

While a drop in general commodity prices, because of declining domestic business activity, might have an unfavorable influence on wholesale markets for farm products, especially cotton and wool, it also would tend to bring slightly lower prices for industrial products which farmers must buy. Likewise, if laborers have to compete harder for jobs in the cities, the cost of farm labor may be slightly less than in the last year. These advantages, however, seem likely to be less than the loss caused by reduced domestic consumer demand.

Consumer purchasing power abroad probably will be as good as in the last year. Having reached no peak such as was experienced in the United States last spring and summer, their industries are not due for a slump. The softening in world interest rates which has grown out of the smash in our stock market should have a mildly stimulating effect on foreign industry and employment conditions. It also may favor sales of foreign bonds in the United States and thus facilitate export sales of some of our farm products, especially cotton.

The accompanying chart shows the cash income of farmers from crops and from livestock, including products, for five years ending with 1928. It will be noted that income from livestock had a distinct upward trend. Income from crops fluctuated in a more erratic way, but the dominant direction was downward. In 1929, the indications are that livestock income continued to rise and there was a moderate recovery in crop income from the low level reached in 1928. For 1930, it seems probable that both crop and livestock income will recede slightly from the 1929 level.

The foregoing comments give the general background of the picture. The situation varies with different farm products, but space forbids more than the briefest characterization.

Wheat will have the advantage of a small carry-over next year, but the chances are against such low domestic or world average yields to the acre as in the last year. The total supply will not be greatly different,

however, unless weather is abnormal again. Hence, producers have no reason to expect any pronounced change in the average world price level. World production of rye also may be much the same next year. With substantial fractions of both of these crops available for export, domestic prices must pivot upon the world price.

Acre yields of all feed grains were below average in 1929. This is not a guarantee that they will be higher next year but the chances are better than 50-50 that they will be higher. Corn prices will be influenced by the light old crop until the year is far advanced. Considerably larger production was above average in 1929, so that a swing the other way may occur.

Big Crops Lose Money

A considerable increase in production of potatoes is probable, unless producers show much greater self-control under the influence of good prices than they ever have shown before. Big potato crops invariably have been money losers, while the small crops have paid large profits. Production of apples and other fruits undoubtedly will be materially larger next year also. Apple production shows a well-defined tendency toward large and small crops alternately.

No large change in cotton production is indicated by the "Indian signs." Prices may restrict acreage slightly, but weather and weevil combined held the yield to the acre in 1929 slightly below the 10 year average. Tobacco production also may be much the same next year. The yield to the acre was below average in 1928, but prices have been such as to cause slight curtailment of acreage, or check the expanding tendency at least.

Beef cattle marketings may be slightly smaller in 1930 than in 1929, and no great change in the average price level is probable. Numbers on feed over the entire country at the start of the year probably are slightly below last year and no material change in the market supply of grass cattle seems likely. High prices in the last two years have brought little or no apparent expansion of beef herds.

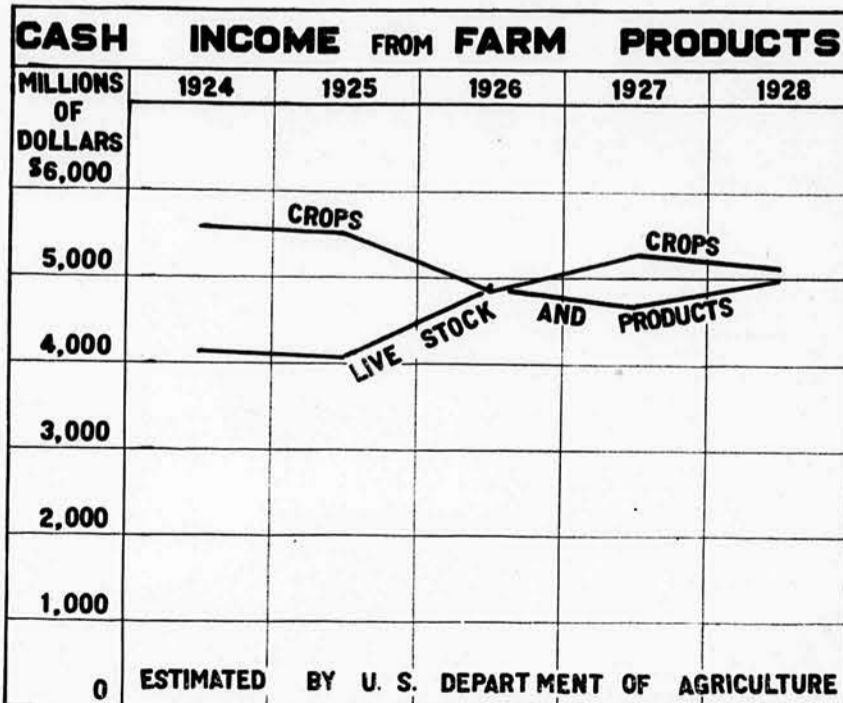
Fewer Hogs on Farms

Domestic hog supplies probably will be smaller in 1929. How much smaller will be more clearly revealed when the results of the fall pig survey are published. Production is increasing abroad, however, so that export demand will be less.

With more lambs on feed at the start of 1930 than a year previous, market supplies will be heavier in the early part of the year. Unfavorable weather reduced the 1929 lamb crop in the Western states. Feed shortage may cause a reduction in that area again in 1930. For the year as a whole, market supplies of lambs probably will be about the same as in the last 12 months. No basis for material improvement in wool prices is apparent, as world production has been gaining on world consumption. Domestic production of combing and clothing wools now is equal to about 85 per cent of our consumption of those types, greatly reducing the dependence on imports.

Dairy production seems likely to be heavier next year. Good prices for milk and butterfat in the last three years probably stimulated saving more dairy heifers than has been generally realized. Production to the cow has been raised substantially by better breeding and feeding. Competition from butter substitutes is proving quite severe. The year is starting with an unusually large stock of butter in storage which must be reckoned with as a part of the year's supply.

Wall Street's great trick is to take a lamb and make a goat out of him.



Livestock Incomes Have Been Keeping on the Upgrade While Cash Returns From Crops Have Slipped Somewhat. Profit From Both Livestock and Crops in 1929 Likely Will Exceed the Figures for 1928



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.



Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

Sunday School Lesson
by the Rev. N.A. McCune

Farm Crops and Markets

Editorial High Lights of 1929

What Kansas Farmer Has Offered You During the Last Year

THE weeks crowd upon one another so rapidly and Kansas Farmer editors are so busy planning ahead for future issues, that we sometimes suspect they almost forget by the end of the year, just what has appeared in their paper. So it is natural that the reader should forget part of the valuable information and service offered during the year by Kansas' farm paper. What follows is a little memory stimulant.

Tom McNeal, whose pages in Kansas Farmer long have held the popularity prize with readers for straight editorial material, has maintained a strenuous pace thru 1929. His thoughtful comments on current events and his reports of the doings of "Truthful James" have held the interest of more than 100,000 Kansas farm folks during the year. And not being satisfied with his writing alone, these same people have been responsible for numerous personal appearances over the state at which Mr. McNeal has served up samples of his sparkling public speaking.

You have followed the Master Farmer movement as conducted in Kansas by Kansas Farmer, and early in 1930 you will read of the elections of another "class." This recognition of masterful methods in Kansas agriculture has stirred a mighty response among farm people.

And your letters lead us to believe that one of the Kansas Farmer features that interests you most, is the weekly story of how one of your neighbors is doing a certain job with particular success. These success stories of the farm, as reported by Raymond H. Gilkeson, will be found, on review, to give a complete cross-section of Kansas farm life in 1929.

The children have had their puzzle fun thru Kansas Farmer. The women have found new ways to do old jobs thru the department devoted to their special problems. Fashions, cooking, home decoration and so on down the line—all have been covered in the women's department.

The whole family has watched Buddy Hoover "going collegiate" and acquiring a new facial expression.

Nearly 400 of you traveled to the Pacific Northwest on the Kansas Farmer "Jayhawker Special."

The rest of us read about it and had a share of your fun just doing that; maybe we can crowd on next year.

The state corn-husking contest as sponsored by Kansas Farmer drew a tremendous crowd and was fully reported in these pages. Next year an even greater thrill of this type will be provided when Kansas Farmer will have charge of the national contest which will be held in an easily accessible point in Kansas.

"The Pirate of Panama" provided the fiction thrill of the year, and Francis Flood's true stories of strange places and curious people opened our eyes to the mysteries of other lands.

The Kansas Free Fair and the Kansas State Fair were covered for those of us who couldn't see them in person. The International at Chicago and the American Royal also were brought to you thru these pages.

The Protective Service continued its work of fighting farm thievery and helping you investigate before investing. Your co-operation in this great battle has been appreciated.

The new Capper Book Service has enabled you to keep up-to-the-minute with your reading and the essay contest has made your boys and girls think more about why they should stay on the farm.

The Capper Clubs have had a great year. You have shown that you appreciate the great work that is being done thru these organizations.

F. B. Nichols, managing editor, conducted the third annual "All-Kansas Special" to the East as a Kansas Farmer project of great importance, as it provided close contact between our Agricultural West and the Industrial East.

The many other regular departments have carried on their work of advising you on subjects ranging from health to the trend of the market.

All in all the Kansas Farmer editorial department feels that it has provided you with reading material, information and personal service covering almost every feature of your life on the farm. Its ambition for 1930 is to carry on all that it has started with the addition of new services that will keep Kansas Farmer in the foreground among agricultural papers of America.



Protective Service
G. E. FERRIS
MANAGER

BOOK
DEPARTMENT

One Baby's Corner
by Mrs. J. R. Johnson



KANSAS LIVESTOCK NEWS

J. R. JOHNSON
1015 Franklin Ave.
Wichita, Kansas



J. W. JOHNSON
% Kansas Farmer
Topeka, Kansas

Women's Service Corner

Why Should One Join the Capper Clubs?

There Are 10 Points in Favor to One Against; Now Is the Time to Line up with Other Ambitious Boys and Girls for 1930 Achievements

By J. M. Parks

Manager, The Capper Clubs

IN ASKING the boys and girls of Kansas to become members of the Capper Clubs, we believe we are pointing out a way of spending some of your time both pleasantly and profitably. If you have not learned already the advantages of membership in this organization, please consider the 10 reasons for joining which we give here. You may think of some arguments on the other side, but unless yours is an unusual case, these 10 points will outweigh anything you have to say against them.

Point number one—In the Capper Clubs, you start a business of your own. This business may be small—in fact we have made it possible for boys and girls to enter a project which may cost no more than \$2 or \$3. In the baby chick department, for example, one may enter 20 to 100 purebred baby chicks and compete for the prizes offered for the best achievements. Whether your project may be baby chicks or a more expensive one, you have the pleasure of complete ownership. It gives you a hobby to which you may devote your spare time profitably. Your work is made interesting, because you know hundreds of other boys and girls over the state are engaged in similar activities. Your desire to make as good showing as any of the others will spur you on to do your best. Soon you think less of the unpleasant details connected with your project and give more and more thought to the fact that every day you are gaining experience, which will be of value to you when your business grows to much larger proportions.

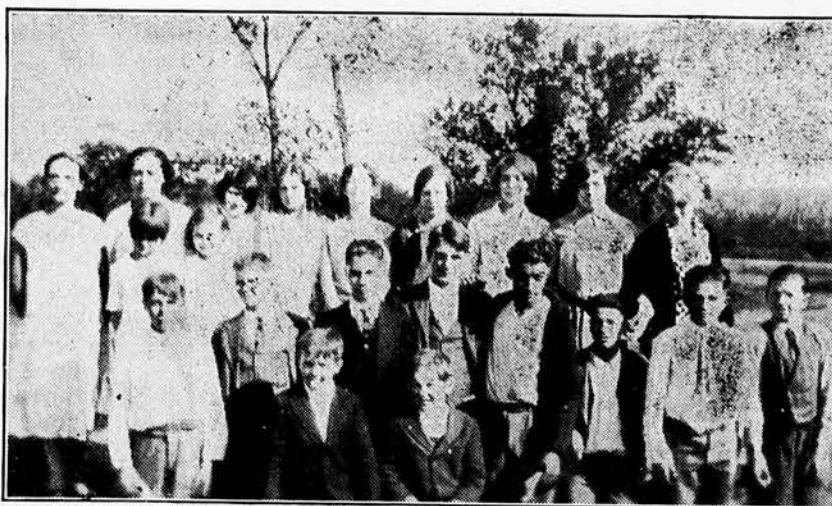
Point number two—In club work you earn your own money. If you wish to be successful and happy later on, you must learn the value of money early in life. There is no way



John Brown of Reno County, Places His Hopes for Success in the Poultry Business on White Rocks

by which you may become acquainted with the importance of a dollar so well as by earning it yourself. If you come into possession of it by your own efforts, you are going to be sure you are getting full value before you let it go. The boy, or girl, who does not have to ask "dad" for money, feels much more independent. There are many young folks in Kansas who make their spending money, and much of that which pays for their clothes and other necessities, by caring for projects in the Capper Clubs.

Point number three—You learn to keep accurate records. As soon as you enter a project in our clubs, we supply blanks on which you make monthly reports, showing the exact cost of feed, or other expenses incurred in connection with your project. You are instructed to measure all feed and determine its cost, whether it is raised on your home



The Folks Belonging to the Blanchville Progressive 4-H and Capper Club Team of Marshall County, Never Fail to Have a Good Time Socially When They Come Together, at Their Monthly Club Meetings

farm or purchased outside. It is impossible to see the importance of record keeping at first, but after you have followed instructions for a few months, you will find it very interesting to compare records on your different feed reports. At the end of the year it gives you much pleasure to review your records and determine to the fraction of a dollar the cost of production. Never, after having formed the record keeping habit, will you desire to go back to the old custom of guessing the cost of your finished project.

Point number four—You learn to use the latest and best methods of caring for your project. We make arrangements for each club member to receive at least 10 free bulletins, covering the subject in which he is most interested. These bulletins explain in detail the best methods of caring for the given project. In addition to this, one will have the advantage of profiting by the experience of other club members. Sometime during the club year nearly every member is heard from directly or indirectly, and in this way each profits by what has been learned by others.

Point number five—You may get expert advice. From time to time questions arise which are not answered in bulletins or other sources you may have at hand. In such cases you are invited to write to the club manager for advice. If we cannot take care of your inquiries, we shall refer to some person who has made a

special study of the subject. Any of the experts at the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan are eager to co-operate with us in directing club activities.

Point number six—You learn to know different breeds. Since your breeding stock used in the Capper Clubs must be purebred, no club member will go very long without learning good points in the different breeds. He will make a study of this at the time he chooses his project, then as he makes records of gains, naturally he will compare these with gains reported by club members using breeds different from his. If he finds he has made a mistake in selecting a breed, he will be driven to consider a change. Many club members have learned thru the keeping of accurate records that the breed formerly used on the home farm was not the logical one in that particular case. At the various stock shows and demonstrations, you will have excellent opportunity to compare good qualities of different breeds. Owning a purebred animal will make you eager to know the history of the breed to which it belongs. Your quest for information will lead you to investigate other breeds, and before long you have gathered a good stock of information.

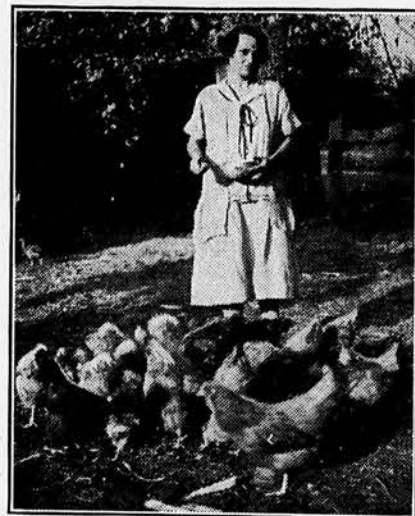
Point number seven—Club activities give you pride in your work. No one feels proud of a scrub animal. Our club requirements call for purebred stock, so the club members may

think more of their projects. If you know that the project for which you are caring is one of the best in your community, you will find it a pleasure to keep it in A-1 condition. Favorable remarks from fellow club members will make you swell out with pride. This is one of the big joys that come from club experience.

Point number eight—You have an opportunity to compete for many cash prizes. Senator Arthur Capper, founder of the Capper Clubs, awards several hundred dollars in prizes every year to the boys and girls who make outstanding records in club work. So large a number of prizes makes it possible for almost everyone, who puts forth his best efforts, to win. The actual value of the prize is not so important as the satisfaction of knowing that you have earned a reward. Besides the cash prizes, there are dozens of trophy cups offered for specific results. From time to time cash prizes are awarded in literary contests relating to club stories, poems, jokes and other material to be used in the Capper Club News. Whatever your talent may be, you will have a chance to exercise it to advantage in the Capper Clubs.

Point number nine—You learn to talk effectively. Since every local club must have regular monthly meetings in which all members take part, you will have many opportunities to talk on different phases of club work. This will give you valuable training in expressing your thoughts clearly. One must have actual experience in talking in public before he is able to say just what he wants to say. Over and over, we hear older persons express surprise at the ability of club boys and girls to talk interestingly at meetings. The key to this is the fact that they have something to say. They are talking about things in which they are interested.

Point number ten—You form valuable friendships. Perhaps one of the



Mrs. Avaline Briley of Reno County, Is Shown Here With Part of Her Farm Flock

greatest advantages derived from the Capper Clubs relates to the social activities. In the local club meetings you become better acquainted with the boys and girls of your community. Since you have common interests, you form closer ties than could be brought about under other conditions. Not only do you come to know better the young folks in your own community, but thru county meetings, the annual banquet, articles in the Kansas Farmer, regular visits of the Capper Club News, Capper Club radio programs over WIBW, and thru other sources, you come to know hundreds of ambitious young folks over Kansas. This gives you a greater interest in life and tends to insure your success in the noble occupation in which you are receiving your training.

These are a few of the good points of the Capper Clubs. Surely this will put you to thinking favorably.

The Capper Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas

J. M. Parks, Club Manager

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

I am interested in department checked:

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

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

Signed _____ Age _____

Approved _____ Parent or Guardian

Postoffice _____ R.F.D. _____ Date _____

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

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

Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N. A. McCune

JUST what is the church for? Did you ever ask yourself that? Perhaps the small boys would say that it is a place to be bored. And perhaps the larger boys would say it is the ideal place to stay away from. That was not formerly the case, however. The big boys used to go to church on a Sunday night in order to see the big girls home. They would line up outside as regularly as the final hymn was sung. But I fear the movie and the auto have stopped that. The church is here and has been here for a long time. We have no reason to believe that it will disappear from the earth. What is it here for? For one thing, the church is an institute of fellowship. That sounds as if it were nothing new. But the fellowship of the church is different from that to be found elsewhere. You belong perhaps to a fraternal order, as do I. Good fellowship is to be found there, but it is different from that in the church. The membership is exclusive. You are voted in, and some others are voted to stay out. The class is of one general type, or is likely to be. But the church is the most democratic institution on earth. People say it isn't, but they are wrong. The church contains folk of all classes, ranks, stations in life, and all degrees of financial success and failure. There are requirements for admission, of course, but they are character requirements, not social or financial ones. Take it by and large, as one goes here and there thru the land, he will find that church membership is very open and democratic.

And here, with all of its faults, good fellowship may be found. I have done some marrying of people in the past years, and I have noticed that the matches made in the church generally are happy. I have no figures, but if figures were available I think they would show that such matches are more rarely broken by divorce than any other sort. Take it the country over, you will find the best characters in the churches. That does not intimate that excellent people are not found outside. They are, but as a general principle the folk over the country who can be depended on to work and to give and to be useful, are members of the church. In reading biography I have been struck more than once with the fact that the great reformers, who have changed society and lifted it out of its deep and hard ruts of custom and of cruelty, have been for the most part members of the church. If we had space we could begin to call the roll of them, and examine a list of them one by one. But that must be for another day.

Then, too, the church is an institute of biblical instruction. That is much needed now. We need the stern, unyielding ethics of the Old Testament and the life-giving power of the New. Who is teaching these things? The church. Is any other institution doing it? Where will you find a more devoted and loyal body of people than those who work year in and year out, without pay, in the Sunday Schools?

These teachers often have an influence out of all proportion to the amount of time they actually spend with their pupils. Some years ago I read the report of an investigation of who had most influenced a long list of young people. First, came the parents; second, the Sunday School teachers. That is a remarkable tribute, when you recollect that the Sunday School teacher is with the young people only one hour a week, with an occasional good-time supper during the week.

The church, over and above what we have said, is a place of worship. That sounds unimportant, and is not. Where else may one go for worship? Nowhere. Certain values are found in united worship that are not to be realized in private devotion. And is there anything more thought-provoking, more suggestive than a large congregation of worshipping people? There they are, each with his burden, his problem, perhaps his secret enemy, and they are waiting before God. It is a sight to make the angels sing. That such congregations are

not as large as they used to be should not alarm us. The pendulum will swing back. Man shall not live by bread alone, nor by joyrides nor business. People will come back to their senses and will be glad of the privilege of being numbered in a congregation of worshippers.

Lesson for Dec. 29—"Common Worship and the Community Spirit." Neh. 8:1-12 and Psa. 122.
Golden Text—Luke 4:16.

"Kansas" Group Returned

(Continued from Page 3)

On Friday, December 13, the party arrived at Akron, O., for another view of industrial life, in the rubber center of the world. It seems quite remarkable that in this city, so far removed from the source of rubber production, the industry should have been built to such tremendous size. Most of the rubber produced in the world is either used at Akron or else is manufactured elsewhere under the direction of Akron executives. Visits were made to the Goodrich, Goodyear and Firestone plants. The Goodyear contact included a visit to the Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation, where the ZRS-4 and the ZRS-5 are now being built for the United States Navy. In the evening the men were the guests of Russell Firestone at a banquet; following the banquet there was a private showing of motion pictures taken on the rubber plantations of the Firestone Company in Liberia, which were viewed with tremendous interest by the Kansans. The Firestone Company has been a leader among American manufacturers in the effort to develop American owned sources of rubber.

At the conclusion of the banquet the farmers started on the long run back to Chicago and then on to Kansas. Most of the last day, on the journey between Chicago and Topeka, was spent in talking over the adventures of the two weeks, and in every man urging every other one, "now be sure to come out to my place the first time you are down my way." Out of the trip emerged a rich vein of real human friendship among the members of the group. And the folks certainly have a much larger knowledge of the way in which modern industrial life is conducted.

Odorous Gossip

To whom it may concern: I did not shoot the chicken thief on Wednesday evening, but I did shoot at a skunk, and the skunk got away and spread the story that I shot a man. —Linden (Mich.) paper.

Beware of Poultry Doctors

DON'T trust agents who come to your farm representing themselves to be inspectors and desiring to sell you high-priced poultry remedies. Here is a letter that has been received from a Kansas Farmer Protective Service member living in Miami county.

"There were two men here last week who claimed to be poultry and live stock men. They have been working in this county the last two weeks. Treating chickens for worms is their proposition. They drive a Ford coupe and were supposed to come regularly to treat poultry with their medicine. Advance payments for these treatments were collected from numerous farmers, and now I have received a letter saying that one of them has been called away because of sickness. According to their letter they will be back soon. However, I think my money has been foolishly spent. They claimed to be Government men and said they had worked all over the United States. If they are fake agents they have good reason not to work long in the same community."



"And I intended to get a good set of chains tomorrow!"

WITH DREADNAUGHTS along you are prepared for all wintertime emergencies.

You can drive anywhere, in any kind of weather without a worry . . . if your car is equipped all around with Dreadnaught Tire Chains. Traction-sure, skid-free, Dreadnaughts make dangerous roads safe.

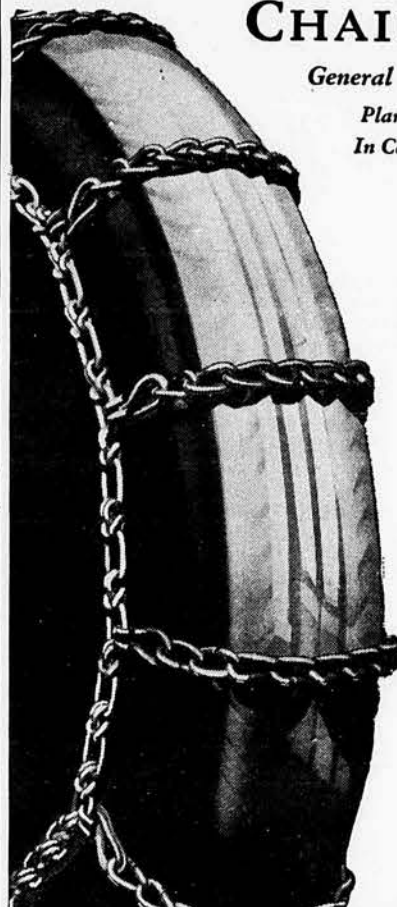
The exclusive "Blue Boy" Fastener makes Dreadnaughts "easy to put on, easy to take off". And the case-hardened cross-links go extra miles with extra economy.

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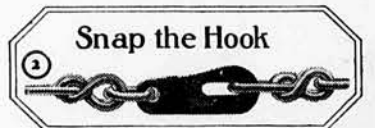
Plants: Tonawanda, N. Y. Columbus, Ohio

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Easy to put on

Easy to take off



Get your Dreadnaughts today!

FREE: Send for beautiful colored picture of the Mighty Niagara Falls.

DREADNAUGHT

TIRE CHAINS

FOR BALLOON, CORD AND TRUCK TIRES

Do Your Shopping In Kansas Farmer

The latest and best in merchandise and all farm and home equipment are announced every week.

When Guests Drop in After Supper

A Bite to Eat Will Add Warmth and Cordiality

SUMMER with its long hot days has gone, and winter with its long cold evenings is with us. With the harvests garnered into barns and the storeroom shelves well stocked we are more inclined to sociability. Our time is much more our own. The evening's tasks are completed early and neighbors and friends all go a-visiting. Glowing fires and warm rooms invite one in from the cold, frosty, starlit outdoors.

Hospitality reigns supreme in the comfortable farm home. Music, bridge, games, or conversation speed the time away. But where is the man, woman or child who will turn down the tempting plate of food placed before him?

The menu to be selected for our after supper guests offers a bit of a problem to the hostess of the evening. And yet, if she will take into consideration just who and how many her guests are, it need not be. For children alone popcorn balls, apples, toasted marshmallows, taffy, homemade candies, dates or nuts are very pleasing. But for the older boys and girls and the grown-ups we probably shall want an entirely different menu.

First of all we should keep the labor down to a minimum. Refreshments requiring much labor and fuss are not nearly so appreciated or delightful as the more simple foods tastefully and artfully served.

Coffee Can Make or Mar a Lunch

Generally coffee is included since few guests will refuse a steaming fragrant cup of coffee. One's coffee may make or mar one's reputation as a hostess. One real secret for good coffee is never to let it stand—serve it immediately. Any part of the lunch should be kept waiting rather than let the coffee cool.

The two most popular ways of making coffee is by percolator or by using egg and boiling. Use 1 tablespoon coffee to 1 cup water, and then add 1 extra half cup water for waste by steam. If using the percolator allow it to percolate just about 2 minutes and serve at once.

To make good clear coffee with egg break an egg into a bowl, stir, do not beat, with a fork until white and yolk are combined. One-half of this amount is sufficient for 8 or 10 cups of coffee. Mix coffee and egg and add boiling, fresh water in the above proportions. Bring to a boil for 2 minutes, remove from the flame, dash into it 1 tablespoon of cold water and let stand for another minute or two until settled.

Ice Cream is Popular and Convenient

At this time of year many hostesses like to serve ice cream. There are few dishes more popular among young and old, and with snow and ice so readily available, it entails a small amount of effort to make. If your guests are both small and grown-up, homemade ice cream served with some kind of fresh cookies or cake and hot coffee would be an excellent combination.

Here are some simple menus from which one may work out many and varied combinations. All of these require little work and may be prepared before the guests arrive. Some are readily adaptable for the guests who drop in unexpectedly.

Menu 1: Coffee and upside down cake.

Menu 2: Coffee and nut bread sandwiches, lettuce salad.

Menu 3: Coffee, pumpkin pie, homemade candy, or stuffed dates, apples, nuts.

Menu 4: Sandwiches, cake, coffee.

Menu 5: Toasted sandwiches, coffee, marmalade.

Menu 6: Sandwiches, salad, cake, coffee.

Invent Your Own Salads

One can combine almost anything nowadays and have a truly delicious salad, and the same is almost true of the sandwich. Cheeses, cold meats, boiled eggs, nuts and salad dressing are always favorite "stand-bys" for these two types of food. This nut bread recipe comes from a small town in Minnesota. It is an excellent recipe and exceedingly simple.

1 egg, beaten
1½ cups sweet milk
3½ cups flour sifted with 4 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt

½ cup sugar

1 cup walnuts

Combine in order given (across); beat well, pour into greased pan and let rise for ½ hour. Bake in slow oven about 1 hour.

Here is an easy and delicious recipe for upside down cake:

1½ cups sifted flour
1½ teaspoon salt
½ cup sugar
½ cup pineapple or other fruit juice, or milk
2 teaspoons baking powder
4 tablespoons butter
1 egg, well beaten
½ teaspoon vanilla
½ teaspoon almond

Sift flour and baking powder 3 times. Cream butter, add sugar gradually, and cream until fluffy. Add egg, then flour alternately with the milk or juices. Add flavorings and salt. Beat

By Nelle G. Callahan

well. In an iron skillet melt 1 tablespoon butter. Add 1 cup brown sugar. Stir until melted. On this arrange pineapple slices, or peaches or apricots, sprinkle with 1 cup nutmeats, and over this pour the above batter. Bake in moderate oven 40 to 45 minutes. Let cool in skillet, loosen with spatula, and turn upside down on large plate. Serve with whipped cream if desired.

Toasted cheese sandwiches, made as follows, are always a good winter favorite. Slice the bread moderately thin. Spread with thin layer of butter. On this place shredded or sliced cream cheese. Place two slices together, and toast quickly on both sides. Serve hot.



BY JANE CAREY

The New Year's Lady

STAR-SHINE, ticking clocks, faces lit with laughter! It's New Year's Eve, and spirits are glowing as gaily as the flame-tipped candles in the windows.

You want to arrive at New Year's Eve with a serene soul and a starry feeling, don't you? Come into the Charm Shop, and let's talk it over.

Did you ever wish to look like an angel? Practically speaking, there is much that one can do to make herself look almost that lovely; there are some simple things such as a little relaxation, a shampoo and curl, a facial and a manicure, some little tricks with cosmetics.

If your hair is to be shiny as a halo for some particular event the best thing to do is shampoo the day before. "But it's so cold," you say, "and it takes hair so long to dry in this weather." Then here's merry news for you. A luxurious shampoo is on the market which has magic in it. You dampen your hair just a bit, rub the sweet-scented stuff on your hair, and in a few moments you have worked up a lather. You wipe it off on the towel, apply some more of the liquid, wipe it off, shake your hair a few moments, and presto change! It is fluffy, clean, shining and dry!

Perhaps you'd like to curl your hair so you'll have ringlets next morning. If your hair is hard to keep in curl I know of a curling lotion which will make the ringlets last a long time. You put it on the hair as you curl it; it dries, and keeps the hair neat as well as curly.

There must be shining eyes. If yours feel the need of being refreshed and soothed, find a few moments to lie down and keep them closed; first wash the eyes with a solution of warm salt water or boric acid, using an eye cup. Place wet pads of cotton, or soft cloth, saturated in witch hazel, on the eyelids. After you have put on your powder and fluff of rouge you can add to the sparkle of your eyes by touching the lashes and brows with a bit of cold cream. Place a speck on the index finger, hold it close to the

Would you like to have The Charm Shop's Perfume Guide which tells the right perfume for each type of woman? The name of the dry shampoo and curling liquid will be sent if you send a stamped, self-addressed envelope with the request.

eyelashes, and brush them over the end of your finger; then rub the remainder over the brows. Never powder the eyelids. It gives them a hard, dry look and emphasizes lines.

Red lips belong to the holiday picture of yourself. When you wash your face do you remember to massage the lips with the towel? It stimulates circulation, brings out the color, and removes rough, dry skin. Be generous with cold cream in wintry weather; dry, cracked lips are painful to possess and to look upon. If you use lip rouge it is best to color only the bow of the upper lip, pressing the lips together slightly to spread the

tint. A rouged under lip is apt to give a heavy appearance to the face, and a mouth rouged to the corners is clownish.

Your holiday self should be as fragrant as she is shining. She wants to be fragrant with lavender, sweet pea, sandalwood or something equally delicate. Perfume is the answer.

The New Year's lady knows that she is happier and a better person when she is her prettiest. She knows that the little touches are the things which give her individuality and complete her charm.

Protect Against Pneumonia

BY MARY E. STEBBINS

IN JANUARY, February and March occur the greatest number of deaths from pneumonia. The year 1929 is maintaining the record for a high incidence of this disease.

Precaution against pneumonia is largely an individual affair; there are no public health measures that will influence the situation to any great extent. To avoid pneumonia the individual must steer his own course, except in the case of young children whose welfare depends upon their parents. Build up the body resistance by right living. Avoid excessive fatigue.

One's diet plays an important part. Take unusually large quantities of fluids, mainly water, 8 to 12 glasses of water a day for adults, children in the same proportion according to age; limit the amount of meat, fats and sugars taken and eat very liberally of fruits and green vegetables. Oranges and grapefruit are especially beneficial. Free elimination is necessary.

Maintain a daytime temperature of 68 degrees Fahrenheit in homes and schools with a temperature of 60 degrees or less in sleeping rooms. Be sure that freely moving, fresh air is supplied to every room all the time. Open window ventilation is the best known method but direct drafts are to be avoided.

Wash the hands frequently and especially before eating. Thus one avoids indirectly transferring disease germs to the mouth. Do not touch the nose or mouth with the fingers. Cover every cough and sneeze with a handkerchief, not with the bare hand.

Don't deliberately come in direct contact with pneumonia. If caring for a person who has it, turn the face to one side when near the bed to protect yourself against the coughing and speaking spray from the patient's mouth.

Carefully guard your children against measles and whooping cough as many cases develop pneumonia. It nearly always follows some other condition, as a cold, bronchitis, measles, whooping cough or influenza.

Pneumonia is often the result of trying to be up and about too soon when recovering from some such disease as those mentioned above. It is wise to stay in bed at least two full days after the temperature is entirely normal and then to begin going about very gradually in order to avoid a relapse.

A Six Year Old Dreamer

BY CATHARINE W. MENNINGER

MY SON, John, is 6 years old and has been taught to dress himself. However, he spends an hour in the process. He wants his breakfast but is too interested in day dreaming to dress or eat. It often takes an hour and a half to dress, eat and be ready for school. Scolding, rewards, reasoning have all been unavailing.

The above is an excerpt from a letter of one of our readers. She has presented this case as one of her problems in rearing her family. What would you do in an effort to make John more efficient in his preparations for school?

Knowing that Kansas women are good mothers, we seek their advice. For the best solution to this problem Kansas Farmer will pay \$5 and for the two next best letters \$3 and \$2 respectively. Prize winning letters will be printed. Solutions must be in the hands of the editors by January 18. Send them to Mrs. C. W. Menninger, Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Easier Way to Dress Chicken

When dressing a chicken add 1 tablespoon paraffin to the hot water. The feathers will come off easily and the pin feathers will come too. Edwards County. Mrs. D. J. Kirkpatrick.

Homemade Peanut Butter

GRIND as many peanuts as desired and mix with enough melted butter or olive oil to make it the right consistency to spread. Salt to taste. If butter is not fine enough after grinding it the first time, it should be put thru again. Anderson County. Stella Newbold.

Quilt Contest Draws From Many States

Mrs. Roy L. Brooks of Reno County Wins First Place

IT WAS a hard task judging the quilt blocks in the Treasured Memory contest sponsored by this department of Kansas Farmer, because there was such a variety of beautiful and well made quilt blocks to choose from. The judges deliberated long and seriously before making their final decisions and they feel that the patterns chosen will be pleasing to women readers of this department.

There were new blocks and old. Some were most decidedly from old quilts and many were copies, no doubt, of treasured relics. From the breadth of the United States they came, some from Massachusetts and others from California as well as many states in between.

To Mrs. Roy L. Brooks of Reno county, the first prize was awarded. The second prize went to Miss Sue Morin of San Diego county, Calif., and Mrs. Roy Rominger of Jewell county received third place. Honorable mention awards were made to Mrs. T. W. McFarland of Marion county, Miss Helen Olson of Morris county, the Sponsor Epworth League of Jefferson county, and Mrs. W. L. Weaver of Sedgwick county.

From time to time pictures of these quilt blocks will appear on this page and readers will be given an opportunity to obtain patterns of them. Watch for further announcements.

Walls Easily Kept Clean

BY CRESSIE ZIRKLE

MY KITCHEN is the room I stay in most, therefore I want it to be the easiest room to keep clean. I have used many kinds and colors of wall paper but nothing has ever been so satisfactory in looks or so easily put on as plain oil-cloth. This last wall covering has been on over one year and I believe it is good for 10 more. It has been washed all over three times. It requires about two hours to wash the whole kitchen. The plain cloth requires no matching the one can use shelf oil-cloth for a border, which will add to the beauty of the finished job, at a little extra cost.

For color I used light blue paint for my doors, windows and wainscoting and cream muslin curtains with a flowered band and ruffles for my windows. The whole room matches. The covering has been soiled many times around the sink and drain board and tho it has been washed many times it is as pretty as new.

Transfer the Wear

BY HILDA RICHMOND

HAVE YOU ever had a silk dress that you were very fond of but which showed an immediate tendency to pull out in the seam? One way to protect your dress is to make a princess slip tight in the body and narrower in the skirt than the cherished dress. This will be directly opposite to the conventional loose ones hanging from the shoulders with narrow straps.

Immediately the strain is transferred from the dress seams to the stout muslin slip. In walking one can step only as far as the warning petticoat allows, and in bending or sitting down none of the strain comes on the dress.

New in Handkerchiefs

UP TO now, handkerchiefs have been usually white or in plain colored linen with a fancy border, sometimes in a checked pattern. The latest novelty is to make the handkerchief entirely covered with checks of different sizes, sometimes showing striking color contrasts.

Now It's Apricot Sandwiches

TO MAKE them, slice bread and then cut in rounds with a cookie cutter, having 16 rounds. Beat a whole egg and an egg yolk together

and add $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon of salt and 1 cup of milk. Dip bread in this, and saute in butter until a golden brown. Put one slice on each of eight serving plates, spread with apricot puree made by pressing canned apricots thru a sieve, cover with the other slices and place a thin slice of orange, cut crosswise, on top.

Their Canning is Easy

BY GRACE V. GRAY

IN THE recently-conducted National Canning Contest it was clearly demonstrated that Kansas knows how to preserve food. This state was unique in several ways. It was the only one whose prize jars were all canned in the pressure cooker, further, it was unique in the fact that it was the only state where one woman won three distinct prizes—one on meat, fruit and vegetables. It was Mrs. Thomas Owen of Shawnee county who won prizes on her canned chicken, peaches and carrots.

The largest prize to go to Kansas was \$200 to Julia Ellen Crow, of Silver Lake, on her jar of canned beef. Mrs. Thad T. Scott of Pratt was made happy with a \$100 check for a can of tomatoes.

So Kansas has every right to feel very proud of herself, not only because of her individual prize winners but because as a state it is technically sound as regards canning. The fact that all jars earning awards were sterilized in the pressure cooker puts that state in the front ranks.

The United States Department of Agriculture has advocated this method of canning for years. In Farmers' Bulletin 1471 is this statement: "Because of spoilage difficulties and the risk of poisoning from occasional contamination with botulinus bacteria when non-acid vegetables are canned

by the water-bath method, the department recommends the canning of such vegetables with the steam pressure canner. With non-acid vegetables and meats there is no assurance that bacteria are killed at the temperature of boiling water, unless the material is heated for as long as 6 hours. The heating time may be decreased very much if a higher temperature is used. This is the reason for the recommendation that meats and non-acid vegetables be canned under pressure.

The fact that Kansas chose this method of canning recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture shows that it is up-to-date and keeps abreast of the times. Kansas has evidently pushed the old unsatisfactory methods of home canning into the background.

The grand champion prize of the entire contest was awarded to a Mrs. John Hvass, of Kennan, Wisconsin. With this honor went a \$1,250 check. Mrs. Hvass, like the Kansas canners, processed her prize winning jar in her pressure cooker, which she uses each year for canning her supply of 600 to 800 jars of food.

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.

Mixed Sausage Recommended

May I have a recipe for sausage which is recommended? Mrs. A. M. M.

This recipe for mixed sausage is especially good. Cut in small pieces equal parts of fat pork, lean pork, lean veal, and beef suet. For each 6 pounds of meat add the rind of a

lemon grated, a small nutmeg grated, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of powdered sage, 2 teaspoons butter, 4 teaspoons salt and 1 teaspoon summer savory. Pack in cases or lay down in jars and cover with lard.

For Good Bolognas

I am looking for a good bologna recipe. Do you have such a recipe? Mrs. J. R. A.

The so-called bologna sausage is a mixture of approximately equal parts of pork and beef or other meats highly seasoned and packed in large cases, 3 to 6 inches in diameter, obtained from the intestines of hives. The following mixture is recommended: Cut into small pieces an inch or 2 square 3 pounds of pork, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of beef free from fat or gristle, and 1 pound of clean, fresh beef suet. Sprinkle with a mixture of spices consisting of 3 ounces of salt, 3 tablespoons black pepper, 2 teaspoons cayenne, 1 teaspoon each of cloves and allspice, and a small onion chopped fine. If the meat cutter is coarse, run thru a second time and pack tightly in cases 4 or 5 inches in diameter. Knot both ends and cover with strong brine for a week or 10 days. Change the brine and let stand another week, after which dry and smoke them as for hams or bacon. Rub the cases with butter and store them in a dark cool place.

Delicious Apple Fritters

Will you print a recipe for apple fritters in the next issue of Kansas Farmer? Mrs. C. D. T.

Apple fritters make a very delicious light dessert. Here is a good recipe for them:

$1\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour	1 egg beaten
$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt	1 tablespoon melted fat
2 teaspoons baking powder	2 medium sized sour apples
1 teaspoon sugar	
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk	

Sift the dry ingredients together. Add the milk to the egg. Combine the mixtures. Add the fat. Beat only enough to mix. Pare, core and slice the apples. There should be enough to make 1 cup. Stir into the batter. Fry by spoonfuls. Serve sprinkled with powdered sugar. The egg may be beaten separately and the white folded into the batter just before frying the fritters.

Honey From Pears

Will you please send me a recipe for pear honey made with pineapple? Mrs. C. H. W.

Here is the recipe for pear honey which you asked for:

1 peck pears	1 quart grated pineapple
Sugar	

Pare and core the ripe pears and put thru the food grinder. Measure and add $\frac{3}{4}$ as much sugar as fruit and cook without adding water until the mixture is the color of rich preserves. Add the pineapple, cook 3 minutes and can in sterile jars.

When Kettles Stick

Can you tell me how to keep aluminum kettles from sticking when I cook breakfast foods in milk? Mrs. C. N. R.

After emptying the cereal from your cooking utensils do not take them off the range dry. Pour a little water in them, cover closely, and set them back on the range. If a steady fire is kept, the steam will loosen any fragments of food so that the utensil will be very easily washed.

Cleaning Grease Spots

How will I remove a spot of grease on the wallpaper behind my kitchen stove? Mrs. W. R. N.

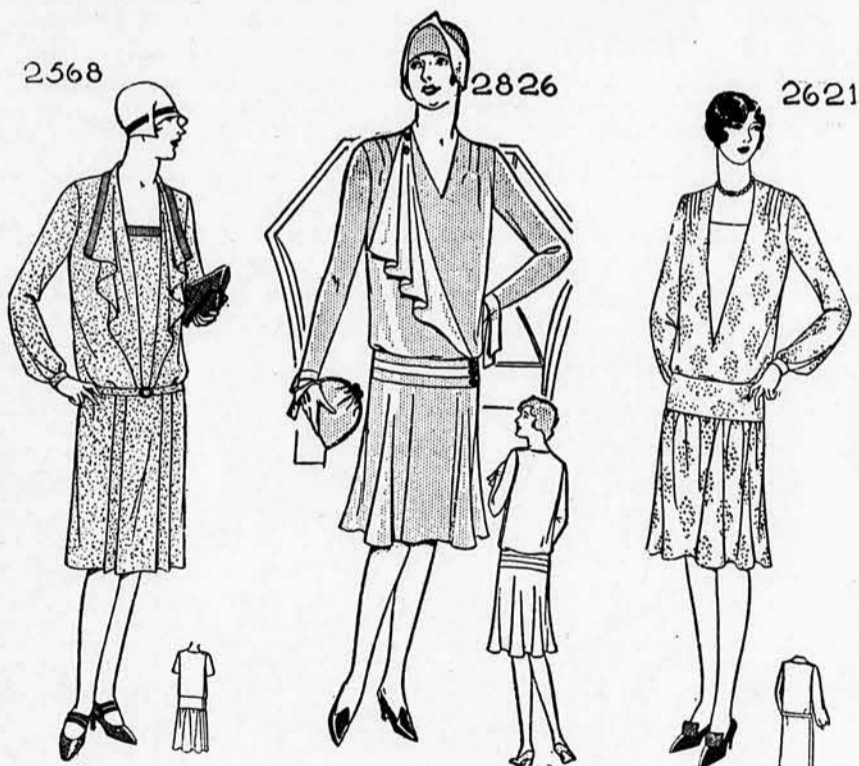
To remove grease from the wallpaper in your kitchen make a thick paste of powdered pipe clay or French chalk and apply it to the spot with a brush. Let it remain until dry. Then brush off and repeat if necessary.

To Remove Paint From Glass

Will you tell me how to remove paint from a window pane? Mrs. R. E. B.

To remove the paint from the window pane wash it with washing soda and boiling water, or with turpentine.

Narrow Hips for Slim Effect



THE WOMAN who wants a dress that will give a narrow hip line should be well pleased with the models pictured here. Each of these dresses accentuates the up and down line and makes of the horizontal lines mere accessories. Flares and plaits which are so popular this season are given their just prominence in the three frocks. The surplice jabot is featured too. Any one of them will do equally well for street or afternoon wear. Transparent velvet, soft wools, or canton crepes will work up beautifully in any of the dresses.

2826. This number requires $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 39 inch material with $\frac{1}{4}$ yard

contrasting for size 36. It is designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2621. Designed in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 40 inch material and $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards braid.

2568. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 40 inch material with $\frac{1}{4}$ yard contrasting, for size 36.

Patterns pictured on this page may be obtained from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., for 15 cents each.

Puzzle Fun for the Girls and Boys

I AM 12 years old and in the seventh grade. I go to Isabel Consolidated school. It is 5 miles from my place. I go to school in a bus. My teachers' names are Miss Horton, Mr. Freeman, Miss McClure and Miss Peterie. I have three friends. Their names are Marjorie White, Opal Bernerking and Violet Dmuse. I have a sister 15 years old. I have three pets—my pony named Prince, a cat named Spotty and a dog named Bobby. We named him that because he was born with a bob tail. I live on a 360-acre farm. I like the girls' and boys' page very much. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me. Viola Nassaman. Isabel, Kan.

YYUR,YYUB.
ICUR,YY4me

Read aloud the above, letter by letter and see if you can make a rhyme out of it. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.

Her name is Betty. My teacher's name is Mrs. Ayers. James J. H. Gaston. Centralia, Kan.

George Writes to Us

I live on a farm near Sharon Springs, Kan. I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. My birthday is May 26. I have light hair and blue eyes. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me. George Edward Mount. Sharon Springs, Kan.

Finish This Limerick

A turtle who walked down the road
Met a very polite little toad.
Said the toad, "How-de-do!
Is that shell part of you?"
Said turtle, "This is my—"

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



Enjoys Young Folks' Page

I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. My teacher's name is Miss Lungren. I live about two blocks from the grade school. I have two brothers older than I am. One is 17 and the other is 15. I also have two brothers and two sisters younger than I am. The oldest is 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I haven't any pets. I enjoy the children's page very much.

My birthday is June 21. Have I a twin? I would like to have some of the girls and boys write to me. Miller, Kan. Frances A. Crim.

Diamond Puzzle

1. — — — — —
2. — — — — —
3. — — — — —
4. — — — — —
5. — — — — —
1. A consonant; 2. A conjunction;
3. A member of a class in school;
4. Extreme end; 5. Stands for fifty.
From the definitions given fill in the dashes so that the diamond reads the same across and up and down. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.

Try to Guess These

If you throw a stone that is white into the Red Sea, what will it become? Wet.

Why is a thief called a jail bird? Because he has been a robin (robin).

What kind of robbery may be said to be not dangerous? A safe robbery.

What is that which is seen twice in "every day" and four times in "every week," yet only once in a year? The vowel e.

What tree is of the greatest importance in history? The date.

Why is a leaf of a tree like the human body? Because it has veins in it.

Why is a railroad track a particularly sentimental object? Because it is bound by close ties.

What trade does the sun follow in

the month of May? Mason (May sun).

What is that which no man ever yet did see, which never was, but always is to be? Tomorrow.

What melancholy fact is there about a calendar? There is no time when its days are not numbered.

Ruth Takes Music Lessons

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Burhur. I like her fine. For pets I have three cats named Snowdrop, Snowball and Snowflake. I have some other pets, too. I take music lessons. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me. Ruth Helen Gilkison. Larned, Kan.

9	7	13	7	36
	21	18		5
			14	3
16	12		9	11
		12		27
3				25
10	52			16
				8
5	43		37	11
6				3



Carefully cut out the black circle. Move this from place to place over the numbers. Add up the sum total of the numbers it completely covers in any one position. When you find the position on the paper where the sum total of the numbers covered is greatest, take your pencil and draw around the circle. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.

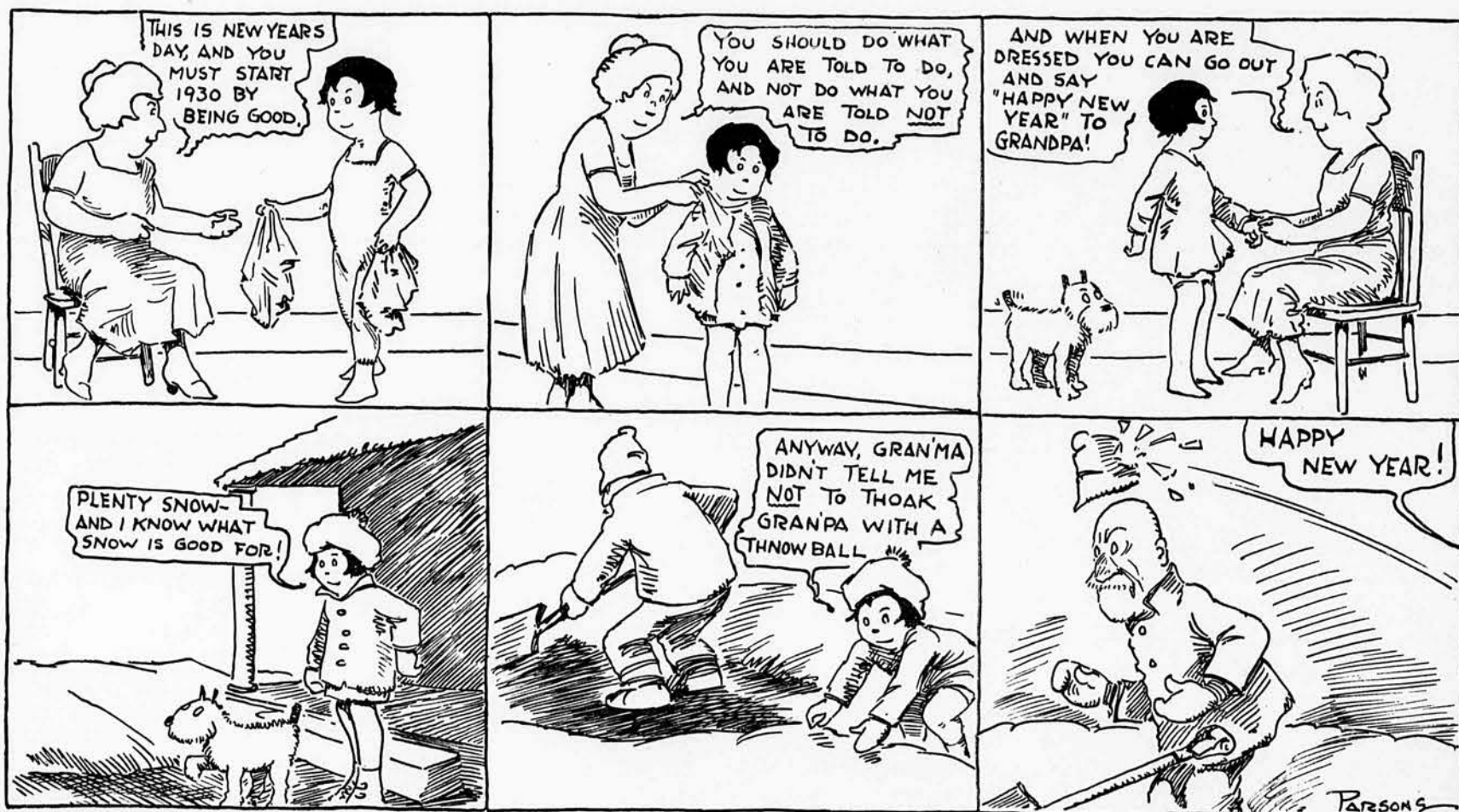


Rex and Daisy Are Pets

I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade. My teacher's name is Mr. Lewis. I go to the Walnut Valley school. I have one brother. His name is Russell. He is 5 years old. For pets I have a dog named Rex, three Bantams and a calf named Daisy. I enjoy the girls' and boys' page. I would like to hear from some of the girls and boys. Viola Sell. Timken, Kan.

Likes to Go to School

I like to go to school. I am 7 years old and in the third grade. I go to White Hall school. For pets I have a dog and one cat. The dog's name is Bert and the cat's name is Midnight. I have two brothers. Their names are Wayne and Billy. I have one sister.



The Hoovers—Happy New Year to All



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

One Day's Rest in Bed Will Cut Your Cold Short and Protect Other Folks

DON'T be too quick to say "just a cold." If the patient is a child, the running eyes and nose may mean the beginning of measles, the teasing cough may be whooping cough, the sore throat may be scarlet fever or diphtheria. Even your "cold" may be influenza, bronchitis, perhaps the early stages of pneumonia. More than half the illnesses of winter are first classified as colds. A large percentage could be cut short if every person with a "cold" would stop work, and take at least one day's rest in bed—just one single day. Keeping away from people for that day would keep you from distributing your cold to others at its most contagious stage. It would help you to fight the early fever and give your heart action a chance to steady down. In most cases it would put an end to the cold. Many a case of fatal pneumonia would be prevented were this simple rule followed. Hanging around the house partly dressed, going from room to room and occasionally outdoors, does not answer. The prescription reads "Stay in bed." It is well to apply it to any "cold" and especially important if there is fever.

There is great difference of opinion as to the virtue of "cold shots." Personally I am unconvinced. However, I believe the chance that such vaccines may help is good enough to warrant their use by the individual who "just goes from one cold to another."

For an adult of fair vigor there is no cold preventive so efficient as educating the skin to stand changes of weather. This means a cool or cold bath—sponge or shower—every morning followed by a brisk rubbing with a rough towel. This should be taken in a warm room. If you coddle your skin with too much clothing you spoil the good effect. Clothing should be as light as can be worn with comfort. It should be adjusted to weather conditions. In ordinary weather light, loose clothing, but on stormy days add sweater, overcoat and gloves. Never sit around in damp clothing. Damp clothes will do you no harm as long as you are active, but the first thing on getting to the house have a complete change to dry, warm clothing. Be particular about proper foot protection. The person, young or old, who discards the sensible footwear of the day in order to don the flimsy covering of party wear on one of our celebrated blizzard evenings is inviting disaster. Prevent colds if you can. If you do get one, stay in bed.

Age May Cause This

I am a middle-aged woman. I have sore spots that come and go, sometimes in the back of my head and then on the side and top of my head. What would cause this? My eyes are failing. It seems at times as if I have been hit in the forehead. What is a good eye wash? Please answer thru Kansas Farmer.

E. G.

As you are a middle-aged woman it may be that these symptoms are those that often come in connection with "change of life"; perhaps the eye trouble is due to the lack of elasticity in the lens that comes in the middle forties. A good and safe eye wash is a solution of boric acid.

The X-Ray Will Tell

Please let me know whether ulcer of the stomach can be diagnosed by means of the X-Ray. Is it curable without operation? Is an operation safe? Is there much pain to this disease and do the persons who have it get very thin? Is there any vomiting?

M. V. W.

The two most valuable methods of examination for ulcer of the stomach are analysis of stomach contents and X-Ray picture. Yes, many cases of stomach ulcer are cured without operation. It is for your physician to decide which course to follow. Some cases are not curable by any means but operation. An operation for ulcer of the stomach, performed on a patient who is in good condition, is reasonably safe. The disease usually is accompanied by much pain of a gnawing and burning character. The

patient becomes very thin. There is vomiting in many cases—frequently of blood.

Just Watch Your Diet

For the last four years I have had some kind of pimples on my face and back. This trouble first started as blackheads, then turned into pimples, some as large as a gold dollar. I never had a blackhead or pimple on me before I was married, but my husband had both on his body, only the pimples were small. Do you think I could have caught them from him? Would it be caused from some disease?

S. W. F.

Not at all likely. You have changed your diet, perhaps, to agree with that of your husband. Cut down the sweets and fats. Drink plenty of water. Keep the bowels active by eating fruit and laxative foods. This change in habits will help both you and your husband.

Publicity for Apples

Co-operation in plans to inaugurate a \$750,000 advertising campaign for the apple on a nation-wide scale was pledged unanimously by the Kansas and Missouri horticultural societies and the Missouri Valley, in a three-day joint horticultural conference in Atchison recently.

The money is to be raised thru an arrangement with the national association of container manufacturers, by which a cent is to be added to the price of each basket sold the apple growers and 3 cents to each barrel, the added money to go into the advertising fund. The railroads also have been asked to co-operate in the campaign, according to Paul Stark of Louisiana, Mo., president of Apples for Health, Inc.

"The apple is the king of all fruits and the world should be told about it," Mr. Stark said. "The orange people, the banana people and promoters of other fruits have been stealing our thunder for years in advertising campaigns. We are seeking the co-operation of the doctors and dentists of the nation in an effort to keep the health-giving qualities of the apple before the public, but we need more than that. The apple rapidly is being pushed off the table by advertising campaigns telling the advantage of other fruits, and the apple is just as palatable and more healthful."

Stark's address followed a talk urging support of the campaign by Prof. T. J. Talbert of the Missouri State Agricultural College at Columbia. The resolution pledged the members not only to support the proposal in co-operation with apple producers of the Northwest, New York and other sections, but to urge other growers to join in the movement.

At the conference the Kansas State Agricultural College apple judging team was awarded a silver loving cup offered by the Kansas State Horticultural Society in apple judging competition between the teams representing the Kansas and Missouri state agricultural colleges. The cup was offered perpetually to the first team winning the biennial competition three times and this was the third consecutive victory for the Kansans.

Members of the Kansas team were Roy Trompeter, Holton; Mrs. Carol Kelly, Manhattan; M. M. Taylor, Perry, and R. B. Mather, Manhattan. Prof. W. F. Pickett is the coach of the Kansas team. The competition centered in the judging of 20 varieties of apples.

W. J. Braun, owner of a large Atchison county Jonathan orchard, was awarded the "sweepstakes" trophy offered by the Atchison Clearing House Association, as operating the best all-around orchard entered in the annual Don-I-Son Apple Derby, conducted each year with practically all of the larger orchards in Atchison and Doniphan counties participating.

The awards in all of the departments of the Don-I-Son Derby were announced at the apple growers' banquet, which was a feature of the an-

nual sessions of the Missouri Valley Horticultural Conference.

The prize winners in the various classes were:

Futurity class (trees 2 to 6 years of age)—First—Paul Studer, Wathena, Kan. Score 88.37 per cent.

Junior production class (trees 7 to 11 years old)—First—Robert Adair, Wathena. Score 87.34 per cent, yield 238 bushels for the acre judged.

Senior production class (trees 11 to 16 years old)—First—George Kinkead, Troy, 89.43 per cent, yield 588 bushels.

Producers' choice class (trees 16 years old and over)—First—F. O. Kincaid, Atchison, 89.13 per cent, yield 954 bushels.

Sweepstakes (best all-around orchard entered)—Awarded to Walter J. Braun, Atchison, 3-year-old Jonathan orchard, scoring 89.63.

Each entry in the Don-I-Son Derby was a 1-acre plot, and the yield was from that acre of apples.

Farm Incomes Are Better

Kansas really has grown up in agriculture, according to J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, in the 26th biennial report of the board.

For the biennium of 1927-28 the state produced from its farms the amazing total of \$1,041,434,320 aggregate values. This beats all previous records except for the post-war inflated years of 1918-20 and proves beyond a doubt that the faith of the pioneers was not in vain.

The total increase over the previous two-year period is \$153,196,502. In 1928 Kansas harvested more bushels of grain than in any other year of its history. Taking wheat and corn together, the state produced 71 million more bushels than in any previous year.

Measured by average values the total farm production in Kansas for 1928 was \$537,429,753, never before equaled—except during the war-inflated years when prices were high beyond present-day comparison. On this basis, average values, the gradual rise in farm production during the eight years since the depression of 1921, is shown by the following statistics:

In 1921 the total production from the farms was \$351,121,342; in 1922, \$357,256,774; 1923—\$384,727,510; 1924—\$501,629,566; 1925—\$418,748,669; 1927—\$504,004,586; 1928—\$537,429,753.

The total production for the eight years is \$3,524,407,158, showing an average yearly production of \$440,550,894. Just by way of comparison, Mohler gives the gross production values of the eight years preceding the World War and these figures show a remarkable growth in farm revenues.

For instance, the total production for that eight years was \$2,482,268,480, with a yearly average of only \$310,283,560. Taken by years:

1907—\$266,397,750; 1908—\$277,733,953; 1909—\$307,538,165; 1910—\$304,914,342; 1911—\$282,927,188; 1912—\$324,988,943; 1913—\$341,470,426; 1914—\$376,297,713; Total—\$2,482,268,480.

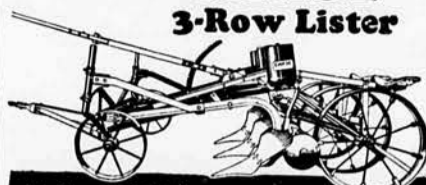
These figures show that the gain made during the post-war period aggregates \$1,042,138,659 over the eight years covering the pre-war period. The average gain was \$130,267,334 a year.

The new biennial report is replete with statistics showing the wonderful progress made by the state in various other lines of agriculture, in addition to strictly crop production. Contributions by noted authorities on rural welfare devoted largely to 4-H club activities and achievement; farm economics, home economics, rural engineering, livestock, farm and garden crops, and brief accounts of the work of various divisions of the board, embracing water resources, livestock registration, entomology, state fairs, feedstuffs, fertilizer, livestock remedies, seeds, dairy inspection and licensing of commission merchants.

The report is a credit to the state, to the state board of agriculture and to the state printer. It is profusely illustrated, and the frontispiece is an excellent portrait of F. D. Farrell, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College.

We'd rather be President than write.

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Should Inoculate Alfalfa

Cost Will Not Exceed 25 Cents an Acre if Commercial Preparation Is Used

BY M. C. SEWELL

IN PLANTING alfalfa it always is advisable to inoculate the seed with a reliable commercial inoculant. This insures every plant becoming inoculated with the bacteria that can fix atmospheric nitrogen. Alfalfa plants that are not inoculated must depend upon the soil for their supply of nitrogen.

The source of the soils supply of nitrogen is the atmosphere, four-fifths of which by volume is nitrogen. Complex forms of plant life, such as our crop plants, are unable to take nitrogen from the air. It is only certain bacteria and fungi which are low

purposes: To produce a nutritious, high protein feed of considerable market value either when fed and marketed thru livestock or sold for hay; and to increase the nitrogen content of the soil and thus increase the yield of grain crops following alfalfa.

Since it is only inoculated plants that can use atmospheric nitrogen for growth, thoro inoculation enables the accomplishment of the two purposes for growing alfalfa.

Experiments conducted in several of the Midwestern states have proved that on soils previously low in nitrogen, inoculated plants produce a hay of higher protein content than uninoculated plants.

Best to Inoculate the Seed

The best way to insure complete inoculation of every alfalfa plant is to inoculate the seed before it is sown. The procedure is to place the bacteria on the seed. When the seeds germinate and send out roots, the bacteria are in contact with them and enter the root hairs which are back of the growing point of the roots. In this manner the plant system becomes inoculated with the nitrogen-fixing bacteria.

The bacteria for this inoculation is most easily and cheaply obtained from commercial inoculants, and there are a number of reliable ones on the market. The cost is from 50 cents to \$1 for sufficient inoculant to treat 1 bushel of seed. At the rate of 15

pounds of seed to the acre, the cost of inoculating the seed is 50 cents to \$1 for every 4 acres planted.

If a field has supported a crop of alfalfa or Sweet clover at some time during the previous five years of cropping, the bacteria probably is present in the soil and the alfalfa sown in such a field naturally will become inoculated. However, inoculation will depend upon chance contact of the roots of the plant with the organism. If the seed is well treated before the alfalfa is sown, every plant is certain to become inoculated.

It is possible to inoculate a field with soil taken from another field that is growing inoculated alfalfa or Sweet clover. But hauling, spreading and harrowing in the inoculating soil is much more costly than the price of the commercial cultures.

There Are Several Families

The name of the nitrogen-fixing bacteria which grow upon the roots of alfalfa and other legumes is *Bacterium Radicicola*. This organism is grouped into different families according to the kind of legume that they select for their host plant.

Thus, one family will inoculate interchangeably, alfalfa, Sweet clover, bur clover and black medic; a different family inoculates true clovers; still another soybeans; and a different one cowpeas; another for peas, vetches and Sweet peas. Each of these groups of plants require a different strain or family of the nitrogen-fixing bacteria.

The same culture of bacteria is used for both alfalfa and Sweet clover. Directions for using them in treating the seed before sowing are printed on the containers of the cultures. Experience and experiments have shown that it usually is advisable to inoculate alfalfa seed before sowing it.

THIS week Kansas Farmer is pleased to bring you the fourth installment of the special series of articles about the production of alfalfa in the state. This series is being published in hopes that it will help a serious situation. Kansas can produce and cash-in on alfalfa to better advantage than any other state, but something is wrong. Instead of taking advantage of our strategic position we have slipped back to half a million acres instead of growing to the 2 million acres we could profitably produce. There is no more valuable crop for Kansas than alfalfa.

M. C. Sewell, of the agronomy department at the Kansas State Agricultural College, goes into detail in this article regarding the value of inoculating alfalfa seed. He explains why it is necessary and points out the results you may expect from inoculated and uninoculated seed. Again we suggest that you put the 10 issues of Kansas Farmer containing this special alfalfa series on file so you may refer to them frequently. There will be six more installments.

forms of plant life that can take nitrogen from the air; and they take it from the atmospheric air that circulates in the pore spaces of the surface layers of soil.

The bacteria capable of fixing atmospheric nitrogen with which we are most concerned in regions where alfalfa will grow, is a parasitic organism that develops on the roots of alfalfa. When present in the soil or on the seed sown, the bacteria enter the root hairs of the alfalfa in order to obtain carbohydrate, or energy producing foods, which they cannot manufacture. By carbohydrates we refer to the sugars and starches which are produced in the tissues of green plants. The multiplication of the bacteria after entering the root hairs, produces an irritation in the outer membranes of the roots which results in the formation of the nodules which may be seen on the roots of inoculated legumes.

These parasitic bacteria require nitrogen as well as carbohydrates for their life maintenance. They can take nitrogen from the air circulating in the soil as previously stated. After they have fixed the nitrogen and used it, the plants on which they are growing are able to use this nitrogen in the form of a waste product from the bacteria. Thus, it is only the inoculated alfalfa plants that can use atmospheric nitrogen.

Nitrogen Is Stored in Roots

The nitrogen composing the leafy growth of inoculated alfalfa has been taken largely from the air thru the functioning of the parasitic bacteria. In the fall of the year nitrogen in the tops of the alfalfa is transferred and stored in the roots. Hence, thru shattering of leaves during the summer and by plowing up alfalfa in the fall after several years of growth, the soil's supply of nitrogen is increased. Alfalfa usually is grown for two

Farmers' Week Starts Soon

State Board of Agriculture Has Arranged a Program With a Real Cash Value

ONE of the really serious problems confronting the farmer of today is soil erosion—the washing away of his crop soil with each succeeding rain. It is all the more serious because it occurs so gradually in many cases that it is not suspected until the damage is done, and the fields fall away in production. Prominence is given to this subject in the program of the 59th Annual Kansas Agricultural Convention, arranged by Secretary J. C. Mohler of the State Board of Agriculture, to be held in Topeka on January 8 to 10, 1930.

The problems of soil erosion will be stated by Dr. A. G. McCall, chief of soil investigations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the local application by Dr. F. L. Duley, professor of

soils in K. S. A. C. Chester Smith of Waverly, gives the farmer's experience in controlling soil erosion and Prof. R. I. Throckmorton of K. S. A. C., explains the use of soil-binding crops for the same purpose.

Another important subject for the convention will be the storage of combine wheat, to be presented by L. C. Aicher of the Hays Experiment Station, and the results of a year's experiments by Prof. F. C. Fenton, department of agricultural engineering, K. S. A. C.

Supt. R. E. Dickson of the Texas Experiment Station will report on moisture conservation by terracing. A. M. Patterson, Ass't Secretary of the American Royal Live Stock Show, will discuss sheep in Kansas, and

When Farmers Get Together

IFEEL that no Kansas farmer can miss the annual Kansas Agricultural Convention except to his own disadvantage. Kansas is a farmer state. It was built by farmers and one of their early acts in laying the foundations for future growth was to create the State Board of Agriculture, which has continued to function with increasing efficiency for six decades of the state's greatest development.

Acting as a reliable clearing house for agricultural information, issuing reports on the growth and development of the state which have an international reputation for accuracy and comprehensiveness, and disseminating knowledge about new crops or new varieties adapted to conditions which have added to the prosperity and safety of the farmers' vocation over the entire Great Plains region, the Kansas Board of Agriculture has witnessed the development of the state from the raw prairie to fourth rank, among the states in agricultural volume and value, to stand among the first six states in livestock production and to lead all others in certain essential crops.

The annual agricultural convention, held under the auspices of the Board of Agriculture, brings together experiences from all parts of the state which are shared by all and carried by all to home communities, while the personal contacts are intangible assets of high value. The presentation of farm subjects for discussion is made by experts, altho the discussion of any subject is open to everyone. This occasion comes only once a year and is an opportunity to be missed only with regret.

Arthur Capner

Arnold Berns, former president of the Kansas Live Stock Association, speaks of Home-Growth Feeds in Live Stock Production.

An important session of the convention will be devoted to the farm home in which Amy Kelly, state home demonstration agent, makes inquiry as to whether the farm family is a successful family. What we can learn from pigeons will be told by Frank H. Hollmann, editor, American Pigeon Journal.

Following a preliminary meeting at 4 o'clock in beautiful G. A. R. hall of the Memorial building on Wednesday, January 8, will come the annual "get acquainted" dinner in the Jayhawk hotel at 6:30 o'clock, with a special program of music and other entertainment. Plates will be \$1 and the public is invited.

Other meetings during Farmers' Week in Topeka will include those of the Kansas Association of Fairs, January 7 to 8; Creamerymen and Field Superintendents, January 7 to 8; Kansas Agricultural Council, January 7; Kansas Dairy Congress, January 8, and the Kansas State Poultry Association with its annual meeting and show thruout the week.

With one and one-half railroad fares available for the round trip, without certificates, from Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo., and from all stations in Kansas, it will be easy to attend these meetings. Tickets will be on sale on Sunday, January 5 to 10 inclusive, with a return limit on Monday, January 13, 1930.

Support the Farm Board

The American Farm Bureau pledged its support to the Federal Farm Board. The action was taken in a resolution adopted at the closing session of the organization's 11th annual convention, which elected Samuel H. Thompson, Quincy, Ill., president, for the third consecutive time, and chose Boston for its 1930 meeting.

"We pledge support to the Federal Farm Board in all efforts to obtain the broadest possible benefits to agriculture in the control of agricultural surpluses, seasonal or otherwise, and in making the tariff effective on all farm crops," the resolution read. "Should it be found necessary to amend the agricultural marketing act to accomplish these purposes, we pledge our unqualified support in so doing."

Other resolutions adopted urged: Early completion of the Missouri, Mississippi, and Ohio waterway outlets to the Gulf.

State and local tax on incomes in lieu of the present general property tax.

Upward revision of tariff rates on agricultural products and immediate independence of colonies and dependencies so that they will be removed from the free tariff class and in the event such independence cannot be granted, a tariff upon their goods.

Federal financial participation in the building of secondary or farm-to-market highways; also that states extend their rural road program by allocating more of their gasoline and vehicle taxes to farm to market highways.

Edward A. O'Neal, of Montgomery, Ala., was named vice president. Both he and President Thompson received the unanimous vote of the 46 voting delegates. Thompson will serve for two years.

Can Check Butterfat Loss

BY W. H. RIDDELL

How many dollars' worth of butterfat are you losing each year in the skimmilk? For best proof, take a sample from your separator to your local creamery or cream station and determine the loss. The average farm separator should not leave more than .03 per cent butterfat in the skimmilk. Two of the most important factors in efficient separation are thoro washing of the machine after each separation and having the milk near the right temperature—90 degrees.

An expert says that a wireless talk broadcast from America could be heard at the bottom of the North Sea. A new terror is added to Davy Jones's locker.



Not One Person in Two Reads Books, According to Recent Investigations

BY D. M. HARMON

A RECENT study of the reading habit in America disclosed the fact that one person in two ever reads any books and those who do, devote less than half an hour a day to reading them. Conditions were studied in different parts of America with people of all ages, occupations and interests. The main conclusions were pretty much what we would expect. For example, the better the standard of education the more use is made of the printed page; those who read most as children read most as adults, and those who are most active in other matters find more time for reading.

Why Different Folks Read

It is only the lazy mind that has "no time for reading." In the first place the active man must be a book user, and in the second place he nearly always is the type of man who desires to read.

In one of these surveys 410 persons were asked why they were reading. Sixty-nine were reading a story because they had seen it in a film or play, which goes to prove that the movies are not killing the desire to read. Only 31 were reading books because they were popular, while 174 selected their books because they "liked the author" and 151 because of an interesting title. Thirty-five of this group were seeking "spiritual guidance," 20 were reading purely "by chance," 16 "wished to get a laugh" and 13 honest folks admitted they wanted "to get sleepy."

Reading Habit is Formed Early

If we wish to encourage book reading, we must start with the children. The opinion has been expressed that the reading habit of men and women is formed by the time they are 15 years old. Parents determine mostly whether the children read books at all, and the kind of books they read. Take an inventory of your family library. Are you discouraging your child's reading by having no books that will interest him? Or are you curbing his likes for good books by having on the shelves only cheap fiction and books far beyond his years?

By the time we leave school we either are sensible book users or not, according to whether certain influences have been effective. Perhaps the most important is the influence of parents or friends who enjoy reading. Many parents unthinkingly discourage reading by telling Johnny to put down his book and carry in the wood, or Alice to mind the baby. I don't mean to encourage "book worms"; rather I am encouraging "book lovers." See that the children have time for their reading.

The second influence to sensible book usage is the presence of books in the home. Well-stocked book shelves are not considered by many as part of our necessary household equipment. Particularly are children's books lacking in the homes. Don't let your book shelves contain just junk—books not selected but collected, books which have found their way into the house and have been kept because we dislike to throw things away no matter how useless they may be.

Dictionary is a Family Book

Of course, different books will appeal to various members of the family, but there is one book which should be a friend of all. That is a good dictionary. How often we hear someone say, "We had quite an argument last night on the pronunciation of such-a-word. Jim said it was so and I said it was not so." How absurd! You might as well close your eyes

and argue whether a man has red hair, when all you have to do to settle it is to open your eyes and look at him. Never waste breath arguing whether a word is pronounced in this way or that; open the dictionary and you soon will find which way is correct.

This presupposes, of course, that you own a dictionary. No wonder people argue over the pronunciation of a word if every time a difference of opinion arises they have to make a trip to the public library to settle it. No, own a dictionary, large or small. When you are using a dictionary it is an excellent habit to let your eyes stray down the lines of the page to take in a few other words here and there. It is surprising how much you will pick up in this way; strange and fascinating bits of the history of man, caught up in the history of words. Down the current of the centuries the words of our rich and ancient language have come to us, freighted with old meanings. We can learn far more than most of us realize about the ways of life by a study of the shapes that our words have taken.

The time is here when we all are thinking about new and worthwhile resolutions we can make for the next year. I would suggest that you let one of them be to read more good books. Make this a book year!

Farm Needs Discussed

Not in a pessimistic frame of mind, but instead, eager to take advantage of possibilities for improvement, leaders of Kansas agriculture last week gathered in Topeka to explain their problems and troubles for the benefit of the Kansas Chamber of Commerce. The state body is endeavoring to determine what sort of a state development program can be mapped out and the agricultural plank is one of the important phases of the undertaking.

A motion was passed at the conference to have a Chamber of Commerce committee appointed to go over the material submitted and later report its recommendations to the state meeting.

Ralph Snyder, Manhattan, president of the State Farm Bureau, urged the Chamber of Commerce to lend its support to the Federal Farm Board in a solution of the marketing problem. F. D. Farrell, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College, and Dr. W. E. Grimes of the same institution, advocated more desirable leases between land owners

Some rather different lights on the situation were presented by John Fields, president of the Federal Land Bank of Wichita. He pointed out the difference between the effect of speculation on agriculture and on business industries.

"Speculation," he said, "does not increase the cost of the product of corporations. General Motors can range up or down on the stock market but the price of their cars isn't affected."

"On the other hand, speculation in farm land attaches itself to the cost of production on the farm. If I buy farm land at \$50 an acre and sell it at \$100 an acre I have added nothing to the land but I have increased production costs."

"It is land speculation that is responsible for the heavy farm mortgage indebtedness. Kansas doesn't suffer as much as many other states in this respect. In Kansas it takes 6.6 per cent of the total annual cash income from the farm to pay the interest on farm mortgages in the state. In Iowa it takes 13.1 per cent. The average for the United States is 5.7 per cent. In Wisconsin it takes 9.2; Minnesota, 8.6; Missouri, 8; South Dakota, 10.5; Nebraska, 9.1; Colorado, 5.5; Oklahoma, 4 per cent."

"Farmers can pay bills only with proceeds from production. Consequently they must limit expenditures from what is left after paying interest on mortgages and the taxes. It is to the interest then of every business that the farmer receive as much as possible for production. The future stability of farming depends upon, as does the future of any business, making more than is spent."

Other speakers included J. H. Mercer, Topeka, state livestock commissioner; H. W. Avery, Wakefield; Senator E. E. Frizell, Larned; A. E. Van Petten, Topeka, head of the Pioneer Mortgage Co.; C. C. Cogsdell, master of the State Grange; C. C. Isely, Dodge City; John T. Willette, manager of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce; J. S. Bird of Hays, president of the Wheat Farming Co.; Allen Mansfield, Jr., of Ottawa; John Vesceky of Kansas City, head of the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Market Association; Roy F. Bailey of Salina; L. E. Call of K. S. A. C., F. P. Willette of the Atchison C. of C. and Carl H. Koster were among the speakers.

Maurice L. Breidenthal of Kansas City, president of the state C. of C., presided. Gov. Clyde M. Reed attended the noon luncheon.

Warm Water Will Help

BY W. H. RIDDELL

In winter the question of water for the producing herd is one that should receive every attention. A cow milking heavily requires from 70 to 150 pounds of water daily. If she has to get this at an outside tank with the water at freezing point, she will not drink enough and production is sure to suffer. Efficient tank heaters may be purchased at a reasonable price which soon will return their cost in increased milk flow.

Maybe the reason why Russia and China do not get down to fighting a real war is because they fear it may have a Japanese finish.

We Want Your Suggestions

JUST now we are planning our work for the next year. We want to conduct our department so that it will be of the most service to our readers. We want you to write us your suggestions and criticisms. What do you like about our department, and what do you suggest for improvement? Which authors do you like and what type of books would you like to have reviewed? Address all letters to D. M. Harmon, Capper Book Service, Topeka. Below we are listing a group of novels of distinction, now available at half price or less. Capper Book Service pays all postage.

Glorious Apollo, by E. Barrington	\$1
The Old Wives' Tale, by Arnold Bennett	\$1
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Adam and Eve, by John Erskin	\$1
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The Moon and Sixpence, by W. S. Maugham	\$1
Firecrackers, by Carl Van Vechten	\$1
Jalna, by Mazo De La Roche	\$1
Black April, by Julia Peterkin	\$1
Porgy, by Du Bose Hayward	\$1
The Haunted Bookshop, by Christopher Morley	\$1
Rainbow Round My Shoulder, by Howard W. Odum	\$1

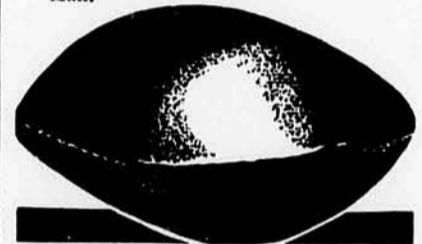
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Too Many Young Men Are Thieves

Reward Total Mounts; Chicken Stealers Continue to Get Caught

By G. E. Ferris

LESS than half as many farm theft reports come weekly to the Kansas Farmer Protective Service from its 75,000 members than were reported weekly last year. Linked with this record of fewer thefts is the equally acceptable record of continued convictions of farm thieves. For 193 convictions of 30 days or more, the Protective Service has paid 129 rewards totaling \$6,300.

Of the first 100 rewards, 56 were paid for the capture and conviction of chicken thieves. Only nine of the last 29 rewards paid have been for poultry thieves, a decrease of from more than a half to less than a third. Since the hundredth reward Kansas Farmer's wing poultry marker has been advertised and used. To the making available of this wing poultry marker by the Protective Service, must be attributed the cause of fewer poultry thefts from the members of this service.

We all are in favor of fewer thefts and more convictions for the thefts committed, but it is distressing to realize the increasing proportion of convicted stealers who are boys and young men. In the last 29 Protective Service reward cases, 42 thieves were



Left to Right, Albert Cranmore, Kenneth Johnson and Marvin Boyce

reason Albert Cranmore stole chickens from Protective Service Member Will Peabody, of near White Cloud. Mr. Peabody caught Cranmore stealing his chickens and after the young thief pled guilty he was sentenced to the Hutchinson institution. Cranmore bit the hand that was feeding him, so to speak, because he was working for Mr. Peabody. The \$50 Protective Service reward has been paid to Mr. Peabody for the good work he did in

bile from Protective Service Member John Mowrey. Arrest on the cream stealing charge, which later led to the automobile stealing charge, was effected by Sheriff Hessong, Clifford Redman, who farms with his father, J. W. Redman, and by a produce buyer in Ft. Scott, whose name is withheld so that he may help catch more poultry and cream thieves. These three men shared the \$50 Protective Service reward.

viously stolen chickens. Fortunately for the man-trappers, Boyce came to steal chickens. He was arrested later in Emporia by Undersheriff C. S. Gibson and Deputy Sheriff D. L. Morris. For their good work in planning and making the trap for Boyce work, Mr. Stead, Mr. Yost and Mr. Trumbull shared in the \$50 Protective Service reward. Boyce is an inmate at the Hutchinson institution.

City Marshal W. E. Felmlee and Dennis Phillippi, of Sabetha, shared the \$50 Protective Service reward paid for the apprehension and conviction of Russell Myers and Fred Bailey. They stole marked chickens from Ernest Masterson, Protective Service member living near Sabetha. Myers is going to school and getting vocational training in the boys' industrial school at Topeka, and Bailey, who was the leader, is learning right from wrong at the state industrial reformatory.

Stealing eggs is the charge on which Elton Munday has been confined to the boys' industrial school. He and other boys whom he led had a system to their stealing. They went to farms and if they could find no one at home they stole eggs. One day



Hubert Christy

sentenced, 20 of this number being confined to the state industrial reformatory at Hutchinson and to the state industrial school at Topeka. Seventeen of these sentences have come with the last 19 convictions. If you have anything helpful to suggest regarding this situation, please be guided by the boxed article on this page.

The seven young men pictured with this story stole from Protective Service members and as a result are inmates at the industrial school and at the industrial reformatory. Under the supervision of the officials and instructors at these institutions these boys are getting the training, schooling and work that had they had previous to their stealing we should all like to believe would have kept them going straight. Anyway, every one of them will have worth-while opportunities to become economically and socially good citizens when they are paroled or released. It would be lamentable for boys and young men who might read of the following cases, later to be brought to justice for similar thefts.

Hubert Christy confessed when caught by Undersheriff Ed Jones that he had stolen a load of wheat from S. A. Bauersfield, Protective Service member who lives near Liberal. Accordingly, he is confined in the state industrial reformatory at Hutchinson until paroled or released following an acceptable confinement record. Undersheriff Jones and Mr. Bauersfield co-operated in the apprehension, and conviction of Christy, and the \$50 Protective Service reward has been divided between them.

To get money with which to buy bootleg whisky has been given as the

What Would You Do With Thieves?

FROM a member in Montgomery county the Kansas Farmer Protective Service has received a letter saying, "I despise farm thieves. The Protective Service seems to be doing a good work, but like anything else a good thing may be abused. I could not help but feel hurt when I read last fall of the higher rewards for farm thieves offered by the Protective Service. Society demands that thieves be brought to justice, but I thoroely believe that if the physical and mental delinquencies of apprehended thieves were cared for better than they are cared for today, more acceptable justice would be rendered."

Now that the question has been raised, what is your opinion? Express yourself in a letter addressed to the Kansas Farmer Protective Service, Topeka, Kan. To what extent do you believe environment is responsible for a young man becoming a thief? Which may be the stronger influence for good, first, environment or second, heredity and home training? Does any good ever come from a boy's loafing with other boys? Should a young man be sentenced to a penal or corrective institution for his first misdeed committed before he gave thought to the consequences? If the method of a penal or corrective institution is not right in principle because of the bringing together of inmates who may have a degrading influence on one another, how much would it be worth to society individually to salvage thieves who have been brought to justice? What is the right way to salvage every convicted thief possessing a sane mind?

catching the young stealer with his chickens.

Kenneth Johnson and Charles Cochran pled guilty, after being arrested by Sheriff George Hessong of Bourbon county, to stealing cream from J. W. Redman, Protective Service member living near Ft. Scott. Cochran served a 54-day jail sentence and Johnson was sentenced to the state industrial reformatory after he confessed also to stealing an automo-

Protective Service Member W. B. Stead of near Emporia, last summer experienced continued poultry thefts. Saturday afternoon, August 3, he went to Emporia and from all appearances no one remained on his farmstead. But there is where Marvin Boyce was mistaken. Mr. Stead had asked two of his neighbors, Charles Yost and L. A. Trumbull, to stay hidden on his farm and watch for Boyce whom he suspected as having pre-



Left, Russell Myers and Fred Bailey



Elton Munday

last summer Munday and other boys were seen by C. L. Harkness on his farm near Ransom. When Harkness gathered 100 fewer eggs than usual that night he did some detective work. Going to Ness City he found where Munday had sold eggs from White Leghorn hens. A complaint charging Munday with egg stealing followed and after the conviction Mr. Harkness was paid the Protective Service reward of \$50 for taking the lead in putting a stop to the stealing being done by boys led by Munday.

Nearly every Kansas Farmer subscriber knows how to become a member of the Protective Service so that a cash reward ranging \$75, \$50 or \$25 will be paid for any thief stealing from the protected farm premises of a Protective Service member, providing the thief is sentenced to at least 30 days. Every Kansas Farmer subscriber is entitled to a Protective Service sign which stares so cruelly at thieves. The cost of the protective sign to a subscriber whose subscription is paid at least one year in advance, so that he may share in the benefits of the Protective Service, is 10 cents. Kansas Farmer subscribers whose subscriptions are not paid at least one year in advance should get their Protective Service sign from their local Kansas Farmer subscription representative when he calls on them to renew their subscription. A request mailed to the Protective Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, will bring a booklet explaining all points regarding the Protective Service Department and the payment of cash rewards. Send today for this booklet telling about the sign thieves pass up to steal from farms where this protective sign is not posted. Thieves hate rewards!

Farm Crops and Markets

Good Demand for Dairy Cows May Indicate More Diversification for Kansas Farms

THERE is good demand over the state for dairy cows and at the comparatively few farm sales being held, all livestock and farm machinery sell readily at good prices. Conditions are very promising for the wheat as this crop has made good growth during the fall and early winter, incidentally providing adequate pasture for a good many head of livestock. Farm animals all seem to be doing well and even egg production shows some signs of improving.

"The supply of feed for the winter is somewhat less than last year as a result of shorter harvests of grain crops," according to George Montgomery, marketing specialist at the Agricultural College. "The corn crop is below that of last season, but farm stocks on November 1 were larger than a year ago, so the total supply will be about 190 million bushels short. About 220 million bushels less oats were produced, 43 million bushels less barley, and 38½ million bushels less grain sorghums."

"The demand for corn this season may be below that of a year ago, since there are fewer hogs on farms and smaller numbers of stocker and feeder cattle have been shipped into the corn belt. The movement of cattle into the corn belt for the six months ending November 1, was below that of any other year since 1921."

"Larger supplies of grain in Europe may reduce the export demand for corn. Foreign shipments of oats and barley, to the present time, have been smaller than for the same period a year ago. Short crops in Canada have increased the demand for oats and barley and may result in an increased demand for corn."

"Present supplies of grain and the probable demand indicate that feeders, who plan to buy part of their grain supply, should look ahead and give consideration to probable future needs."

A Glance at the Markets

Conditions still are weak and unsettled. Leading farm products such as grain, cattle and butter sold lower in mid-December than during the

early part of the month. Declines were sharpest in wheat and butter. Hogs, fat lambs and wool sold a little better at the time. Egg prices have held well for the time of year. Potatoes and apples advanced a little.

Wheat prices tended downward and were a depressing factor in the mid-December market for feed grains. The large market stocks of wheat apparently are over-shadowing the small total supplies. Weekly shipments from the Southern Hemisphere continue relatively large and the offering of this wheat in competition with North American grain is the principal weakening factor in the market. Domestic cash markets are about 5 cents lower than in early December.

The markets for the principal feed grains were weakened by the decline in wheat prices. The feed markets turned easier as a result of some slackening in demand. Offerings were only moderate, but the recent downward trend in grain prices also had a weakening influence. Hay markets held firm, although inquiry slackened with milder weather. Supplies were mostly of only moderate volume.

Sluggish and lower beef markets and much plainer average quality of cattle on foot than the preceding week were potent factors in the price depressions of mid-December. The rank and file of the steer run, consisting of short-fed and common killers, sold 25 to 75 cents lower. While demand for stocker and feeder cattle, adversely influenced by the condition of the fat cattle trade, was narrow, supplies of well-bred replacement steers were small and the market was close to steady. Chicago sales carried an extreme top of \$16 paid for a single load of 992-pound yearlings from the feedlots of a show cattle exhibitor. The decline in cow and heifer prices put many useful replacement cattle of these classes on an attractive basis to country buyers.

Dull and lower fresh pork markets tended to offset the bullish sentiment which reduced marketings created in the live hog trade. The price range continued narrow, hogs scaling as high as 362 pounds and others averaging 165 pounds selling within 15 cents of the top.

Lighter receipts gave an improved tone to the fat lamb trade. Fat ewes, in abundant supply and in narrow demand, declined about 50 cents.

During the last several weeks there has been little confidence expressed in butter and the declines of 2 to 3 cents which occurred in mid-December undoubtedly were the result of an accumulation of unfavorable information and sentiment, based on heavy holdings in storage and liberal current supplies. The monthly butter storage report showed holdings of 111,617,000 pounds December 1, compared with 70,985,000 pounds on December 1 last year and 78,836,000 pounds for the five-year average.

A fair demand has been registered for large-size, fresh-killed western chickens, and as the supply of this grade has been limited, most of the sales made were slightly above outside quotations. Undergrades, however, have been decidedly weak and gradually worked to lower levels during the week without stimulating sales to any appreciable extent. Cold storage holdings of dressed poultry were 115,818,000 pounds December 1, the largest quantity ever reported in cold storage on that date. Marketings of poultry have been extremely heavy this fall and as demand has been somewhat slow, despite lower prices, storage accumulations have been a little more rapid than usual.

The increased market receipts of eggs expected by a majority of the trade during the first part of December as compared with those of last year for the same period have not as yet materialized. This delay may be attributed very largely to the unusually adverse weather conditions which prevailed in the principal egg-producing regions in late November and early December. Price declines recently registered have been mod-

erate. The shortage in storage holdings of eggs will be an important factor in keeping the market in a firm position until the close of the storage season.

Potato shipments have decreased only slightly and there was little change in mid-December prices. Nearly all lines of sweet potatoes, except those from New Jersey, were selling slightly lower.

Barton—A great deal of poultry is being sold here now, and quite a number of hogs are being butchered. Corn isn't very good. Wheat pasture has been lasting well. Butterfat, 34c; old roosters, 8c; heavy hens, 15c; light hens, 10c; heavy springs, 12c; eggs, 38c; wheat, \$1.03; corn, 70c.—Alice Everett.

Cheyenne—We have had considerable mild weather and most of the frost came out of the ground. Corn husking goes merrily along with a yield of 10 to 15 bushels an acre, with an average for the entire county of 30 bushels. Elevators are doing a rushing business in buying corn. Wheat, 55c; corn, 50 to 60c; butterfat, 35c; eggs, 35c; hens, 14c; turkeys, 14c to 18c.—F. M. Hurlock.

Douglas—Most of the corn was husked by Christmas. Those who are feeding hogs and other livestock prefer old corn, but there is a heavy demand for the new crop also. Some old corn is held for \$1 a bushel, while new corn is selling for 35c.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Edwards—Corn husking is almost finished and some shelling has been done, but the grain is too damp to put in the bin or sell on the market. This cold, windy weather may help dry out the pile of corn. We have sufficient moisture for the winter and would like to cancel all orders for rain and snow. Wheat, \$1.03; corn, 70c; barley, 55c; eggs, 42c; butterfat, 34c; hens, 12c to 16c; turkeys, 16c.—W. E. Fravel.

Franklin—We have received considerable more rain, sleet and nasty weather, but the roads keep in very good condition. Corn husking has been delayed a little again. Walnut log buyers seem to be numerous in this part of the state. Public sales are scarce with everything selling readily at good prices. Some land is changing hands, mostly on trades. A number of farmers are leaving their farms. Corn, 65c; eggs, 44c; butterfat, 43c.—Elias Blankenbaker.

Ford—After a week of damp, foggy weather the thermometer has gone below zero again, and a high wind has been blowing from the Northwest. There still is some corn to be husked and considerable kafir remains in the field. Wheat is being pastured and the crop is in fair condition. Hatching is an important job at present.—John Zurbuchen.

Gove and Sheridan—We had enough good weather recently for the ground to thaw out and some wheat started to grow again. This crop has been providing good pasture.—John I. Aldrich.

Hamilton—Mild, clear weather enjoyed here recently gave farmers a chance to catch up on their work. Livestock also seemed to welcome better weather. There is considerable soft corn in this county unfit to market, but ideal for feeding.—Earl L. Hinden.

Harvey—Wheat seems to be doing fine and is making good growth. We have had considerable foggy weather which was quite monotonous and disagreeable. Wheat, \$1.03; corn, 78c; oats, 45c; kafir, 65c; butterfat, 45c; eggs, 45c; heavy hens, 16c.—H. W. Frouty.

Jefferson—Husking corn, sawing wood and plowing have been the big jobs recently. A good deal of the corn is sappy. Cattle are doing well. Farm labor is plentiful. Sales are well attended and prices are good. Corn, 75c to 80c; butterfat, 35c; eggs, 40c.—J. J. Blevins.

Johnson—We have had considerable fog and some light rains. Corn fields are soft. Livestock conditions are good as to health, but unsatisfactory as to price. A good deal of the corn and kafir seems to be immature, and kafir heads haven't filled well. Egg production is improving. School children are being inoculated against diphtheria. Practically no land sales are reported and prices obtained at farm sales are only fair. Considerable petty thieving is reported.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelow.

Labette—London weather stayed with us for a fortnight. Wheat is in good condition. A few public sales are being held with good cash prices prevailing. Bluegrass is green in some pastures. Stock water is scarce in ponds and creeks are low. Corn husking is about two-thirds done. Wheat, \$1.01; corn, 80c; oats, 60c; cream, 38c; eggs, 45c.—J. N. McLane.

Lane—A week of fine weather melted the snow and improved the roads. Poultry production has been low and there are not enough eggs to supply local demands.—A. R. Bentley.

Marshall—Cold, wet, foggy weather has prevailed for some time. The new corn has been gathered and a good deal of it has gone to market. Corn, 80c; wheat, \$1.05; hay, \$17; hogs, \$9; hens, 15c; geese, 10c; cream, 38c; eggs, 45c; oats, 45c.—J. D. Stosz.

Mitchell—We didn't get much moisture during the cloudy, foggy weather which prevailed here for some time. The ground still is soft and spongy, and farmers have been delayed in getting their wheat out of the stacks. A few public sales are being held with good prices prevailing. Dairy cows are much in demand. Butterfat has dropped in price considerably.—Albert Robinson.

Republic—The last two weeks have been foggy and disagreeable so corn husking has been delayed. However, this job is nearing completion. Farm sales are numerous with livestock and machinery selling well. Dairy cows are bringing especially good prices. Eggs are a good price with hens on a strike, but butterfat remains low in price for this season. Eggs, 27c to 45c; butterfat, 36c; hens, 11c to 16c; corn, 64c.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

Rush—A great deal of foggy, damp weather recently has hindered kafir threshing. Wheat and livestock are doing well. Wheat, \$1.04; eggs, 38c; butterfat, 35c.—Wm. Crottinger.

Scott—We have been enjoying sunny days for more than a week and corn husking has made good progress. Livestock is doing well. Markets are steady to higher.—Ernie Neuen-schwander.

Willson—Warm weather recently has been good for the wheat, but conditions are not good for corn husking. Some hogs are being shipped to market even at a low price. Turkeys, 18c; hens, 18c; eggs, 45c; butterfat, 34c.—Mrs. A. E. Burgess.

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HIGHEST PEDIGREED LEGHORNS DIRECT from Tancred Farm. Excellent type, size, large eggs. Trapped entirely. Prices reasonable. Catalog. Barnes Leghorn Breeders, Emporia, Kan.

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WHY PAY BIG RENTS or tie up money in high-priced land while in Canada millions of acres virgin prairie close to railways awaiting settlement can be bought from \$15 to \$25 an acre, with long terms of payment if desired? Free government homesteads in the newer districts; good improved or unimproved farms in all provinces at low prices. Excellent climate, highest quality produce, good markets, low freight rates, low taxes. Fastest growing country in the world. Grain-growing, stock-raising, dairying, fruit, poultry, mixed farming. Schools, churches, roads, telephones. Rural mail delivery. Get the facts from the Canadian Government Information Bureau. Canadian Government has no lands to sell but offers free official information and service. Special low railway rates for trip of inspection. Free maps, booklets, advice. No obligation. Thirty thousand Americans moved to Canada last year. Write M. D. Johnstone, Canadian Government Information Bureau, 2025 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

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STANISLAUS COUNTY, California—Where farmers are prosperous; crops growing year 'round. Land priced low. Write free booklet. Dept. D, Stanislaus County Development Board (County Chamber Commerce) Modesto, Calif.

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Located in Kansas, suitable for general farming, dairying and stock raising. If a bargain, write me full description and lowest cash price. John D. Baker, Mena, Ark.

Has Some Good Points

A new issue in Washington that is not referred to in the annual presidential message, but nevertheless agitates at least one department is what should be done, if anything, about the crow.

It appears that the official attitude of the administration towards this bird has been misunderstood. It is incorrect, the Bureau of Biological Survey explains, to say that the bureau has claimed that crows should be

protected, as against the crusade by sporting publications for its extinction, while, on the other hand, the bureau has opposed any such drastic treatment. "Champions of special interests" is what this bureau styles the said sport magazines, along with hunters of game who are against the crow because of its destructiveness to the eggs and young of game birds. Such champions "sometimes forget that an organization like the Department of Agriculture must take into consideration all aspects of a given problem, and that it must advocate the policy that seems best for all concerned."

Preservation of the much maligned crow therefore is advised by the department and its biological bureau as in the interest of the general good. At the same time it does not object to treating the crow rough, within limits. Regular crow hunts are frowned upon, while casual picking off of a crow or two where they become too promiscuous is not objected to.

Unlike the crow exterminators the biological bureau knows exactly what it is talking about. It has made a study of crows over a period of years. It has examined 2,100 separate and distinct stomachs of crows, knows what they feed on and can estimate the damage as well as the good they do, and while it admits that the crow is one of the farmer's enemies, yet it holds that he is not as black as he is painted. It seems that the crow destroys wild birds, poultry, corn, other crops as well as amphibians and small reptiles, molests livestock and distributes its disease germs about and spreads seeds of noxious plants, which makes it a hostile agency, but on the other hand it feeds on insect pests, crustaceans, rodents, and carrion and disperses seeds of beneficial plants, so it "is working largely for the best interests of man."

If the crow could be trained to restrict its habits to the destruction of objectionable animals and plants it would be a national asset, but so far that matter would game hunters be, and the biological bureau affirms as a matter of fact that "much of its damage to crops and poultry can be prevented, while the bird's services in the control of insect pests can ill be spared."

The laws of the states relating to crows are said to be "altogether satisfactory," which is more than is commonly said of most laws. The Department of Agriculture winds up a bulletin on the subject by urging that "the attitude of the individual farmer toward the crow be one of toleration when no serious losses are suffered, rather than one of such uncompromising antagonism that it results in unwarranted destruction of birds that at times are most valuable aids to man."

This policy of toleration sounds more reasonable than the program of game hunters, most of whom are out to get as large a kill as possible, without regard for the farmer or anybody else, or even their own needs, and who in general are more destructive than all the crows extant.

Take World Farm Census

The whole world now is ready for the first general census of agriculture, under the auspices of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. Two countries—Switzerland, and Dahomey, West Africa—already have completed enumeration of the area and production of crops harvested in 1929 and the numbers of different kinds of livestock and other agricultural data as of the end of the year. In all, promises of co-operation by responsible government officials have been obtained for countries and their dependencies comprising more than 97 per cent of the land surface, 98 per cent of the population, and 99 per cent of the total agricultural and livestock production of the world.

Definite preparation for taking their censuses early in 1930 are reported by 70 countries, including the principal agricultural countries of the world, and about 100 other countries have promised to participate in the census. The results of this first world-wide census of agriculture will begin to be available in the winter of 1930. It is planned that the world agricultural census shall be repeated every 10 years.

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It Pays to Feed Alfalfa

BY W. C. FARNER

The question often is asked: "Does it pay to feed alfalfa at the present price of butterfat?" The cheaper the price of butterfat the more necessary it is to feed the dairy cow well, and here is the reason the protein in alfalfa is the cheapest and best source of protein available.

Protein makes up a large part of the dry matter of the animal body. The muscles, which make possible the movements of the body; the nerves, the brain which controls and directs all body activities, and also the various internal organs are composed chiefly of protein. Also protein is found in skin, hair, wool, hoofs, nails and horns. Production of milk takes a large amount of protein, 272 pounds in an average yearly record. The animal carrying a calf needs large amounts of protein. The growing animal needs protein to build up those tissues in its body.

Proteins are of different composition and do not all have equal effect on the dairy cow. Crude protein in cottonseed meal is not assimilated nearly so well when fed with a carbonaceous roughage low in protein, as when fed with a legume roughage high in protein.

Alfalfa hay contains 10.6 per cent digestible crude protein, just a little less than wheat bran. Cows milking up to 28 pounds a day have maintained their production when 8 pounds of bran have been replaced by 8 pounds of alfalfa.

An acre of alfalfa returns 547 pounds of digestible crude protein. That is equal to about the protein in a ton of linseed oilmeal. Compare this amount with the 120 pounds of digestible crude protein in an acre of prairie hay, and 180 pounds contained in an acre of silage.

Alfalfa hay contains the most valuable proteins known to livestock feeding. Alfalfa provides the cheapest source of protein to the Kansas farmer so far as it may be used in the ration.

Where Lime Is Needed

BY E. B. WELLS

Regardless of section of the state in which a farm may be located it is a wise thing not to guess but to test the land to determine its need for the "health-giver" lime. As an aid in obtaining a general "bird's-eye view" of the lime requirements of the various sections of Kansas, the state may be divided into four sections.

Section No. 1 may include the residual soils of Southeastern Kansas or that territory east of the Blue Stem Belt and south of the Kansas River. Some of the bottom soil and practically 90 per cent of the upland soil in this region is in need of lime.

Section No. 2 may comprise the territory taking in the Blue Stem Belt of South and South-Central Kansas and most of the glacial soils of Northeastern Kansas, commonly referred to as the corn belt. In this district some of the more sandy soil, and 60 to 75 per cent of the upland soil, is in need of lime.

Section No. 3 may be comprised largely of the eastern third of the hard wheat belt. Some of the sandy bottom soil and perhaps 15 to 20 per cent of the upland may be in need of lime.

Section No. 4 may include the rest of the state from a line along the eastern third of the hard wheat belt west to the Colorado line. Probably less than 5 per cent of the soil in this district is in need of lime at the present time.

Yes Sir, We're Rural

Kansas is given five and one-half pages in the 14th edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, which made its appearance recently. In these pages are presented the major features of the state; its climate, physical characteristics, government, population, finances, education, charities, industry, trade, transportation, history and legislation.

Kansas is pre-eminently rural, the encyclopaedia states. Agriculture is one of the chief industries. The United States census of agriculture in 1925 showed that 43,729,129 acres of land, or 83.6 of the total area, were in

farms, and that 54.6 of the farm acreage was crop land.

Wheat is by far the most important agricultural product. In 1926, for instance, a wheat acreage of 10,147,000 acres produced 150,084,000 bushels, valued at \$178,599,000. This was more than twice that of any other state. Winter wheat constituted almost the entire crop. The hard varieties rank in the flour market with the finest Minnesota wheat. Second in importance is Indian corn.

In mineral production Kansas ranked 12th among the states of the Union in 1925; the product being 2.87 per cent of the total of the United States. The chief products in the order of their values were: petroleum, zinc, coal, cement and natural gas.

The larger manufacturing interests of Kansas are based upon the products of the farm. The largest is the slaughtering and packing of meat. The industry next in importance was the milling of flour, which is widely distributed over the state.

Free Show This Year

With more liberal premiums than offered at any previous time, officials of the Kansas State Poultry Show are expecting record breaking entries for the annual event in the Topeka city auditorium January 6 to 11.

In connection with the poultry show will be the annual meeting of the state association Thursday night, January 9, when officers will be elected. The Kansas branch of the American Poultry Association is to meet Thursday afternoon, January 9, in the Chamber of Commerce building for election of officers and a general program. The Buff Orpington Association also will meet January 9. This year, for the first time, the doors of the state poultry exhibit will be open to all desiring to view the fowls.

In addition to cash premiums in single and in exhibition pen classes there will be many special premiums, both cash and merchandise, awarded to winners in the various exhibition classes. Several of the different special breeds associations are offering prizes.

Judges for the show will be G. D. McClaskey of Topeka, V. O. Hobbs of Kansas City and R. P. Krum of Stafford.

J. R. Cowdrey of Topeka is president of the Kansas State Poultry Breeders' Association. D. D. Goglaizer of Hutchinson is vice-president. Other officers, all from Topeka, are: Thomas Owen, secretary-treasurer; J. R. Cowdrey, superintendent; Kenneth Raub, assistant superintendent.

Officers of the Kansas branch of the American Poultry Association are: L. E. Drown, Manhattan, president; Herb Wilson, Holton, vice-president; Mrs. Harry T. Forbes, Auburn, secretary-treasurer.

Pay as We Ride

Owners of motor vehicles in Kansas paid into the state treasury for use on the highways a total of \$5,738,275.75 for the year ending December 1. This included both pleasure cars and motor truck, licenses issued to dealers, for trailers and motor-cycles.

The total number of licenses, of all kinds, issued during the year was 581,223, by far the largest in the history of the automobile department. It was 47,424 more than in 1928, and 541,334 above the number of licenses

issued for pleasure cars and trucks in 1914, the first year the state collected such fees.

In 1921 just 287,393 licenses were issued and Kansas began boasting of the large number of automobiles owned in the state. The increase has been gradual, but steady during the intervening years.

The number of trucks licensed during the year aggregated 73,694, as compared to 507,529 pleasure cars. In terms of hard cash, the trucks brought \$1,006,711.25 into the state treasury for use of the state highway department fund. Pleasure cars added \$4,656,609.50; auto dealers, \$68,550; motorcycles, \$5,880; motor-cycle dealers, \$90, and trailers' licenses \$435.

\$8.25 a Pound for Beef

The highest price ever paid for "beef on the hoof" was paid by J. C. Penney, founder of the J. C. Penney Co., and noted breeder of purebred dairy cattle, when he gave \$8.25 a pound for the grand champion beef steer of the International Livestock Show at Chicago.

The prize winning animal which brought this record making price was bred and shown by Elliott Brown, a 20-year-old 4-H Club boy of Rose Hill, Ia. It was an Aberdeen Angus which the fortunate young breeder had named "Lucky Strike." The total price paid for him was \$7,837. Young Brown says that he will use part of the money to help his father pay off the mortgage. He will use most of the remainder to pay the expenses of a course in animal husbandry at the Iowa State Agricultural College, where, as he states, "I hope really to learn how to raise prize-winning livestock." Whatever is left he plans to invest in more stock to raise. Mr. Penney donated the steer to the United Charities of Chicago, who sold it again to increase the Christmas fund.

Reduces Chick Losses

The usefulness of the sanitary runway in growing clean chicks, free from parasites and disease, has been successfully demonstrated by four farm poultry raisers in Cowley county this season, who are carrying out the Kansas grow clean chick program, in co-operation with the Cowley County Farm Bureau. These four co-operators, in accord with suggestions offered by the poultry division of the Kansas State Agricultural College, says County Agent E. H. Aicher, between them put 2,830 chicks in brooder houses with sanitary runways, and brought 2,728 of them to 8 weeks old, the period ordinarily considered safely beyond the danger point. This is an average loss of slightly in excess of 3 1/2 per cent.

The sanitary runway, one of the important factors in the unusual successes, according to Mr. Aicher, is a pen the same size of the brooder house, built on stilts in front of the brooder house. The floor is of 1/2-inch hail screen, and should be about 14 inches from the ground. The pen proper, without the stilts, or extended legs, is 28 inches high. The sides and top are covered with rabbit wire netting. Thus the birds are confined to the brooder house and sanitary runway. Small animals, and rodents are excluded. The droppings pass thru the screen to the ground. The chickens eat from self-feeders on the floor of the runway, are exposed to direct

sunlight in abundance, and are not subjected to parasites or disease as they would be if they had the run of the place, or were penned on contaminated ground.

The benefits of the sanitary runway were illustrated and discussed by G. T. Klein, poultry specialist, at the poultry schools sponsored at Arkansas City and Winfield by the Cowley County Farm Bureau early last spring. The sanitary runway demonstrations are an outgrowth of these meetings.

The co-operators whose successes are reported here are: Fred Arnett of Arkansas City, who raised 692 out of 705 of the first brood put out; W. C. Beard of Winfield, who reports the loss of only one out of 240; C. W. Campbell, Atlanta, who put out 285 in the first brood and raised 267; and H. E. Wall, Rock, who put out 1,600 and raised 1,530. While the women are not credited above with any of this splendid success, it should be understood that they contributed in a large measure to it.

The sanitary runway is no longer an experiment. It is certain to become popular in the successful raising of chicks under farm conditions. Many farmers have permanent brooder houses, and another large group of poultry raisers are limited in the amount of land necessary for the successful use of movable brooder houses. Both of these groups now can build sanitary runways and be practically assured of raising chicks free from worms and disease. They may even take the next step, that of also placing a hail screen floor in the brooder house so that the chicks will at no time come in contact with a contaminated floor, even of their own making.

A man was sentenced last week for stealing half a ton of scrap-iron. It is not known whether the crime was premeditated, but it was certainly not done in a weak moment.

THEFTS REPORTED

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

Peter Zimmerman, Inman. Load of fodder. Carl S. High, Partridge. Feed grinder with sweep broken off. Tools from tractor and combine. Homer Haynes, Topeka. Double barrel, 12-gauge shotgun. Right barrel pulls off harder than left. Firing pins are not alike. Hunting picture on butt of gun. Virgil Bassett, Plevna. Fifteen purebred Buff Orpington hens. Toe marked on right foot. H. H. Hatchery, Cherryvale. Two loads of wheat.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

100 DUROC BRED GILTS

For sale privately. Sired by Top Scissors and Scissors Broadcaster. Bred to boars of unusual merit. Including the boar that topped the Briggs sale last fall. Others to Scissors Broadcaster. Some to the best boar we ever raised. Only offering good brood sow prospects. Our prices are attractive.

W. A. GLADFELTER & SON,
Emporia, Kansas

IF YOU WANT HOGS

ready for market in 6 mos., get a boar sired by Revolution.

Mike Stensaa & Sons, Concordia, Kan.

Boars Ready for Service

Registered, Immuned boars shipped on approval, write for prices.

STANT'S BROTHERS, ABILENE, KAN.

Boars Ready for Service

Reg. Immuned, Good quality, best blood lines. Priced for quick sale. Descriptions guaranteed. We can please you.

G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

WORLD'S BEST BREEDING

Choice Gilts bred to our great herd boars. Big Prospect and our new boar, Revell's Fireflame. Reg. Good Feeders. Immuned. Shipped on approval. Come or write me. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kansas

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Boars and Gilts at Private Sale

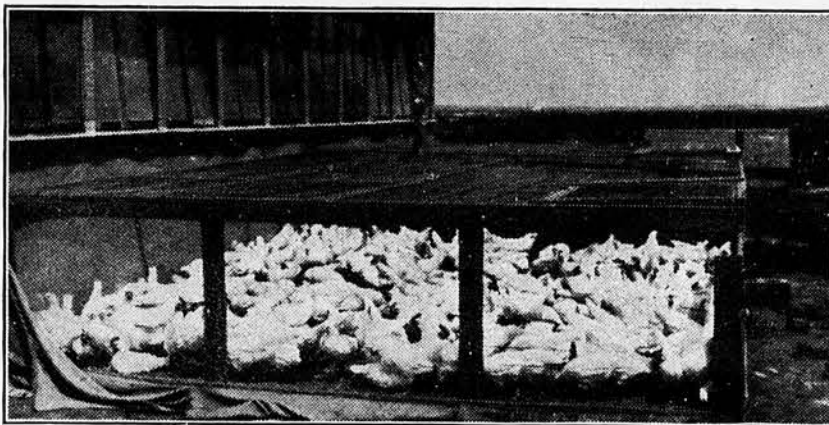
Boars by Armistice Over and Super Knight. Also choice fall pigs either sex. Write quick if interested.

JOHN D. HENRY, Lecompton, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS

Chas. W. Cole

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER
WELLINGTON, KANSAS.



These Chicks Are Owned by Fred Arnett of Arkansas City, Who "Put Out" 705, and Raised 692 of Them

Wishes You Season's Best

(Continued from Page 7)

4:00 p. m.—The Master of Melody
4:30 p. m.—H Club, KSAC
5:00 p. m.—Markets, KSAC
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
6:00 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
6:10 p. m.—Leslie Edmond's Sport Review
6:30 p. m.—Vierra's Royal Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria
7:00 p. m.—Blue Lantern Night Club
7:30 p. m.—Old Busters
8:00 p. m.—Sol Gold-Paul Whiteman Concert
9:00 p. m.—Fada Program (CBS)
9:30 p. m.—Night Club Romance (CBS)
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
10:05 p. m.—New Year's Eve Party (CBS)

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, News, Weather
7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Revue (CBS)
7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
7:55 a. m.—Time, News, Weather
8:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
8:30 a. m.—Morning on Broadway (CBS)
9:00 a. m.—Happy New Year from Columbia (CBS)
11:30 a. m.—The Polynesian
12:00 p. m.—Columbia Farm Program (CBS)
1:00 p. m.—Ann Leaf at the Organ (CBS)
1:30 p. m.—The Honoluluans (CBS)
2:00 p. m.—Columbia Ensemble (CBS)
2:30 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Twins
3:00 p. m.—On Brunswick Platters
4:00 p. m.—East-West All-Star Football Game, San Francisco (CBS)
6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
6:40 p. m.—Vierra's Royal Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria
7:00 p. m.—Grand Opera Concert (CBS)
7:30 p. m.—Santa Fe Quartet
8:00 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Twins
8:30 p. m.—Allis Chalmers Program
9:00 p. m.—The Sod Busters
9:30 p. m.—In a Russian Village
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
10:05 p. m.—Hank Simmons' Show Boat

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, News, Weather, Time
7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Revue (CBS)
7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
7:55 a. m.—Time, News, Weather
8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musicale, KSAC
8:40 a. m.—Health Period, KSAC
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
9:05 a. m.—Request Musical Program
10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour, KSAC
10:30 a. m.—Recording Program
10:45 a. m.—WIBW Harmony Twins
11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
11:15 a. m.—The Polynesian
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
12:00 p. m.—Columbia Farm Community Program (CBS)
12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program, KSAC
1:30 p. m.—Program, KSAC
2:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
3:00 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Twins
3:30 p. m.—U. S. Navy Band (CBS)
4:00 p. m.—The Master of Melody
4:30 p. m.—H Club, KSAC
5:00 p. m.—Markets, KSAC
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
6:00 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
6:10 p. m.—Vierra's Royal Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria
6:45 p. m.—Commodore Ensemble (CBS)
7:00 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Twins
7:15 p. m.—Political Situation in Washington (CBS)
7:30 p. m.—Manhattan Moods (CBS) Courtesy Capper's Farmer
8:00 p. m.—Songs at Twilight (CBS)
8:30 p. m.—Around the Samovar (CBS) Courtesy Nat'l Reserve Life Co.
9:00 p. m.—The Polynesian
9:30 p. m.—National Forum from Washington (CBS)
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
10:05 p. m.—Will Osborn and His Orchestra (CBS)
10:30 p. m.—Hotel Paramount Orchestra (CBS)

FRIDAY, JANUARY 3

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, News, Weather
7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Revue (CBS)
7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
7:55 a. m.—Time, News, Weather
8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musicale, KSAC
8:40 a. m.—Health Period, KSAC
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
9:05 a. m.—Request Musical Program
10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour, KSAC
10:30 a. m.—The Week-Enders (CBS)
10:45 a. m.—WIBW Harmony Twins
11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
11:15 a. m.—The Polynesian
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
12:00 p. m.—Columbia Farm Program (CBS)
12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program, KSAC
1:30 p. m.—Ann Leaf at the Organ (CBS)
2:00 p. m.—Columbia Ensemble (CBS)
2:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
3:00 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Twins
3:30 p. m.—U. S. Navy Band (CBS)
4:00 p. m.—The Master of Melody
4:30 p. m.—H Club, KSAC
5:00 p. m.—Markets, KSAC
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
6:00 a. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
6:10 p. m.—Guy Lombardo and His Royal Canadians (CBS)
6:30 p. m.—Vierra's Royal Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria
7:00 p. m.—Brown Belt Footlights (CBS)
7:30 p. m.—Kansas Farmer Old-Time Orchestra. The Shepherd of the Hills. Truthful James
8:00 p. m.—True Story Hour (CBS)
9:00 p. m.—The Polynesian
9:30 p. m.—Romany Patteran (CBS)
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital
10:05 p. m.—Jan Garber's Orchestra (CBS)
10:30 p. m.—Lou Rederman's Yacht Club (CBS)
11:00 p. m.—Boyd Shreffler and His Oklahoma Revelers

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, News, Weather
7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Revue (CBS)
7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
7:55 a. m.—Time, News, Weather
8:00 a. m.—Morning Musicale, KSAC
8:40 a. m.—Health Period, KSAC
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
9:05 a. m.—Request Musical Program
10:00 a. m.—U. S. Army Band (CBS)
10:45 a. m.—WIBW Harmony Twins
11:00 a. m.—Adventures of Helen and Mary (CBS)
11:30 a. m.—Women's Forum
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
12:00 p. m.—Columbia Farm Program (CBS)
12:25 p. m.—Vocational Agriculture Department
12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program, KSAC
1:30 p. m.—Program, KSAC
2:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
3:00 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Twins
3:30 p. m.—Columbia (CBS) to be announced
4:00 p. m.—The Master of Melody
4:30 p. m.—Club Plaza Orchestra (CBS)
5:00 p. m.—Abe Lyman and His Orchestra (CBS)
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
6:00 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra

6:10 p. m.—Commodore Ensemble (CBS)
7:00 p. m.—Vierra's Royal Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria
7:30 p. m.—Dixie Echoes (CBS)
8:00 p. m.—Graybar's "Mr. and Mrs." (CBS)
8:30 p. m.—The Polynesian
9:00 p. m.—Paramount Public Hour (CBS)
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
10:05 p. m.—Guy Lombardo and His Royal Canadians (CBS)
10:30 p. m.—Hotel Paramount Orchestra (CBS)
11:00 p. m.—Boyd Shreffler and His Oklahoma Revelers

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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



At the annual meeting of the American Poland China record association, held at Chicago Dec. 9, H. B. Benda, Kan., was elected a member of the board of directors for the three year term.

Clyde Corcoran, Oberlin, is another Decatur county breeder of Poland Chinas that will sell bred sows in the sale pavilion in Oberlin this winter and his date is Feb. 25. And get this straight, he is going to have some mighty choice gilts in this sale.

Ray Gould, Rexford, a well known Thomas county breeder of Chester White hogs who held a bred sow sale last winter is not going to hold a sale this winter but reports a good demand all fall for boars and very likely will have a few bred gilts for sale during the winter at private sale.

Jas. Barrott & Sons, Oberlin, breeders of Poland Chinas will start the ball rolling with the first bred sow sale of the winter to be held in the Decatur county sale pavilion in Oberlin Feb. 8. They are going to have a nice offering of gilts and proved sows and they are cataloging some very choice breeding.

J. T. Morgan & Son, Latham, Kan. in changing their Shorthorn advertisement in the Shorthorn section in Kansas Farmer recently reported good inquiry for Shorthorns and the sale of a good calf to C. J. Boline. Admittedly, they are changing their advertisement to offer some choice females for sale.

Vern Albrecht, Smith Center, is going to sell Duroc bred sows Feb. 5. The Albrecht herd is pretty well known all over the country and especially in Northwest Kansas. It has probably won more ribbons at the fair than any other herd during the last six or eight years and this is the annual bred sow sale.

Petracek Bros., Oberlin, are well known breeders and showmen of Chester White hogs who usually sell bred sows in the sale pavilion at Oberlin during February but this year they are not selling. They have enjoyed a nice private sale business all fall and do not have enough to hold a sale this winter.

Bert Powell, McDonald, Kan., is a young purebred livestock and general farm auctioneer that gets his goods in his territory and is continually spreading out and getting more. In Decatur county where there probably are more bred sow sales held every winter than in any other county in the state he is on all of them and is highly regarded as a man and as an auctioneer.

The Morton stock farm, Oberlin, is another important Decatur county firm of purebred stock breeders. The Mortons, the father and two sons are located on a good farm of several hundred acres about 15 miles south of Oberlin and breed Shorthorn cattle and Chester White hogs and also some other livestock. Their public sales are always held in the livestock sale pavilion in Oberlin. They are planning a sale for some time in February.

J. A. Sanderson, Oronoque (Norton county) showed his Spotted Poland at Norton, Goodland and Colby during the show season last fall and was 81 ribbons and was the loving cup on a fall litter. He has been advertising Kansas Farmer during the fall and has sold 22 boars and still has four or five good ones for sale yet. On Feb. 12 he will hold a bred sow sale and sell a nice lot of spring gilts and some proved sows that he wants to sell to reduce his herd. This will be advertised in Kansas Farmer in due time.

On Highway 40, half way between Cawker City and Downs, is the John C. Stephenson "North Midway Stock Farm" and the home of a mighty nice lot of purebred Ayrshire cattle. There are around 50 head of the best and if you ever drive on north 40 you are sure to notice this fine herd of Ayrshires between Cawker City and Downs. Mr. Stephenson is starting his advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer and is offering some choice young bulls from calves to young bulls ready for service. He is also offering a few heifers and will be glad to send you full descriptions and prices if you are interested. If you would like to see a picture of the youngster he will send you a snap shot of him also.

Achenbach Bros.' Polled Shorthorns are recognized everywhere. Polled Shorthorns are raised and appreciated as the very highest quality and Achenbach herd bulls are always desirable and the females have proved the very best of foundation cattle. To avoid the trouble and expense of a public sale they have tried this fall and winter to reduce the herd which is too large for their equipment and have placed prices on them that one or two chances I am sure would be less than half the price such cattle are selling for at public sale. They have some mighty desirable young bulls of serviceable ages and bred cows and heifers and open heifers, and in fact about anything you could want and of the very best of breeding and individual merit. Write them for prices and descriptions.

J. H. Brown, Selden, Kan., veteran breeder of Poland China hogs will sell again this year in the Decatur county sale pavilion in Oberlin and his date is Feb. 15, and he is going to catalog 50 head of fall yearlings and spring gilts and they are going to be good. About half of the offering is by Gay Monarch and all are bred to new boars he bought this season. One purchased of Henry Doer & Son and the other from McClannan's great herd. Both are well known Iowa breeders. For more than 20 years Mr. Brown has held public sales with the possible exception of one or two years. His 1930 bred sow sale will be advertised in Kansas Farmer, but you can write him right away for the sale catalog if you want to.

The largest dispersal sale of registered Shorthorns held in Kansas in a long time is the Mark's Lodge dispersal at Mark's Lodge farm near Valley Falls, Jan. 16. There are 84 registered cattle being cataloged and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Forbes, Auburn, Kan., who are managing the sale will be pleased to send you the sale catalog if you will send them your address at once requesting a copy. Mark's Lodge herd of registered Shorthorns is one of the oldest herds in Northeast Kansas and its dispersal on Jan. 16 is made necessary because of illness in the family. Mr. and Mrs. Forbes are giving the sale their personal attention and everything cataloged will be just as represented and sold without reservation. The sale will be advertised in the next issue of the Kansas Farmer. But write today for the sale catalog.

In the annual meeting of the Standard Poland China record association held at Maryville, Mo., the week of Dec. 9, Frank J. Rist of Humboldt, Nebr., was re-elected president for another year and John Hamilton, Jr., of Guide Rock, Nebr., was elected a director for the three year term. Under the new bylaws only seven directors are elected while under the old rule there were nine. According to the annual report of the treasurer the assets of the association are \$60,914. F. E. Wittum is the vice president for Kansas.

Vavroch Bros., Oberlin, sell Duroc bred sows in the sale pavilion at Oberlin March 1. They will catalog 50 which is about the usual number in their sale. They did not hold a boar sale this fall but sold 30 boars at private sale. There is probably no stronger herd of Durocs in the West and Northwest Kansas seems to know that as their sales are always well patronized. Their sale last winter made the highest average in the state. In addition to breeding Durocs they breed Herefords and Shorthorns and at the present time have about 100 registered Herefords and about 75 Shorthorns. The firm consists of four brothers living on adjoining farms and they own over 3,000 acres of farm land. They grow some wheat but livestock is the main thing with them. Their bred sow sale at Oberlin, March 1 will be advertised in Kansas Farmer.

Public Sales of Livestock

Shorthorn Cattle
Jan. 16—M. F. Marks, Valley Falls, Kan. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Forbes sale managers, Auburn, Kan.

Poland China Hogs
Feb. 8—J. D. Barrott & Sons, Oberlin, Kan. Sale pavilion, Oberlin.

Feb. 15—J. H. Brown, Selden, Kan. Salt at Oberlin, Kan.

Feb. 25—Clyde Corcoran, Oberlin, Kan. Sale pavilion, Oberlin.

Spotted Poland China Hogs
Feb. 12—J. A. Sanderson, Oronoque, Kan.

Duroc Hogs
Feb. 5—Vern Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan.

March 1—Vavroch Bros., Oberlin, Kan. Sale pavilion, Oberlin.

Organic Matter Needed

BY H. M. BAINER
Kansas City, Mo.

In general, any attempt to get stubble or straw out of the way by burning, destroys organic matter which is not only wasteful but an expensive practice. There may be a few exceptional cases where burning will give a temporary benefit but in the long run such practice is sure to prove detrimental, especially if it is continued.

With the combine returning all of the straw to the land, fields that continue to produce a heavy growth, year after year, sometimes are oversupplied with organic matter and may be benefited by burning an occasional straw crop. The result of burning may show an increase in yield the following year but this is only a temporary effect and will not continue. On the other hand, it will cause a decrease in yield if the burning is continued for more than one year. What our wheat lands need is more organic matter, in which they are quite generally deficient. Every pound of straw or stubble destroyed by fire makes this condition that much worse. In some of our older farming sections the present deficiency in organic matter amounts to one-half of what the soil originally contained, when it was new, therefore any additional loss on account of burning is expensive. Then too, the fertility represented in the straw of an average wheat crop is worth considerable; if it was returned to the soil in the form of commercial fertilizer the cost would amount to at least \$1 an acre.

The life of a soil is controlled by the amount of organic matter it contains. A soil that is well supplied with it will retain more moisture than one having a low supply. Organic matter improves the physical condition of a soil and makes all tillage operations easier, it also reduces soil baking, cracking, washing and blowing. In general, a soil is known for its fertility in proportion to its supply of organic matter. Wheat farmers are fortunate, therefore, in being able to keep up the supply of soil organic matter by returning the stubble and straw to the land.

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