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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 68

January 4, 1930

Number 1



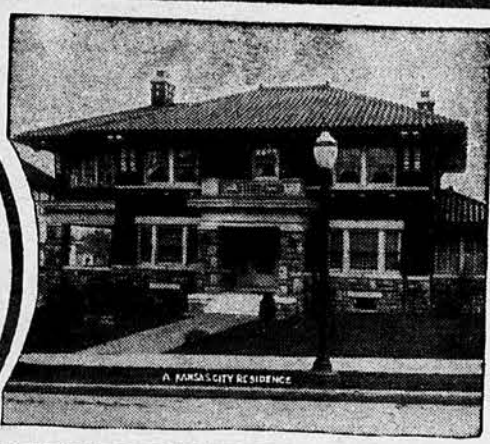
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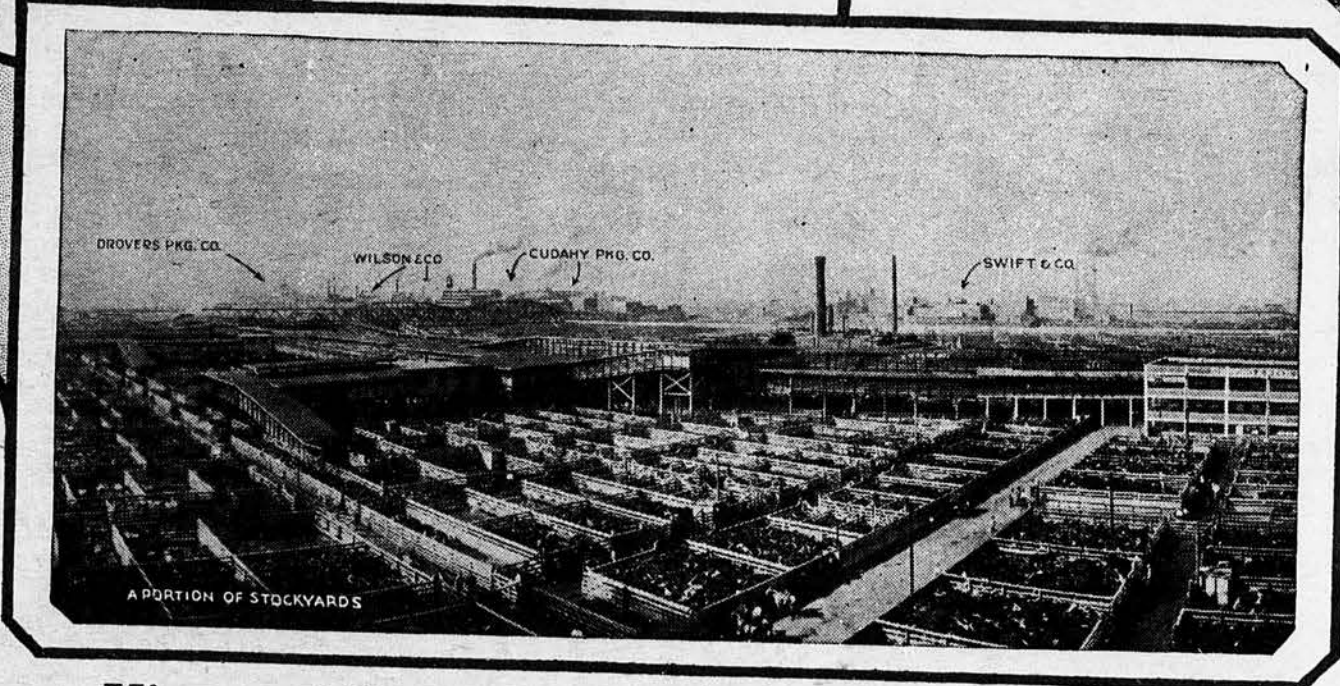
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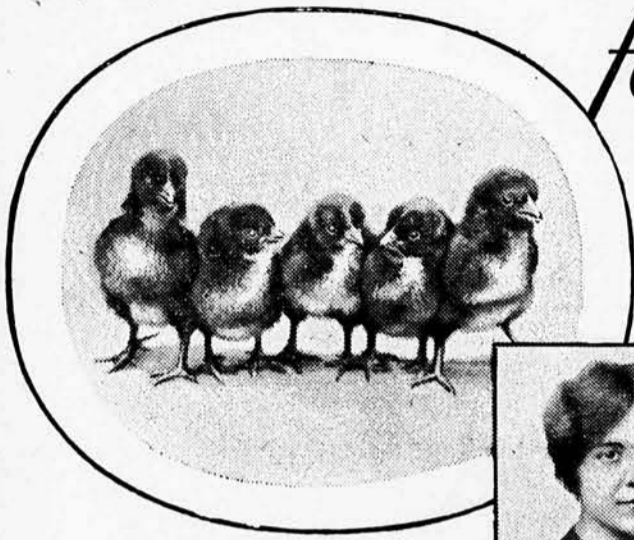
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Warmth..Comfort..Growth.. for your brooding chicks!



with D.L. & W. BLUE
Brooder Fuel (Hard Coal)

by Mary Wilson

Fuel (Hard Coal) there is no danger from explosions and fires.

essary to be made—which anyone as familiar with tools as you are could do in a short time—is illustrated and described in this booklet.

BROODING chicks and ducklings need a steady, constant even flow of warmth if they are to thrive and develop into healthy, profitable chickens and ducks. And in my experience, many farmers fail to realize a satisfactory profit on their brooder investment because they use the wrong kind of fuel, or the wrong brooders, or both.

Exhaustive tests that I have conducted on different makes of brooder fuels have convinced me that beyond a doubt anthracite coal is the most efficient brooder fuel there is. It requires but little attention; once, or possibly twice daily. It maintains an absolutely even temperature, which is essential to successful chicken brooding and it is economical as well. Attend each evening; then go to bed and sleep soundly without any worry whatever. In my experience there is great danger to the brooding chicks in the use of smoky coal or liquid fuels used with wicks. The difficulty in getting proper draft through soft coal causes irregular temperatures and often unhealthy smoke.

The same difficulties are encountered with liquid fuel burners; particularly kerosene. Besides that, the chicks are forced to breathe air polluted with unhealthy fumes. With D. L. & W. Blue Brooder

The Remedy—Special D. L. & W. BLUE BROODER FUEL (Hard Coal)

Largely as a result of my investigation, the D. L. & W. Coal Co. have produced a new coal known as Blue Brooder Fuel (Pennsylvania Hard Coal), a fine anthracite free burning coal—supplied in convenient bags weighing 100 pounds.

In addition new improvements have been made in the brooders, manufactured by several concerns, who are cooperating with D. L. & W. Coal Co. to increase efficiency in the operation of chicken brooders.

This improvement consists of the addition of a magazine affording space in the brooder for proper combustion. It also permits a larger quantity of coal to be placed on the fire at one time so that the stove requires much less attention.

A Simple Change Brings Economy... Efficiency

If you are interested in more efficient operation of your brooders it will pay you to purchase a bag of this new coal at your dealer's and to read carefully the little booklet on how to get the most out of D. L. & W. Brooder Fuel.

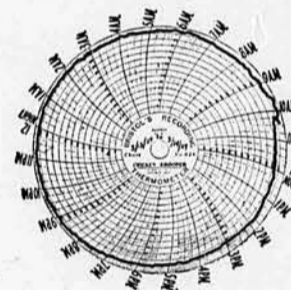
Full information regarding the little change nec-

GUARANTEED

D. L. & W. Blue Brooder Fuel is guaranteed as to purity and heat giving efficiency—but be sure it is BLUE—the genuine can always be identified by its BLUE color.



Even Temperature Assured



D. L. & W. Blue Brooder Fuel has been in use for some time in chicken brooders. Recording thermometers have been kept showing the temperature throughout the day. If you will examine it you will see just how even the temperature has been recorded throughout the entire twenty-four hours from March 13-14, 1929.

Your coal dealer should have adequate stocks of this D. L. & W. Blue Brooder Fuel in 100 lb. bags to take care of your requirements, but if he has not, we will be glad to arrange to supply you if you will get in touch with us direct.

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE

We will be glad to send you a generous sample of D. L. & W. Brooder Coal if you will write us a note giving us the name of your coal dealer.



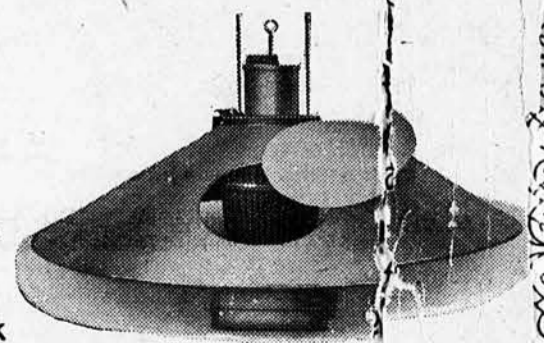
Use hard coal burning brooders and be free of all dangers from fires and explosions sometimes occasioned by other fuels.

Write us about your
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D. L. & W. COAL CO.

120 Broadway,

New York



KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

me 68

1930

January 4, 1930

Number 1

Kansas Agriculture Is Dependable

Look for Wheat, Corn and Hogs Is Bright; Cattlemen Are Confident, and Dairying and Poultry Work Are Sound

By J. C. Mohler

WITH a record acreage of wheat planted and winter plans for livestock formulated, the foundations for 1930 operations on Kansas farms have been laid. World in general farm operations may appear haphazard and without thoughtful organization, but success on the farm, as in any other business, comes to those who best anticipate needs and markets. Our crop producers and herdsmen must plan in advance in order to carry out methods of systematic management. Most consistently they do this year after year, but not always to their gain. Factors, not under the producer's control, returns, and a season's outcome can be foretold, but under intelligent management and taking the run of the years, there is no safer nor more dependable business than agriculture.

We start hopefully into the new year, free from possible ravages of weather and winter wheat acreage for the harvest is practically determined. Faith in the part of Kansas growers persists. In area of wheat sown last fall is the largest in the history of Kansas, aggregating 12,687,000 acres, or more than half of the state's acreage, thus maintaining by an increasing margin Kansas' premier position as a wheat producer, without a close competitor. The outlook for wheat in 1930 is bright. Stocks on hand and carried over from 1929 by the main wheat exporting countries will be plentiful, judging from official reports. In Canada and the United States the deficiency in the 29 amounts to about 100 million bushels. Conditions in the wheat producing countries were good, but by estimate yield there, even in a slightly decreased, and figured at 300 million bushels. Shortage of about 100 million bushels under the present conditions in the wheat producing countries for the year just past is the probable outlook for 1930 so apprehensive, it seems that wheat should be plentiful next June.

Let next June meet better demand than previous same period.

And Be Good

Following a rather season last year, a usual killing of the wheat crop at first was a forage asset. Less than 6½ million bushels of 107 million bushels were grown of 17.5 bushels per acre to that of 17.5 bushels per acre, and it is less than production of 1923 to 1928 still arms November increase of 10 bushels in as compared with the preliminary production of United States

placed at 200 million bushels under the yield of 1928, however, it would seem that the surplus Kansas farmers are able to market before another crop is produced should prove a satisfactory cash crop.

A steady shrinkage in our alfalfa acreage, combined with poor curing and harvesting weather during 1929, augurs for sustained and perhaps increased prices for hay of this crop. It can well be pointed out in this connection that the scarcity of such hay in some communities of the state last year made it necessary for dairymen and feeders in general to look elsewhere for forage. Scarcity of the product and advanced prices prevailing forced many to substitute some other kind of forage, introduce additional protein feeds from outside sources, and thus balance feeding rations. As a feed, alfalfa's esteem has been fairly earned, its qualities have become generally known and accepted, and the importance of maintaining and building up our acreage cannot be too strongly stressed.

Shortage of both grain and rough feed and slightly declining prices of cattle have served to rather stabilize our beef cattle handling operations. Breeding herds are being maintained in about the same numbers—possibly slightly increased, as among those best posted not a few are anticipating more beef production. Cattlemen, carefully sizing up all factors of the situa-

tion, appear confident, and feeders will quickly avail themselves of any favorable market opportunities arising.

Production and marketing of hogs claim a persistent and loyal following among Kansas stockmen. Approximately 257,000 head of hogs a month reached the packers from Kansas lots the last year. A study of market receipts for the last 10 years reveals the fact that at no time prior to 1929 was marketing of hogs on such a consistent basis. The industry apparently is well-organized and needs only to follow in its orderly breeding and marketing.

Authorities are agreed that the dairy industry has been in a stable condition. Prices of dairy products have maintained a fairly satisfactory level for the year just closed, despite the fact that production has slightly increased. An important item to consider in connection with the future is the fact that national consumption of dairy products has exceeded only by about 1 per cent the total production of the country. The tail of the year witnessed a recession in prices of butterfat, credited to a falling off in consumption of butter, owing to slackening of industry and the stock market crash. Just what this develop into remains to be seen, but the dairyman who operates his herd with greatest efficiency will be the best prepared for eventualities.

Despite predictions to the contrary poultry has not been overdone—at least not to the extent that a properly kept flock will not return a profit over production and maintenance costs. The tendency to decrease consumption of other

kinds of meats should mean an expanding market available for poultry carcasses. Egg production and marketing never are out of favor with the average Kansan, and our poultry industry is making steady progress, with a promising outlook.

What Future Holds

BY W. E. GRIMES

Continued moderate prosperity seems in prospect for Kansas Agriculture in 1930. The general level of farm prices during 1929 has not materially differed from the levels of 1928, although there has been considerable variation for some products. The farm dollar of 1928 would buy 90 per cent as much as the farm dollar of the war period 1919-21. The farm dollar of 1929 is approximately the same buying power. To offset this lowered buying power to some degree is the increased efficiency of the majority of Kansas farmers which is giving greater production and consequently more dollars to spend or to invest.

Reports of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, the United States Department of Agriculture and observations made by the writer in visiting practically all sections of Kansas during the last 60 days, indicate reasonable prosperity with excellent prospects for crops in 1930. In general, Central and Western Kansas are in a slightly better position than Eastern Kansas. Wheat prospects are excellent in the central and eastern parts of the state. The business season is what may be called a "good one."

There's Progress Ahead for 1930

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

KANSAS agriculture has just completed a year of satisfactory progress and may well stride into 1930 with confidence in the 12 months ahead. It is true enough that farmers met some real problems in 1929, but it also is just as true that they handled these difficult situations in a more businesslike manner than ever before, and came thru with what will be, from all indications, the largest total cash incomes since 1920.

There is nothing in view that seems bent on reducing returns during 1930. First of all better business methods have resulted in higher efficiency in farm work generally, which is reflected in reduced overhead costs. By better methods we refer to more accurate farm accounts, more wide-spread use of adapted varieties of pure seed, more efficient feeding methods, more studied crop rotations and plantings, increased interest in dairy improvement associations and kindred farm organizations, and wider use of cost-reducing farm equipment. Further progress in these things is assured for 1930, which would tend to increase net gain.

We dig deeper to discover that individually the outlook for the most important farm departments is far from discouraging. Considering Kansas we naturally mention wheat first. The most recent planting entered winter in next to the best condition on record. Some damage may occur from weather, insects and other causes, but we may look forward to a large crop. In general this crop should bring satisfactory prices. A smaller production in 1929 naturally means a smaller carryover into 1930. Reduced yields in Argentina and Australia also seem to strengthen the outlook for prices in 1930. Kansas has increased her acreage 4 per cent over a year ago which must be figured, but on the whole the outlook seems to indicate improvement for the wheat farmer.

A short corn crop and considerable unmarketable corn have reduced the supply on hand so that prices for this important commodity should be stronger. Nothing in prospect could offer better promise than alfalfa, especially over a period of years. Kansas holds an enviable position for producing this crop, and for cashing in on it for feed, seed, soil improvement and marketing. We have allowed the acreage to slump to an approximate half million acres when we could profitably produce 2 million. Therein lies an unquestionable field for progress and net gain. Some overproduction of beef cattle seems to be indicated by market trends and supplies, but there is nothing discouraging in prospect.

The next year should see higher hog prices, with production rather short. With no marked expansion the future should bring substantial returns for pork producers. Poultry flocks that are well-managed during 1930 will pay good returns. Despite the fact that Kansas has made great strides in poultry production, more farms can profitably add flocks. Incidentally, hatcheries are getting ready for increased business. This is due in part to the fact that more farms are keeping poultry, and because more farmers are turning to the quality hatcheries for their hatching and day-old chicks. Light storage holdings of eggs comprise a favorable feature. On the other hand more poultry in storage doesn't look so well. However, the public is being educated to the point where they are going to eat more poultry; there isn't any law against having chicken for dinner any day of the week, instead of just on Sundays and holidays, as one poultry expert put it. Lower prices may have the desired effect of encouraging greater consumption. Dairying is another business that has had its troubles, but more bright spots. Here again the factor that shows most promise is greater efficiency in feeding, breeding and culling.

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

A FIGHT is being organized by the grain dealers and commission men on the Farm Board because it is encouraging the formation of co-operative associations among the farmers to market farm products, including livestock. The board is lending money from the half-billion appropriation made by Congress to carry out the purposes provided for in the bill. The grain dealers complain that this is unfair, that it will kill private business so far as marketing is concerned, and that Government funds should not be used to favor one class as against another.

Whether the fears of these private grain dealers and commission men are justified I am not prepared to say, but if so, then it is reasonable to assume their loss will be the farmers' gain.

Public Service in View

WHAT is the object aimed at by the Farm Board? Primarily it is to co-ordinate the efforts of the producers and stabilize the marketing of farm products and livestock. That the farmers and stock raisers have suffered because of lack of stabilization, there is no question. The markets have been flooded at times, and at other times there has been a scarcity, this resulting in high or low prices, which often had no relation to the total volume of demand. As, an example of this, a few years ago, there was a good market for potatoes in Chicago. Now the capacity of the Chicago potato market is pretty well established. My recollection is that at that time it was in the neighborhood of 900 carloads a day. Suddenly several hundred more cars were thrown on the Chicago market than were necessary to supply the demand, and as a result there was a sudden slump in the price of potatoes that caused great loss to the potato raisers.

As Chicago was one of the big markets for potatoes, the price went down in the other leading markets in sympathy with the fall in price in Chicago. Now this did not mean that there was an abnormal production of potatoes. The fall in prices and loss to potato raisers was the result of sending more potatoes into the Chicago market than it could dispose of at that particular time. Potatoes, especially early potatoes, being a perishable commodity, the surplus had to be disposed of at a loss. Under a system of orderly marketing this loss would have been avoided. No more potatoes would have been sent to Chicago than the market there demanded, while the surplus would have been diverted to other markets which were not over-supplied. But orderly marketing, in my opinion, is impossible except thru some such plan as is being instituted by the Farm Board. With orderly marketing there would be very little speculation. There would be no violent fluctuations in prices and products. This certainly will be in the interest of the producers. Maybe it will put some grain dealers and commission men out of business; if so, it will only be because it is to the economic advantage of the producers as a whole.

A Terrific Political Pressure

DISPATCHES from Washington say that there is terrific political pressure being brought to bear on the Farm Board and on the President to change this co-operative program. I can readily understand that this may be true; but I want my farmer readers to understand that co-operative orderly marketing is the very core of the Farm Relief bill. Destroy that and the law might as well be repealed. If you believe as I do that the success of the co-operative plan inaugurated by the Farm Board is of the utmost importance it might be a good idea for you to write to the President, or the chairman of the Farm Board, saying that you do feel that way.

No Plan Now Available

Kansas Farmer readers, H. B. Herst, Colo., writes me in "I am glad to read what you might have compared papers please

copy.' In a recent issue you made a pretty good argument for a plan of universal crop insurance. I would want to pay insurance according to the average crop value. The gross return for a period of 10 years here might be about \$10 an acre, while in Eastern Kansas probably it is \$20.

"I read what you said about the professor who had been in Russia. I am glad to see you beginning to get reasonable about Communism. Many of our writers deplore the lack of real interest among American voters. Well, in the first place, they have no vision of a just, economic United States. In the second place, they are pretty sure money will rule in favor of money. Anyone who will believe Anna Louise Strong must admit the minority of Communists rule in favor of the people. Everything we have that is worth while was handed us by a handful of radicals.

"Now in all candor, dear editor, I would like to ask you whether in the next hundred years in Russia there will be as much concentrated dumbing idiocy as has been shown in the recent Wall Street crash and in the tariff foolishness at



Washington. I would consider it a great favor if you would give me the name and address of the Kansas professor who has been in Russia."

I may say that while I believe a nation-wide system of crop insurance is possible and feasible, it will be a long time before it is put in operation on account of the difficulty of devising a plan which will be fair to farmers in various parts of the country. However, I do not think the value of crops to the acre in different parts of the country would be as important as Mr. Sprague seems to think. The insurance would be for a minimum value to the acre, and the cost would be the same no matter where the land was situated.

Of course, the farmer who produced an aggregate value of \$20 an acre in crops would not be insured for as large a per cent of his crop as the farmer whose crop value was only \$10 an acre, but he would get just as much in case of loss of his crop as the \$10-an-acre farmer. There might, of course, be a graduated scale of insurance, each farmer taking out as much or as little as he wished.

I do not know, of course, how much "dumbed idiocy" there will be displayed in Russia in the next hundred years, but I am of the opinion that the Soviet government will have to take one horn or the other of a dilemma. The very basis of Communism, as Mr. Sprague knows, is the abolition of private property. At the same time, the Soviet government is trying to induce private capital to go into Russia and develop the resources.

I am just now reading a very interesting published by the International Press, inspired by the Soviet government. It with letters and speeches from the le that government endeavoring to prove the antagonism toward Russia comes capitalists of the various capitalistic ments, and that all the fault is on th these capitalists.

Then these leaders endeavor to persuade talists to come to Russia and invest the and say that they will be assured protec inconsistency of these statements is apparent. If Communism is correct, vate property owned by foreigners certa more deserving of protection than priv erty in Russia, which the Soviet lea frankly admit they have ex-proprieat not intend to pay for. Furthermore me as a decidedly naive assumption or of these leaders that these capitalists so roundly denounced by the leader Soviet Communist government will de invest their money in a country whos ment holds that private property ou abolished.

The name of the Washburn profess cently visited Russia is W. B. Maxwell him care Washburn College, Topeka,

"This Goes on Forever

WRITING from Grinnell, a Catholic er, John Rehmer, says: "After re interesting article 'No Malice W: I thought it not out of place to write I would suggest, if you do not under reason for complaint we Catholics I you study up on the Catholic religion Catholic point of view. You speak abo and social rights; you surely have not our last presidential campaign. Wasn't cratic candidate discriminated again he was a Catholic? How about the Wasn't this their main issue? I wo know what you would call all this. about the persecution in our siste Mexico?"

When I said that so far as I kn were not deprived of their civil or i in the United States I meant by legal While there is no doubt that thousar were cast against Governor Smith was a Catholic, it must be kept i other thousands of votes were cast cause he was a Catholic. A story admirer of Governor Smith who w Irish Catholic. This was before t He said: "The mon for the Dimi nate is that man Al Smith. If there's thousands of Republican vote for him." "But did it ever said the man to whom he had direc "that there are many thousands Protestants who will vote agains cause he is a Catholic?" Dennis (statement for a minute and then s they would, the dumbest bigots."

But while Governor Smith's re more votes than it attracted to I know he never claimed that he wa any of his civil, political, social rights. Senator Jim Reed of Missou cal campaign speech, attacked He because he is a Quaker. That was hensible as it was to attack Smith his religion, but it cannot be sai was legally discriminated against social, political or other legal rig cerned.

I do not pretend to know muc tions in Mexico. It is asserted t government that the law about v olic prelates complain applies ju Protestant ministers as to Cat have not seen this denied, but as few Protestants in Mexico and a church property to lose, of cour not affect them as it did the C the Mexican government claims sires to separate church and stat as they are separated in this c

the methods used have been unduly harsh. We can scarcely judge Mexico by our standards.

Several readers write me giving their opinion on this religious controversy. Some of these letters are rather interesting, some are not. I am not greatly concerned about the religious views of my readers, altho I often wonder why they believe as they do and how they can be so certain that they are right. I would have no particular objection to publishing these opinions if I could be assured that there would be no more to follow. Experience, however, has taught me that unless a halt is called on religious controversy I very soon would have no room for anything else.

And now let me send a New Year's greeting to all of these readers who are concerned about religious matters: To Catholics who think they are being discriminated against and who no doubt honestly believe that theirs is the only true church; to Protestants who believe there is a gigantic conspiracy headed by the Pope at Rome, to overthrow our Republic and compel all Protestants to bow in allegiance to His Holiness; to those troubled souls who may not be so much concerned about religion, but who shiver in their sleep as they dream of nation-wide plots of Bolsheviks to overthrow our institutions and establish the rule of Communism; to all others who are worrying about things that haven't happened yet, but which they think are going to happen. Cheer up! I am neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet. I know no more about what the future is going to bring forth than you do, but my opinion is that the Protestants have nothing to fear from the Catholics, and that neither have the Catholics anything to fear from the Protestants. And neither do I think for a minute that the Communists are going to take possession of this country. I trust that all of you will have a prosperous year. In my opinion, with some exceptions of course, the kind of year you have will depend very largely on yourselves. You will have troubles; the world will not go just as you would like to see it go, nor as I would like to see it go, but did it ever occur to you that if this world could be made over just to suit us we wouldn't be satisfied with it for a week?

I have lived in this world a good many years and on the whole have found it a pretty satisfactory place, but never have seen the time when of stand not just as many complaints in proportion to the total number of inhabitants as there are now, and never have I seen the time when there were not a good many people worrying about things which hadn't happened, but which they feared were going to happen. In looking back over the files of more than 30 years ago I find this editorial which illustrates what I mean. The editorial was written in 1898. "A subscriber to the Mail and Breeze in Wabunsee county sends me an extended communication in which he proves to his own satisfaction that the world will come to an end in 1914. The gentleman may be right about it, but in my humble judgment there is no occasion for worry. If that date fixed for the final wind-up, nothing can do or say or that he can do or say will stop it off. Assuming that this subscriber has it figured out correctly, the only advice I have to

offer to my readers is to hump along, do the best you can and don't worry.

"In the 16 years that still are before you, if you live until the fateful year of 1914, try to keep your conscience clear and your livers in good condition. Keep your debts paid if you can and especially do not permit your subscriptions to this Agricultural and Moral Guide to fall in arrears. Keep at peace with your neighbors and get as much honey out of life as possible. Don't sit around wearing out the bosom of your pants, bellyaching because you have only 16 years to live, but cut all the ice you can while you last and try to be as warm a number as possible.

"If at the end of 16 years you find that the end is at hand and you see Gabriel standing with one foot on the sea and the other on the land, proclaiming that time shall be no more, approach him with easy confidence that comes from a sense of duty well performed, and say: 'Toot your horn, Gabe. I'm ready. Here is my card. I'm from Kansas. I stayed with her thru drouths and

A Song of Yesterday

BY DELLA VERNON CRAIG

From some far-off groves green coolness floats
The wood dove's lovely note;
Or perhaps it comes from the maple tree
Yet it seems from some wood remote.
What wonder if it seems an echo
Coming from far away;
Its melody so simple, sweet,
Is a song of yesterday.

Flower scented, loitering, playtime hours,
Sweet winds in the leafy wildwood;
Petals from the roses blown—
Fairy sails of childhood;
Youth's dear haunts and memories,
The heart doth keep for long.
All the beauty of summers gone
Echoes thru its song.

To my childish fancy its notes always came
From a wood on a far away hill;
Lazy summer afternoons
When tired of play, I was still.
The haze on the hill thru the open door
My mother sewing near—
Every scene comes back again
When the wood dove's song I hear.

As my mother's sweet smile in the old days held me,
When my wilful feet would have strayed,
So now if the star of my youth should fall me,
By the world's harshness dismayed;
If blinded I fall or lose my way,
Should I hear as I heard it then—
That song from the wood on the far blue hill—
It would lead me home again.

booms. When the gentle winds of June stirred the wheat that was ready for the harvest into yellow billows of gold, I laughed with joy, and when the cyclone sucked the water from the wells and scattered my improvements all over the adjacent township, I hunted a hole and made no roar. When the season was favorable I filled my cellar with red-cheeked apples and loaded my table with the grapes which grew purple on the vines. When the hail knocked out my wheat I fed on kafir cakes, jackrabbit steak and sorghum molasses and felt thankful. I never sat around and cursed the Government or blamed the money power for the chinchbugs or the hot winds. I always whooped it up for my country, my county and my town; never kicked a dog unless he was trying to bite me and always tried to give a man a lift when he was down. I would like to stay in Kansas a while longer, but if you say this ends it I don't propose to whine. Please

give me a pass and reserve seat ticket for the band concert in the New Jerusalem."

Well, the world didn't come to an end in 1914, altho it did look for a while as if it might.

Survivor Inherits All

1—I have old coins between 40 and 50 years old. They are dimes. Are they worth more than their face value? If so, who should I write to to find out about it? 2—A and B are husband and wife. They have no children. B recently inherited a small farm from her father by will. In the case of the death of either A or B, if there is no will, will the surviving husband or wife, as the case may be, be able to hold this farm? Jim.

1—Write to the American Numismatic Society, Broadway and 156th St., New York, N. Y.

2—Under the Kansas law A and B having no children, if either of them dies without will and possessed of property, the survivor inherits all of the property of the deceased.

Write to Washington

I understand there are 450,000 acres of land to be opened up to homestead for veterans of the late World War when the Boulder dam is completed. Any information regarding the above will be appreciated. I was in France during the war. T. M. P.

I would suggest that you write three to Frank T. Hines, Director, Bureau, Arlington Bldg., Washington, D. C.; one to the General Land Office, Washington, D. C., and one to the Bureau of Reclamation, Washington, D. C., asking each for information in regard to this matter. Among them you may be able to get the information, and then again you may not.

Write Your Representative

Will you please give the unit of population per representative in the lower house of Congress under the present apportionment rule, and the unit following the 1930 census? J. M. P.

The present unit of population per representative which was fixed according to the 1910 census was 211,877. For the new unit of representation write to your representative in Congress. I do not have that information at hand.

Must Support the Family

Is a man obliged by law to provide medical attention for the members of his family? Has he any right because he does not believe in doctors or does not want to pay the bill, to refuse any member of his family when they wish to consult a doctor? I. B. A.

We have a general law requiring parents to support their families to the best of their ability, but we have no specific law which requires the father of a family to provide medical attention.

Could Sell the Buildings

Would a Kansas widow with minor children have a right to sell and move away the buildings from a farm still in the husband's name? S. B. A.

The widow has the right to occupy the homestead until the minor children reach the age of majority, and during that time use the homestead for the support of herself and these minor children. My opinion is if it is in the interest of herself and these minor children to remove buildings which may be on the land she would have a right to do so.

Hands Off the Farm Board

Approval of the work of the Federal Farm Board to date, and a warning to special interests not to attempt to coerce the board into pursuing policies contrary to the spirit and letter of the Agricultural Marketing Act, were contained in a statement given out at Washington, December 26, by Senator Arthur Capper. The statement follows:

IT IS too early, of course, to pass judgment on the Federal Farm Board. The board will be known by its works and it has a long-time job to perform.

But I wish to say that it looks to me as if Chairman Legge and his board are on the right track. The program outlined is in line with the spirit and letter of the Agricultural Marketing Act.

Carried out intelligently and energetically, the program of marketing farm products thru farmer-owned and farmer-controlled co-operative marketing agencies will insure that both the farmer and those who eat what the farmer produces are going to profit, in the long run.

I must confess I am not in sympathy with the attacks on the farm board and its policies by the "grain gamblers"—and these are the ones back of the recent attacks made in the name of the grain trade as a whole. It is regrettable that the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has joined forces with this element of the grain trade.

My own idea is that the Chamber of Commerce committee, just as Chairman Legge said in his letter to Mr. Butterworth, president of the chamber, is laboring under two misunderstandings.

In the first place, it misinterprets the Agricultural Marketing Act, which proposed to place agriculture in position to market its own products, and control enough of each major commodity to have a say in its marketing and market

price. Chairman Legge phrased it nicely when he said the Chamber of Commerce "misunderstood the issue."

In the second place, if co-operative marketing is to be confined to local co-operatives depending upon local handling of grain, for instance, to solve the grain marketing program, then the farmers may as well forget co-operative marketing as a solution of their marketing problem. As Chairman Legge told President Butterworth, that idea is 25 to 30 years out of date.

It is the "boys who trade in pink slips of paper," rather than actual handlers of wheat, who may be put out of business by the co-operative grain marketing program sponsored and financed by the board, Chairman Legge says.

If he is correct in that assumption, neither the farmer who produces grain nor those who eat what he produces are in line to suffer. Both can get along just as well without the grain gambling and "trading in pink slips of paper," in my judgment.

The Federal Farm Board still is on trial, so far as agriculture is concerned. The agricultural West will hold President Hoover and the Federal Farm Board responsible for its actions. The board is working out a program which has the approval of the President. It is my judgment that the great mass of the farmers in the country, and particularly in the Middle West, are in sympathy with that program. They hope it will work. So far the actions and announced policies of the board, on the whole, lead them to believe that it is likely to work, if any such plan can work.

The agricultural Middle West realizes that the biggest job of its kind ever given to a group of

men in this country has been handed to the Federal Farm Board. There also is a general feeling that President Hoover picked a good board and selected a good chairman for it in Mr. Legge.

Farmers do not expect that the Federal Farm Board can, thru some magic no one else possesses, find an overnight solution for the farm problem. As a rule they are rather pleased that the board has not rushed headlong into attempts at quick relief.

But neither do the farmers expect the board to allow itself to be dictated to by the grain trade, nor the livestock exchanges, nor even by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Farmers appreciate statements from the Chamber of Commerce and other groups that these "believe in the principle of co-operative marketing." But they expect the board to put the principle into practice.

The board is made up of strong men. They should be given every chance to function. They should have freedom of action to the extent provided by the law. No one has any objection to criticism or suggestions from any source—but the board should not be coerced.

The board is entitled to time and opportunity. If it fails—well, there are the equalization fee and debenture plan in the background.

Arthur Capper

World Events in Pictures



Nails, Bits of Wire and Other Tire Hazards Picked up in 15 Minutes of Sweeping with the New Portable Magnet at Pasadena, Calif.



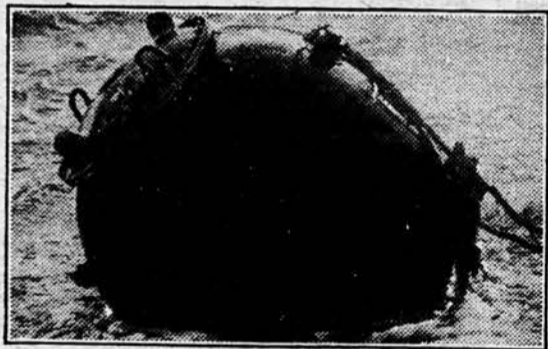
Rabbit Fur Now Is Called by Its Right Name and Sold for Reasonable Prices. The Coat and Neck Piece Have Bags and Anklets to Match. Well, They Look as Good Under Their Right Name as They Did Under Any Other



Sally Starr, Charming Film Star, Wearing a Colorfully-Patterned House Dress, a Becoming Style with a Snug Waistline, Flared Pockets and Tie Trims



Members of "All-Kansas" Eastern Tour at the White House with Senator Capper and President Hoover. The Tour Was Conducted by Kansas Farmer. Left to Right: I. N. Shriver, Coats; C. P. Schnellbacher, Colby; Earl Brown, Topeka; W. N. Beegle, Bedford, Pa.; F. E. Hoffman, St. John; James T. McCulloch, Clay Center; F. G. Fuhlhage, Rose; Jesse Johnson, Wichita; H. J. Johnson, Bedford, Pa.; Frank Walz, Hays; J. H. Beegle, Neodesha; S. B. Howell, Coats; F. E. Potter, Natoma; John Nordstrom, Leonardville; Senator Capper; H. S. Blake, Topeka; President Hoover; T. P. Kerr, Coats; L. P. Humphreys, Barclay; Henry Rogler, Matfield Green; C. P. Stewart, Kansas City, Mo.; E. C. Jones, Lebo; P. J. Skoog, Caldwell; Hugh Smiley, Hugoton; J. H. Lindley, Glasco; W. T. Baird, Arkansas City; W. H. Souders, Topeka; Dr. J. F. Hemphill, Clay Center; Arthur Unruh, Pawnee Rock; H. H. Beckman, Clay Center



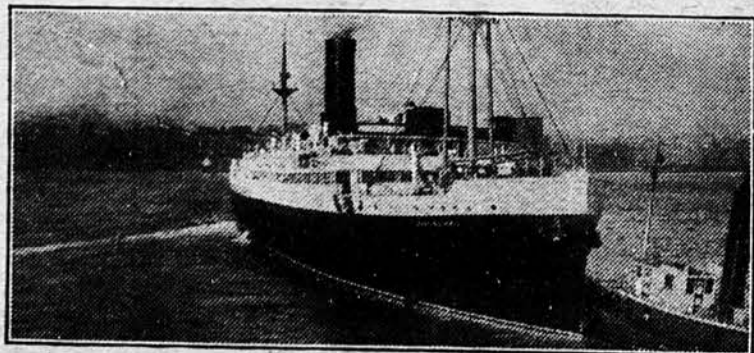
A Live Mine Which Was Washed Ashore Between Bognor and Portsmouth, England, During a Recent Gale. The Mine Originally Was Intended for an Enemy Battleship



A. P. Moore, Pennsylvania, Now American Ambassador to Peru, Who Is to be First American Ambassador to Poland



Manuel M. Sterling, Left, Cuban Ambassador to Mexico, with President Portes Gil of Mexico, After Presenting His Credentials. He Was Accorded the Greatest Ovations, Both in Official and Private Circles, Ever Given to a Foreign Diplomat in Mexico



A View of the S. S. Fort Victoria, Bound for Bermuda, Which Was Rammed in a Dense Fog by the Liner "Algonquin." The Ship Cap-sized and Sank After the Crew and 255 Passengers Had Been Saved



A Brand New Sport Which Combines the Skis of the North with the Warm Water of the South. Here Dick Pope, Florida, is Making a Perfect Ski Jump from a Greased Runway. He Is Being Towed by a Speedboat

As We View Current Farm News

Smooth, Plump Birds Do Good Job of Advertising at the Market

ACCORDING to R. L. Gulliver, a Michigan packer, the poultry consumer "eats with his eyes." That expression is used by this gentleman in an effort to discourage farmers from shipping unconditioned and cull birds to market. "Farmers do not expect top prices for canner cows, so why should they expect top prices for canner-cow quality in poultry?" he asks. He thinks poultry should be sold on a grade basis the same as fruits, vegetables and grains. It is no problem to sell smooth, plump poultry at good prices, but it is a difficult matter to move culls at any price.

There is something in what Mr. Gulliver says. Out on the farm the layers advertise so that it is possible, if not entirely advisable, to pick the good producers by ear. Smooth, plump bird on the market do a mighty good job of advertising to the customer's eye.

Not the First Farm Flight

A FARM boy of New Jersey, William Coumbe had a terrifying airplane ride the other day. William was helping some other boys hold down the tail of the machine while the pilot warmed up the engine. At a signal from the pilot every one was to let go, but Coumbe didn't hear the signal, and soon discovered that he was going up in the air clinging to the tail unit of the craft. Unaware of his passenger, the pilot flew some 17 miles at an altitude of 1,500 feet. As the plane leveled to make the landing the boy jumped and received nothing worse than a shaking up. And the parallel to this is the way Kansas farmers hang on to agriculture when prices and prospects "go up in the air." They know things will level again to a safe position, and that at most probably won't be more than shaken up a

Seven Won in Kansas

KANSAS steps out for leadership again. Of 20 cash scholarships offered to 4-H club boys and girls of the United States this year, seven of them have been won by Kansas 4-H club members, according to M. H. Coe, state club leader. Mr. Coe was not notified who was winner of first prize of \$500, but Nola McCormick of Sedgwick was winner of second prize of \$100.

Six other Kansans who were awarded \$10 cash for outstanding leadership work are: Lois Starbuck, Sherman county; Ellen Blair, Allen county; Florence Melcher, Ottawa county; Gaylord Munson, Geary county; Albert Pease, Bourbon county; and LeRoy Reece, Dickinson county.

The top boys and Miss Starbuck are at present students in the Kansas State Agricultural College while Miss McCormick is attending Kansas University. Last year the first prize of \$500 was won by Lloyd Davies of Emporia.

No Watch Dog Needed

APPARENTLY the home of Codge Green, Stafford county, is safe even without the presence of a watch dog. The other day a coyote, caught and taken home by a neighbor, escaped and decided to make a meal at the expense of Green's poultry flock. That might have worked but the coyote made the mistake of grabbing a fighting cock. Green thought his prize fighting rooster was a goner, but some hours later this very same bird returned home, somewhat ruffled as to spirits and feathers, but obviously alive. It now is believed that the rooster whipped the coyote so badly that he had to let it go. And that is one example of poultry keeping the wolf from the door. A good flock of layers is recommended for this same purpose in hard times.

Nothing to This Date

THIS long afterwards it should be safe to talk about December 13, which happened to be Friday. On that day, 'tis reported that Tal Jones, a farmer of Kingman county, was fishing in his north lake and caught a river catfish—pardon us, Barbed Trout—that weighed 13 pounds, having a head which measured 13 inches in circumference. And the lake where Jones was fishing is 13 miles from the nearest town.

Provides Caps for Stacks

IT IS interesting to note how "the other half" of the world lives, and does farm work. A letter from David G. Page, owner of Fairfield Farm, Shawnee county, included a clipping from the "Scottish Farmer," from near Ramsay MacDonald's home, which shows how carefully grain is

protected in that inclement region. The clipping shows a dozen stacks of grain as nearly perfect as any stacks you ever saw, all topped with thatched "caps" which fit snugly and look capable of turning everything from rain to hail. The cut-line under the picture of the stacks reads: "Mr. Wm. Mustard's stackyard at Muirton, Lossiemouth, which has been awarded the M'Vitie-Grant cup for the best stackyard in Morayshire." So it seems that farmers are proud of their farms the world over, and they should be. There isn't any more important business plant than the farm.

And So to Rome

SEVEN purebred Holsteins from America are about to break into the best dairy circles in Italy. These animals, valued at \$7,000 apiece, were shipped by Carnation Farms of Washington state to Rome and are due to arrive in Naples January 10. It is said this is the first time in history that Italy has purchased dairy cattle in America. The purchaser of these animals as-



sured the press that he believed progressive breeders in this country have discovered means of developing greater cows than anywhere else in the world. That sounds fine and we believe it. Perhaps the future will open up a much wider world market for agricultural products of Kansas and the country as a whole.

It is interesting to note what provisions were made for giving these "royal blooded" animals first class passage. Individual barns were erected aft on the upper deck of the S. S. Feltré for them. Eighty bales of straw, 75 bales of hay and 2 tons of grain were taken as rations for these aristocrats on the 60 day voyage. No, we don't know whether cows get seasick.

State to Buy Quail

WE ARE going to have a lot more "Bob Whites" in Kansas next spring. The state is buying 10,000 quail to turn loose in our 105 counties, so the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission has decided. The birds will come from Mexico, the only place in North America where they can be obtained in such quantities. They are to cost \$1.75 to \$2.00 apiece and will be delivered in Kansas early in the spring. Approximately 15,000 of these birds have been imported since 1924. They are valuable to the state, as is other bird life. A study of our feathered friends and the good they do us would make us better friends to them.

Another Mystery Solved

A PROMINENT farmer near Satanta, William Schnellbacher, has been mystified for some time by the tinkling of a bell. Of course, he might have passed it up as being some piece of his farm machinery that had decided it ought to be a radio receiving set and had started mildly by "bringing in" the various bell-like gongs that tell you it is exactly so many minutes to some hour of the day or night. But being a practical man Mr. Schnellbacher decided there must be some reason more concrete than the one just mentioned.

Sometimes the bell tolled slowly, then again it would catch up with present-day speed. One

day this Haskell county farmer noticed a hawk flying about the farm. As it soared over him he again heard the mysterious tinkle. He watched closely and found that the bird actually had a bell tied about its neck, and that it had formed the habit of roosting on the farm. Anyway it was obliging of the hawk to carry a warning bell for the chickens. That might be a good idea for all similar birds.

We Relay a Telegram to You

A TELEGRAM has been received by Kansas Farmer from the American Association of Creamery Butter Manufacturers which reads: "Serious overproduction in dairy products exists at present time butter surpluses of 50 million pounds or more have piled up in storage houses. By reason of these large surpluses the butter market has declined 11 cents a pound during the last month and still is weak and unsettled. This means heavy losses to holders of butter, to cream producers and creameries, and we urgently request your assistance which can be given by urging your readers to use butter in their homes instead of butter substitutes. It is well-known fact that farmers are the biggest users of butter substitutes, and thus they assist in bringing about low prices for butter and great injury to the dairy industry, and we are in danger of losing our entire protection given in import duties." We aren't "namin' no names" at all, but we wonder how many farmers are using "butter" that didn't come from butterfat?

So Buck Collected the Rent

JUST a mongrel dog is "Buck," belonging to William and James Willm, of near Halstead. But the dog "knows his eggs." Buck has a dog house which he knows as home in the chicken yard. Early last summer a Plymouth Rock hen decided to take up quarters there a part of the day and lay an egg therein. Buck was content to share his quarters because he discovered that "an egg a day keeps hunger away."

One day recently the Willm family noticed that the dog house was empty, and upon hearing a commotion in the hen house, discovered Buck looking for the hen that had failed to show up that day. He presently spotted her and chased her into his house where the hen deposited an egg in due time. Thereafter the dog saw to it that the hen always laid her egg in the dog house, and even went after the hen if she was absent without leave. Evidently Buck decided the hen, by common consent, had leased the dog house and he was bound to collect his rent until the lease expired, which it did with the death of the hen.

First Robin on Hand

APPARENTLY a robin tried to queer the act put on by Santa Claus in the region of Hiawatha, by putting in an appearance and trying to make the ruddy-complexioned gentleman think he was late. Anyway it is reported that Brown county folks already have had a glimpse of this first harbinger of spring. The family in whose yard the robin appeared was reluctant to say anything about it until at least half a dozen witnesses had seen the bird. It may be that Kansas, being a leader in most things, now is trying to improvise the kind of weather they say exists in California.

There Ahead of Time

HOW is this for interest? Jim Smith waded thru mud, ice, snow and water on December 14, to attend an important Lane county meeting. When he reached the Farm Bureau office at Dighton his first question was: "Where is the dairy and poultry school being held?" Harry C. Baird, county agent, must have felt encouraged even if he did have to tell Mr. Smith that he was just exactly a month early for the meeting he wished to attend.

Book Work Worth \$1,000

BOOK farming seems to have its merits. W. E. Grimes of the agricultural college, remarks that a simple farm account book kept thruout the year has made many Kansas farmers hundreds of dollars in increased incomes. One Central-Eastern Kansas farmer increased his net profits by more than \$1,000 each year for three consecutive years as a result of changes made in his business after studying the record, he said.

Thanks, Folks, for Your Greetings

WIBW Will Concentrate Every Effort on Making 1930 Replete With Happy Programs and Thoughtful Hours

WE ARE off for 1930, folks, with some of the best programs you are likely to hear over your radio. WIBW, the broadcasting station of the Capper Publications at Topeka, will concentrate every effort on making the 12 months ahead replete with happy hours of entertainment, valuable information hours, and thoughtful hours such as the morning devotionals, in which we all may take inventory of ourselves. The folks up in the studio on the National Reserve building and the entire Capper organization heartily appreciate the many letters which brought to us your holiday greetings, just as we do your letters during the year in which you comment on our programs and ask for special numbers. Again let us assure you that we are ready to serve you faithfully on the most distinctly rural wave on the radio dial.

This week we wish to introduce Paul Whiteman and some of the folks who work with him thru WIBW over the Columbia Chain. Big Nick, director of WIBW, made one of his typical remarks the other day, when he said: "You know Paul Whiteman is the man who gave jazz music a college degree, and he is going to continue this education of time, sharps and flats with a post-graduate course from the Pacific Coast every Tuesday night over WIBW and the Columbia Broadcasting System." Mr. Whiteman greets you in the bottom photo.

Is Popular Woman Soloist

The very pleasant-looking young lady in the top picture is Mildred Bailey. She is the only woman soloist to hold a contract for regular appearance with Whiteman and his orchestra. Miss Bailey's popularity in radio circles is comparatively recent, as it was during Whiteman's first trip to Hollywood that he had occasion to hear her singing. He immediately signed her up with his group. Incidentally she also has contracts for several "talkie" shots. You see, this radio business has grown tremendously and your favorite entertainment organizations are searching out the best talent available for their programs.

We hope you are enjoying Vierra's Royal Hawaiians who broadcast each evening from Topeka. This big group of native South Sea Islanders is one of the most widely-known thea-



trical attractions in America. You will notice these folks in the largest photo on this page. They all are singers, Hawaiian steel guitar players and yodelers. They were booked direct from the Radio Keith Orpheum Circuit by WIBW. They are famous for the many phonograph records they have made.

Dave Kila-Hua of this famous group, was the first native of the South Sea Islands ever to play a steel guitar in the United States, so authorities say. An American millionaire, traveling in the islands 31 years ago, heard this unusual music and brought Dave, then a boy, to America and presented him as a novelty at his summer home in Maine. The Orpheum Circuit hired Dave away from his millionaire patron and he has been booked regularly on big time vaudeville circuits since that time. His long experience makes him the best Hawaiian player in the country. The other picture this week introduces Whiteman's popular "Rhythm Boys."

There are a great many features scheduled over WIBW next week. For your information the complete program is given here.

The Program for Next Week

SUNDAY, JANUARY 5

8:00 a. m.—Morning Musicale (CBS)
9:00 a. m.—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.—The Watchtower Program IBSA



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 News Reel of the Air (CBS)
4:30 p. m.—The Melody Master
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 Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria
7:30 p. m.—Pipe Dreams by the Kansas Poet



This Week We Introduce Paul Whiteman and Some of His Excellent Entertainers. Mr. Whiteman Smiles at You from the Lower Photo. At Top, Is Mildred Bailey, Contralto, Who Is the Only Woman Soloist to Hold a Contract for Regular Appearances with Paul Whiteman and His Orchestra. The Large Photo Shows Vierra's Royal Hawaiians, Engaged Direct from the Radio Keith Orpheum Circuit by WIBW. The Three Young Men are Known as Paul Whiteman's Rhythm Boys

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, JANUARY 6

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, time, news, weather
7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Revue (CBS)
7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
7:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
9:05 a. m.—Request Musical Program
10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
10:30 a. m.—The Children's Corner (CBS)
10:45 a. m.—Leo and Bill, Harmony Boys
11:00 a. m.—Women's Radio Forum
11:15 a. m.—The Polynesians
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Program (CBS)
12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
1:30 p. m.—Ann Leaf at the Organ (CBS)
2:00 p. m.—Cecilia B. Lanham's Dramatic Hour
2:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
3:10 p. m.—Leo and Bill, Harmony Boys
3:30 p. m.—U. S. Navy Band (CBS)
4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
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 Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria
6:30 p. m.—Voices from Finland (CBS) Purity Bakeries
7:00 p. m.—WIBW-Harmony Boys
7:30 p. m.—The Sod Busters
8:00 p. m.—Capper Club Skit
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 p. m.—Voice of Columbia (CBS)
10:30 p. m.—Paul Specht's Orchestra (CBS)

TUESDAY, JANUARY 7

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm notes, time, news, weather
7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Revue (CBS)
7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
7:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
9:05 a. m.—Request Musical Program
10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
10:30 a. m.—Senator Capper's Political Talk (CBS)
10:45 a. m.—WIBW-Harmony Twins
11:00 a. m.—Women's Radio Forum
11:15 a. m.—The Polynesians
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Program (CBS)
12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
1:30 p. m.—Patterns in Prints (CBS)
2:00 p. m.—H. T. Berleigh Girls' Quartet
2:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
3:10 p. m.—WIBW-Harmony Twins
3:30 p. m.—U. S. Army Band (CBS)
4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
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.—Leslie Edmond's Sport Review
6:30 p. m.—Vierra's Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria
7:00 p. m.—Blue Lantern Night Club
7:30 p. m.—KSAC; Haskell Indians Basketball Game KSAC
8:45 p. m.—The Sod Busters
9:00 p. m.—Braybar's Mr. and Mrs. (CBS)
9:30 p. m.—In a Russian Village (CBS)
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital
10:05 p. m.—Will Osborne and His Orchestra (CBS)
10:30 p. m.—Hotel Paramount Orchestra (CBS)

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm notes, time, news, weather
7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Revue (CBS)
7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
7:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
9:05 a. m.—Request Musical Program
10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
10:30 a. m.—Scales and Measures (CBS)
10:45 a. m.—WIBW-Harmony Twins
11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
11:15 a. m.—The Polynesians
11:45 a. m.—Complete Markets
12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Program (CBS)
12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
1:30 p. m.—Program KSAC
2:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
(Continued on Page 20)

"That's what I want!

... a better boot
for what I'm used to paying"

"Now that's the kind of a boot I want—better than I've ever had before, at the same old reasonable price. It must have the real stuff in it. Just a piece of rubber wrapped around my feet isn't enough. I want a boot that knows its foot—that fits—that knows how much I need value and gives it to me."

BALL-BAND rubber footwear is made for the man who wants a boot that has "the real stuff in it." Every item in the Ball-Band line "knows its foot"—because every one is built to the foot.

More than 30 years, all devoted to one job—the making of lasting rubber footwear—are behind this new built-to-the-foot line. Year after year, Ball-Band's skilled craftsmen have brought about improvements in design and manufacture—keeping pace with the farmer's needs. Now, Ball-Band gives you more quality than ever before, and at what you're used to paying.

The great Ball-Band factories prepare many different compounds of live, firm, tough

rubber—one for the heel, one for the sole, one for the toe, and so on. Each is scientifically perfected for the job it must do; each contributes to more days wear. Stout linings and fabrics are knit in Ball-Band's own mills at Mishawaka especially for—and only for—Ball-Band footwear.

Pick the style you need. There are 800 to choose from, including the famous long-wearing Mishko-sole leather work shoe. There's a Ball-Band dealer near you (if not, write us). Ask him for Ball-Band by name, and look for the Red Ball trade-mark—your quality guarantee.

MISHAWAKA RUBBER & WOOLEN MFG. CO.
441 Water Street, Mishawaka, Ind.

ITEMS FOR WOMEN TOO

Each Ball-Band rubber is "styled to the shoe" for dainty, snug fit and smart appearance on a woman's foot. Light as light can be—yet made of that same live, firm, wear-resisting rubber prepared at Ball-Band's factories for the sole purpose of producing lasting footwear. Many styles to choose from.



IDEAL PROTECTION

Here's ideal protection against mud and wet—the 4-Buckle All Rubber Arctic. Also made in 5-Buckle and 6-Buckle heights. Same heights in Red Rubber.



Whatever your job or personal preference, you'll find the boot you want in the Ball-Band line—short boots, hip boots, red boots, white boots, sport boots, and the new 3-Buckle Walton for "boot protection with shoe comfort."

For maximum protection and service ask for the Ball-Band Double White Sole Sanslip. The elastic upper fits snugly, the vamp is extra heavy, and the Double White Sole is built to give more days wear.



Look for the Red Ball

BALL-BAND

Built-to-the-foot

BOOTS • LIGHT RUBBERS • HEAVY RUBBERS • ARCTICS • GALOSHES • SPORT AND WORK SHOES • WOOL BOOTS AND SOCKS

What the Folks Are Saying

Financing a Farm in Kansas is Still a Definite Individual Problem

THE Agricultural Marketing Act, commonly thought of as the Act for Farm Relief, is now a law. Congress has made an appropriation of 150 million dollars from the United States Treasury immediately available for the purposes set out in the act, and has indicated that 350 million dollars more will be supplied as required.

Five hundred million dollars is a lot of money.

But if uniformly distributed among the more than 6 million farmers in the United States, it would shrink and shrivel to about \$80 for each.

So it should be quite clear that a per capita distribution of this appropriation among farmers is not the purpose of this law.

The Federal Farm Board, which is charged with the administration of the Agricultural Marketing Act, is earnestly endeavoring to use this fund in ways which will, in the end, bring vastly greater results than that.

The board is seeking methods of using it for the purpose of influencing prices of farm products so that all farmers will get greater returns, if not this year then next year and all the years thereafter.

These beneficial results can reach farmers as individuals only thru higher prices for their products than they might otherwise receive.

Each farmer's financial problems will still be his own, to be solved by himself and his family, day by day and year by year.

Each farmer's gross income will be limited by what he and his family produce and sell, and the various branches of government will continue assessing and collecting taxes as heretofore, with frequent increases and few decreases.

A Personal Job

The big job yet remains purely a personal one—to produce crops and livestock at the lowest possible cost, to sell them at the highest obtainable prices, and to keep the income from the farm ahead of expenditures for the family and farm operations.

The crop season is about over for this year.

Wheat, barley and oats production has been determined.

Final returns from cotton, sugar beets, corn, kafir, beans and miscellaneous crops may soon be measured.

It is from the proceeds of the sale of these, and of livestock and livestock products, that the money to pay present bills and debts, and expenses thru the months just ahead, must come.

No appropriation from the United States Treasury will come percolating around to pay these bills and debts and expenses.

The time for the annual family financial council is at hand, and it should not be delayed.

Things exactly as they are should be considered at this business meeting, leaving to other times and places extended discussions of how things ought to be.

An earnest effort should be made to find out the true condition of the farm business on the farm which is the family's home, and it requires no complicated bookkeeping to do that.

All that is needed are answers to two questions:

"What do we owe that should be paid now or before another crop is produced?"

"What do we have and will we get with which to pay it?"

Until these questions are answered, and it is definitely determined that the year's farming operations have produced a surplus, it will be well to postpone admitting the salesmen who are so eager to see all farm families enjoy what they so feelingly call a "higher standard of living."

Perhaps it would be going too far to suggest that it might be prudent to reserve some of the surplus, if any, as a safeguard against difficulties if crops should be short next year, but no serious harm can come from doing so.

The instalment salesmen will continue coming, and abundant opportunities to spend next year's crop before it is produced will be presented with regularity and persistence.

Increasing numbers of farm families, while waiting for "farm relief," have found that it is possible for them to keep their incomes ahead of their expenditures, and that brings a feeling of relief.

The Agricultural Marketing Act has not changed the fundamental fact that families which continue spending more than they make, whether they live on farms or in towns and cities, will ultimately go broke.

Any tariff law which the Congress may enact will not modify this situation at all.

John Fields.
Wichita, Kan.

Meat as a Food

To be satisfying, a meal must be both nutritious and palatable. The necessity for adequate nutrition is of course of primary concern when one measures the value of any food. If a hungry man were forced to choose between a meal which would delight his taste but would not adequately nourish him and another which would be balanced in sustenance but lacking in piquancy, he would choose the latter, particularly if he did not know where his next meal was coming from. We are not a nation of hungry men, however, and the factor of palatability, tho not absolutely essential, is the deciding element in the majority of our homes. Meat has a place in both phases of a satisfactory meal.

Altho present-day research workers believe that there is still much to learn concerning the kinds and significance of accessory food substances and vitamins, the role of certain of the inorganic constituents, and the relative values of the various groups of foodstuffs, modern science lists a great many facts indicating the nutritive value of meat.

Meat is an efficient source of protein. Containing, as it does, all the essential amino acids, it has the ability of supplementing the less efficient plant proteins. The fact that meat is a concentrated source of protein adds to its efficiency in this respect. Moreover, the protein found in meat is highly digestible; from 90 to 98 per cent of it is digestible.

The fat of meat is a source of concentrated energy and heat for the

human body; it contains more than twice as much a pound as is furnished by the carbohydrates and proteins.

Meat contains valuable inorganic constituents or mineral matter, being rich in potassium, phosphorus and iron. The normal development of teeth and bones requires, within certain limits, that there be a definite relation between the calcium and phosphorus present. Since meat is relatively rich in phosphorus and lacking in calcium, to furnish a well-balanced diet a supply of calcium must be provided in the form of vegetables, milk or even calcium salts. Iron is another inorganic element of importance present in meat. Iron alone is not sufficient. Some unknown factor is needed to effect the regeneration of the hemoglobin of the red blood corpuscles. Meat and vegetables contain this factor.

Of the vitamins, the growth-promoting complex, vitamin B, is supplied in good quantities by muscle meat. This complex is composed of at least two vitamins. One, vitamin F, prevents or cures polyneuritis; the other, vitamin G, is possibly the pellagra-preventive factor. Meat is low in the antineuritic factor F, but relatively rich in the pellagra-preventive factor. Meat is a fair source of vitamin A, the growth-promoting, fat-soluble factor, and of the antistillability factor, vitamin E. It is a fairly poor source of the antiscorbutic vitamin C. The abundance of vitamin D, the antirachitic factor, is somewhat indefinitely known. The quantities of the vitamins in meat are influenced to a considerable extent by the nature of the diet received by the animal from which the meat is obtained.

Even the most ardent advocates of the use of liberal quantities of meat in the human diet would have to admit that other foods may be used as sources of protein, fats, salts and vitamins. It is when we consider some of the special characteristics of meat, peculiar to it alone, that we are able to account for its popularity in the diet of man.

Chief among these factors is its palatability. Meat possesses a flavor and a texture which are attractive to the palate and to the sight. Housewives and clever cooks take advantage of this fact in planning attractive meals. The substantial appearance of a juicy steak, a well-browned

roast, crisp bacon, or bright, delicately cured ham makes an ideal setting around which to build an appetizing meal. The flavor and aroma of meat enhance those of other foods and stimulate their consumption, thereby often reducing the total cost of a meal. These characteristics are factors not easily measured, but none the less potent on that account. It seems a happy circumstance that such a variety of nutriment and enjoyment should be obtainable from a single food.

Paul E. Howe.

Washington, D. C.

Cases Should Be Reported

Altho it is charged with police duties, the Control Division of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture does its work thru co-operation with the interested parties as far as possible, and takes police action only when other means fail. Results many times are obtained by co-operating with Federal authorities that would not be possible under the state law alone. This applies to low-grade field seeds, adulterated stock feeds or misbranded livestock remedies that are made in other states and shipped into Kansas for sale.

In such cases the Kansas law can do nothing more than stop the sales; the punishment of the offender is entirely in the hands of Federal officers. Perhaps livestock remedies cause the most trouble as more are shipped into the state than are made in Kansas. When fraud is discovered by the inspector the first action is to stop the sales, and then by enlisting the services of the United States District Attorney, go after the manufacturer who has dumped a misbranded and probably worthless product on the people of our state. By such action many thousands of dollars probably are saved to Kansas farmers each year.

The same situation applies to agricultural field seeds, which must conform to the state law or they cannot be sold in Kansas legally. Cheap seed is expensive at any price and that which will not grow will cost the farmer the use of his land for a year as well as the price of the seed, and may be the means of seeding his farm down to noxious weeds such as bindweed or dodder. On several occasions the Federal law has aided the state very greatly in protecting our farmers against poor seed.

Stock feed shipped into the state containing sand or broken glass in an excessive amount has been found on sale by the inspector of the Control Division. In each of these cases whether it be fraudulent livestock remedies, bad seed, or adulterated stock feeds, sale was stopped under the state law. Sometimes the article is destroyed by Federal court order, or relabeled so as to show the true facts.

The citizenry of Kansas can aid very materially both the state and Federal government in this co-operative work by reporting to proper officials all cases of suspected fraudulent practices pertaining to sale of feeds, seeds, fertilizer or livestock remedies, as well as food for human consumption.

C. E. Buchanan.

Topeka, Kan.

Farm Boys Must Have Chance

Please accept my thanks for the November 16 issue of Kansas Farmer containing the story, "Where Is Your Wandering Boy Tonight?"

There is no doubt that you have hit upon the chief cause of dissatisfaction and in many cases juvenile crimes among boys, on the farm. I grew up on the farm myself and appreciate the picture you have drawn of the average farm boy. If the Kansas Farmer will continue to carry this sort of message until all the farmers realize the importance of giving their boys a chance equal to that of the city boys, it will render a great service.

Supt. Walton A. Smith.

Boys Industrial School, Topeka.

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.

Here's the vacuum can that holds Hills Bros Coffee roasted

☞ Roasting coffee a few pounds at a time instead of in bulk makes a flavor-difference that words cannot describe

a few pounds at a time



THE VACUUM can in which Hills Bros. Coffee is sealed holds a fragrant flavor and smooth strength that you'll never taste in any other coffee. What's more, this vacuum can keeps Hills Bros. Coffee oven-fresh.

Controlled Roasting is the reason for this difference in flavor. By this continuous process, invented and used exclusively by Hills Bros., only a few pounds at a time pass through the roasters. Every berry is roasted evenly and the flavor is perfectly developed. Bulk-roasting methods can never be so accurate as Hills Bros.' process. Hills Bros. Coffee is sold by grocers everywhere. Ask for it by

name and look for the Arab—the trademark—on the can.

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Fresh from the original vacuum pack. Easily opened with the key
HILLS BROS. COFFEE, INC., 2525 Southwest Boulevard, Kansas City, Mo.

Lime Cures Dyspeptic Soil

About 90 Per Cent of Upland Fields in Eastern Kansas Needs Sweetening

By R. I. Throckmorton

ALFA is more sensitive to acid soils or to a deficiency of lime in the soil than any other crop commonly grown in Kansas. There is such a close correlation between an abundance of lime in the soil and successful alfalfa production that anyone in the eastern two-fifths of Kansas who is planning to seed alfalfa first should have the soil tested to determine whether lime should be applied. The nitrogen-fixing bacteria which develop in the nodules on the roots of the plants, and which take nitrogen from the air for the use of the plants, require a neutral or slightly alkaline medium in which to grow and develop. Such a condition cannot exist in the soil when there is a deficiency of lime. Acid soils retard the growth and work of these bacteria and thereby prevent the fixation of sufficient nitrogen to enable the alfalfa plant to make a normal growth. Since the alfalfa plant uses a large quantity of lime in its tissues there must be an abundance of lime present in the soil for the best development of the crop.

A deficiency of lime in the soil is indicated by a short, weak, root system, short stems with yellowish-green colored leaves, and small, weak crowns, all of which result in low-yielding capacity. On acid soils the stand of alfalfa soon becomes thin and the plants are replaced by weeds and grass.

The soils of Kansas vary greatly in their lime content because of variations in rainfall and in parent soil materials. The soils in Western Kansas have a high lime content, while in Eastern Kansas acid soils are quite common, especially on the uplands. About 90 per cent of the up-

not necessary to make applications of this material for the production of alfalfa. This applies particularly to those soils which are quite fertile in the surface and which contain sufficient available plant food materials to give the alfalfa plants a good growth during the first year, or until the roots penetrate into the lower soil zone where they come in contact with lime. Under other conditions, however, the soils which show a deficiency of lime must have the addition of this material before there can be any hope of growing alfalfa to the best advantage, or before the stand can be maintained for a period of more than about two or three years. In addition to the lack of lime decreasing the life of the stand, we also must recognize the fact that if the soil is deficient in lime, atmospheric nitrogen will not be fixed in the soil and consequently alfalfa plants will draw upon the soil nitrogen and thereby will tend to deplete the soil of this element, rather than to increase the nitrogen supply.

It is not difficult to make tests of soil for the purpose of determining whether lime is necessary for the production of alfalfa, but since special apparatus and chemicals are

necessary, it is desirable that the tests be made by county agricultural agents or by the department of agronomy of the Agricultural Experiment Station. When soils are being tested for lime requirement, it is advisable to take several samples of soil from the field because of the wide variations over a given area. These samples should be representative, should be taken to a depth of about 5 or 6 inches, and each sample should consist of about 1 pint of soil. The samples should be numbered so the results of the test may readily be applied to the field.

Lime may be applied to the soil in one of several forms, but finely ground limestone is the most common, and most economical form for Kansas conditions. There are a great many outcrops of high-grade limestone in practically every section of the state where acid soils occur. This rock may be crushed, or crushed limestone may be purchased from any one of several companies at a reasonable price. For satisfactory results, limestone should be fine enough to pass thru a 10-mesh sieve and about 40 per cent should pass a 100-mesh sieve. When rock is ground to this degree of fineness it is quickly

available, while coarser material is very slow in its effect.

The rate at which the limestone should be applied depends on the degree of acidity of the soil and the fineness and purity of the material. An application varying from 1 to 3 tons to the acre usually is sufficient to neutralize the acidity of most of the soils of Eastern Kansas. Limestone exerts its beneficial effect on the soil by coming in close contact with the soil particles, and for this reason it is necessary to apply the lime at least a month before the alfalfa is to be seeded and work it thoroughly into the soil.

The lime should be applied after the land has been plowed, and never should be plowed under. When land is to be seeded to alfalfa during August or the first of September, it is desirable to plow the land as early in the spring as possible, make the application of lime and then incorporate it into the soil while the land is being cultivated in preparation for seeding. When alfalfa is to be seeded on disked corn or sorghum land in the spring, the application should be made during the late winter or early spring months, or it may be made the preceding spring after the land has been plowed for the row crop.

Farmers' Week in Topeka

The annual Farmers' Week in Topeka for 1930 will include the meetings of at least six farmer organizations. The big event of the week will be the 59th annual Kansas Agricultural Convention, held under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture, with an interesting program prepared by Secretary J. C. Mohler. The sessions of the convention will be held in the beautiful G. A. R. hall of the Memorial building, beginning at 4 o'clock on Wednesday, January 8, and to be followed by the annual "get acquainted" dinner at 6:30 o'clock in the Jayhawk hotel. Much of interest centers in this program, which propounds some important everyday problems for solution, among which is the proper handling of combine wheat to keep it in high condition for marketing, and the wasting away of farm soil by erosion.

Creamerymen and field superintendents of the state will open their annual meeting in the same hall on the morning of Tuesday, January 7, and continue on the following day. The Kansas Dairy Congress will hold a session on the afternoon of Wednesday, January 8, in this hall.

The Kansas Association of Fairs will convene on the morning of Tuesday, January 7, for a two-day session and the Kansas Agricultural Council, composed of representatives of all organized agricultural bodies of the state, meets on Tuesday, January 7. The Kansas State Poultry Association holds its annual meeting and will conduct the state poultry show during the entire week, beginning on Monday, January 6.

Regardless of weather conditions, it is going to be easy to attend the meetings of Farmers' Week, as the railroads have made an open rate of 1½ fares for the round trip from Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo., and from all Kansas stations, available to everybody without certificates, and one can buy his ticket on Sunday, January 5, and return a week from the following Monday if he chooses. Tickets will be on sale from January 5 to 10 inclusive, with a return limit of Monday, January 13. It will be a full week, and the farmer who attends will be amply repaid.

288,796,642 Bushels!

The Canadian Wheat Pool handled 253,102,585 bushels of wheat and 35,694,056 bushels of coarse grains last year, or a total of 288,796,642 bushels, which had a value of \$288,097,071.09.

The knee-covering skirts give increasing evidence that the styles are out of joint.

A Fighting Chairman, Anyway

IT PROBABLY was too much to believe or expect that the United States Chamber of Commerce was or would be deeply interested in agriculture, notwithstanding that it believed it was and went to the trouble to put forth numerous contributions to the discussion of the condition of the American farmer and even make some ostensible suggestions in his behalf, none of which, to be sure, ever came to anything in the shape of action. It was always firmly opposed to every project emanating either from farm organizations or spokesmen for them in and out of Congress.

Yet it did assent to a Hoover plan of farm relief, possibly not supposing that it had in it the taint of "radicalism," in the sense that it would put farm marketing on a footing of reality, instead of conversation. Now that farm marketing has become a matter of serious intention by the Federal Farm Board, the Chamber of Commerce has joined the grain dealers and speculators and gamblers in the fight to keep farmers out of the marketing situation of their products.

President Hoover, it is now clear, picked a fighting chief of the Farm Board. Mr. Legge is not easily bluffed out. He is as hard boiled as any member of any Chamber of Commerce. He and the board, which is standing by him to a man, are not obtaining their policies or their interpretation of the Hoover law from the grain trade.

It is apparent that the outcome of this scrap between industrial and agricultural interests depends finally upon President Hoover. If he stands immovably behind his Farm Board no power can defeat it. Farm marketing will have a trial on its merits. Resistance to this effort will concentrate upon the President, and every influence of what is self-styled "private business" will be brought to bear to halt Chairman Legge and his board in their purpose to try out farm marketing.

In point of fact, co-operative farm marketing is private business, but thru co-operation is an attempt to set up big business in marketing of farm products by farmers themselves instead of thru middlemen. Federal aid does not necessarily take it out of the field of private business, since industries have traditionally sought and obtained federal aid time out of mind, notably in tariffs and often in subventions and subsidies of one character or another. Under Mr. Hoover himself as Secretary of Commerce industrial business received government aid, even in co-operation of associations of business concerns of the same class or in the same lines. Business was directed by the Department of Commerce how to work together in associations for its own advantage, avoiding conflict with anti-trust laws. The Government helped in organizing such associations to aid business to help itself. Continual conferences were held and still are held.

If the methods were not precisely the same as the methods of helping farm co-operation, the reason is to be found in the differences that are fundamental between agriculture and industry. These differences are such that methods applicable to agriculture are not necessarily those adapted to the industrial structure.

Industrial interests, however, are now face to face with the fact that what they are opposed to is not particular methods, but co-operative farm marketing. If it can be done in any other way than is being effected thru the Federal Farm Board act as interpreted by the board and Chairman Legge, the Chamber of Commerce and grain dealers have not suggested just how. They have contributed nothing constructive from the time, nearly 10 years ago, that co-operative farm marketing was generally accepted as the solution of the farm problem. The farmers know how to farm, how to sow and cultivate and harvest. They fall down in marketing. They are the only industry that does not do its own marketing. And nobody yet has discovered any way they can do their marketing except by the methods of co-operation, which differentiates agriculture from the industries.

The farms are for farm marketing. Congress has gone in with it, and the United States Chamber of Commerce representing industrialism is against it. This is the lineup. The farmers can thank the President that he picked a fighting chairman for the Federal Farm Board.

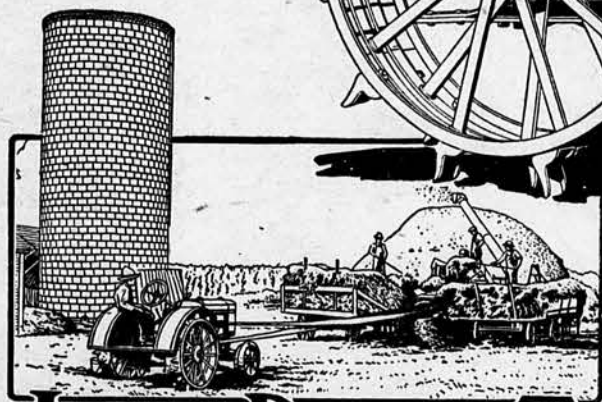
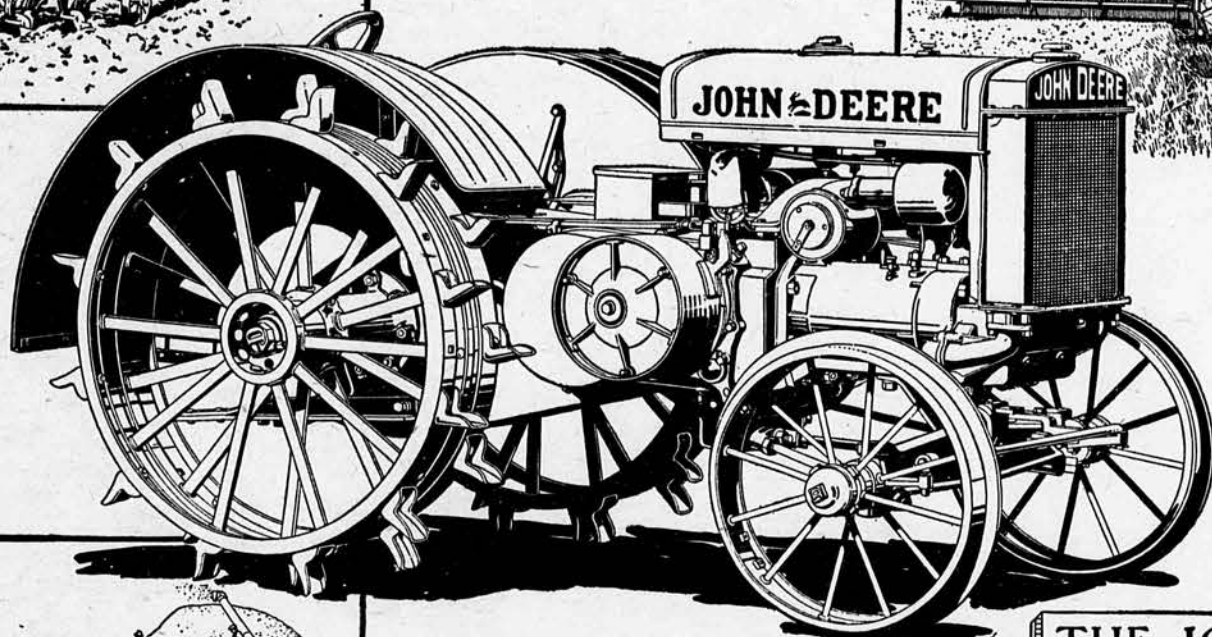
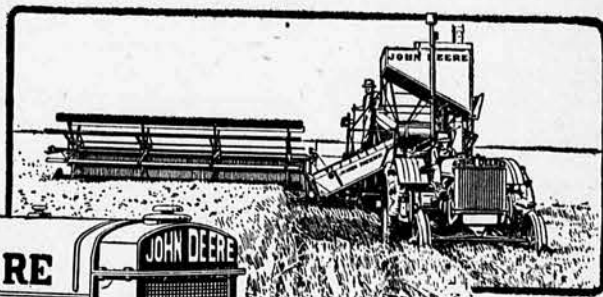
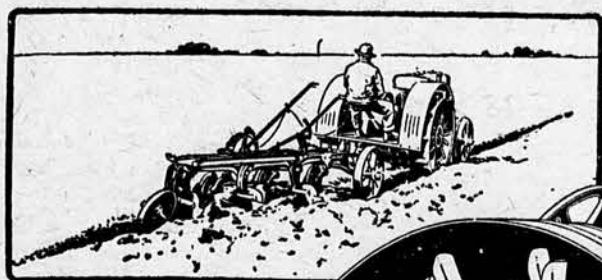
YOU have heard and read considerable about lime as an aid in successful legume production. It is an established fact that acid soil will not grow alfalfa profitably, and to sow seed in untested fields merely is courting failure. In the article on this page, R. I. Throckmorton, agronomist at the agricultural college, explains why lime is required by many Kansas soils, how it aids in the growth of our most important legume, where, when and how it should be applied. This is the fifth installment of the articles in the special series that is being published by Kansas Farmer, to help the alfalfa situation in Kansas.

There are 10 articles in this special series, and all have a cash value to you if you live in the sections of the State where alfalfa is produced. We suggest that you keep the issues of Kansas Farmer containing this series on file for future reference.

land soils in the eastern three tiers of counties require lime for the successful production of alfalfa. The need for lime, however, is not limited to this part of the state, because soils requiring lime for alfalfa are being found as far west as the central part of the state.

Years of Leaching Tell on Soil

It is natural for soils to become more deficient in lime as they become older, because lime gradually is being leached out of the soil by the water which percolates downward thru the soil wall. Because of this condition, there are many soils in Kansas which contained sufficient lime 20 or 30 years ago for alfalfa production that now are deficient in lime, and no longer are well adapted to alfalfa until after lime has been applied. There are some soils in the state which have a deficiency of lime in the immediate surface layer but which contain an abundance of lime just below the surface on which it is



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When you get a dependable 3-4 plow tractor that handles all of your heavier farm jobs at the drawbar, on the belt and on the power take-off with plenty of surplus power to meet emergencies—

—a tractor with which you can do the work of two or three men using horses and thus cut your labor costs away down—

—a tractor that, in addition, effects real economies in operating costs during its many years of usefulness—

—*then your tractor investment is extra profitable.*

The John Deere Model D gives you that valuable money-making combination every day you use it, throughout its long life—it makes material savings in many ways; savings that mean extra profit to you.

The John Deere saves money in fuel costs. Its heavy-duty, two-cylinder motor is especially designed to get maximum power, efficiency and

economy from low grade, low-cost fuel. It not only requires fewer gallons of fuel per day, but the fuel it uses costs less. Think what that saving alone means in extra dividends every year!

The lower oil consumption of the Model D is another important money-saving item. With fewer bearings, fewer friction parts to require oil, and with an engine that burns its fuel so completely that oil dilution is prevented, oil costs are exceptionally low.

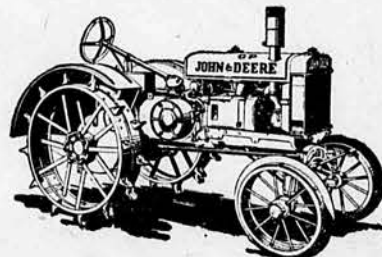
You don't need a mechanic to keep the John Deere in good order. It is so simple that few adjustments are required and those you can make yourself on the farm.

With its fewer but sturdier parts, made of the finest materials, under highly efficient manufacturing conditions; with an automatic oiling system within a dust-proof case to keep every part thoroughly lubricated with clean, dirt-free oil, it is only natural that this remarkable tractor is giving its owners more years of service at lower costs.

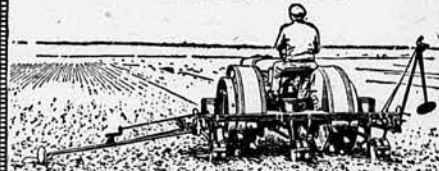
INVESTIGATE BEFORE YOU BUY

You are interested in the dependable performance of the John Deere out on farms. Then get this free booklet, "What the Neighbors Say." It is a most interesting fact-story written by nearly 100 John Deere Tractor owners. Many of these men may farm right near you—at least they are farming under conditions similar to your own. Write for your copy today. Address John Deere, Moline, Illinois and ask for booklet WH-O or use coupon at right. Also see your nearest John Deere dealer.

**THE JOHN DEERE
GENERAL PURPOSE
The Two Plow
Tractor That Plants
And Cultivates Three
Rows At A Time**



This is the John Deere General Purpose Tractor for the Row-Crop Farmer. It does all farm work equally well within its range of power, including planting and cultivating. Because of its standard design it pulls a two-bottom plow with two wheels in the furrow and with a straight center hitch for plow and tractor.



It plants three rows at a time, 30 to 40 acres a day. Planter forms a compact unit with tractor—no levers to operate—power lift raises and lowers runners. Each runner operates independently insuring even depth of planting.



Cultivates 25 to 40 acres a day—three rows at a time. Speed of tractor can be controlled to meet all conditions, depth of cultivation changed from seat of tractor. No levers—power lift raises and lowers rigs—saves time, saves work.

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THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

Stock is Wintering Well

And Feed Is in Fine Condition, Due to an Absence of the Usual Fall Rains

BY HARLEY HATCH

WINTER of the clear, cold kind descended on us during the last week. Fortunately for those who wished to travel, there was no snow, and the roads are like pavements, giving the last moment Christmas shoppers a good chance to get to town. The days are cool but sunny; out of the wind the sun makes things very comfortable. If it were not for the wind it would never get very cold here in Eastern Kansas, but we need fresh breezes occasionally to drive out the fog and mist, which often settles here in winter when it is cold in the north and warm in the south. Stock is wintering well, feedlots are in good condition and the feed likewise. We had no heavy fall rains to spoil the shock fodder and corn, cane and kafir are bright and of good quality. Hay is plentiful, but I believe the surplus will all be shipped before winter is over; there will be no carryover, as there has been in other years of plentiful hay crops.

Hogs Made an Advance

The hog market made good progress during the first of this week, finally reaching \$9.65 in Kansas City. And then in one fell swoop the packers took off all the gain and more too, in one short day. By refusing to buy at all on one day and not buying any the next until they had broken the price to suit, they succeeded in taking 50 cents a hundred off. This indicates that the packers still control the market, despite the order buyers. I do not like to think what would happen to our livestock markets if it were not for the shipper buyers. On this farm there are 27 hogs about ready to go; they will weigh around 225 pounds, but are doing well and we will hold them until the market settles again, which probably will not be until the holiday season is over. We are strongly thinking of shipping directly to Kansas City by truck. A bonded truck line will take the hogs right at the farm and deliver them in Kansas City for 40 cents a hundred. They leave here at 4 a. m., and are due in Kansas City at 8:30. This would get them on the market immediately, with little chance for weight shrinkage. The railroad rate from our nearest loading point is 17 cents a hundred, but it takes much longer to get to market, and we have the additional haul from the farm to the railroad which, if hired done, would cost at least 15 cents a hundred.

200 Pounds is Best?

At Grange last night was brought up the question of the most profitable weight at which to sell hogs. This is a question which often has been talked over by experienced hog raisers, and it seems to be generally agreed that the most profitable weight is reached when the hog weighs 200 pounds. All gain made after that weight is more expensive; the larger hog requires more feed for maintenance and, while he often makes good gains, it is at the cost of more feed. This does not mean that it does not pay to make hogs weigh more than 200. Often the market will pay more for heavier hogs, and at times the margin between corn and hogs allows a profitable feeding even at higher costs. One thing that has hurt hog prices of recent years has been the use of lard substitutes, which has grown to such proportions that pure lard at times is sold for very little above live hog prices. Hog marketing has been very heavy of late, but most market men look for lighter receipts after the New Year. Packers will not question a good price advance as soon as they have filled their store rooms with cheap pork, and that advance will come as soon as it appears that the big end of the run is in.

Atlas, a Good Cane

I have a letter from a good friend at Manhattan calling my attention to one of the main points in favor of At-

las cane which I missed in summing up in the case of Sumac vs. Atlas not long ago. This point is that Atlas will stand up against storms equal to kafir when all other cane varieties go down. This is certainly a great point in favor of Atlas in those regions where cane is likely to go down, which in some periods is as often as three years out of eight. Here we have had little or no trouble with lodging with Sumac cane; I have been told that there are two kinds of Sumac, the tall and the medium, and that the variety we grow is the medium. Even at that our Sumac cane at times grows quite tall, but it has seemed to stand well. Perhaps in the country around Manhattan the soil is stronger than here and the cane grows ranker; here cane is almost invariably planted on the poorest soil, and is the last crop planted. The main points in favor of Atlas cane then are: ability to stand when other cane lodges and superior quality of grain. Sumac has in its favor earlier ripening, heavy yield of seed and leafiness of fodder. We have changed our plans and will give Atlas cane a further trial of a 5-acre planting next spring. We are now feeding both Atlas and Sumac cane to our cattle, and it seems to me that the Sumac is superior feed.

We Need the Truth

A letter from Viola, Kan., brings the following question for discussion in this column: "Why should the farmers tell the assessor how many acres of wheat, corn and oats they have sown or intend to sow and how many sows they have bred? It seems to me that these reports do the farmers more harm than good, as the packers and grain gamblers know just about what to expect." It does seem rather out of line to compel the farmers thus to disclose their business when no other business is called on to answer such questions. On the other hand, such answers are likely to disclose the true state of affairs; if this was not done the gamblers would have full swing with misleading reports of crops, colored to suit their interest. Thus there are two sides to the question: the disinclination of farmers to answer too many "nosey" questions; their dislike to have outsiders pry too much into their affairs. On the other hand is the chance that the true state of crops would be misrepresented, usually to the disadvantage of the farmer. In stating yields and grain on hand, conservative estimates should be given and high acreage and yields should not be given just to "boost the country."

Real Bargains in Land

During the last two weeks I have had several letters asking about the chance of renting a farm in this county, and the price of land also is asked. In all these inquiries it is requested that no names shall be given, so it will be of no use to write asking for addresses. As for farms for rent there are none, so far as I know, at least none that one would consider. The price of land varies from \$35 to \$75 for upland farms, depending on the quality of soil and improvements, or rather, in the case of the cheaper land, the lack of them. A very fair grade of upland farms are priced at around \$40 to \$45. Of course, many of the more desirable farms are not for sale at any reasonable price. The owners are satisfied with their location, and it would take considerable inducement to get them to move. As compared with one year ago there has not been much change in price in the better farms, but in those of lower grade there has been a further price depression of around \$5 an acre. Good well-sodded grassland, well set with bluestem, sells better than land that has been farmed, in some instances bringing more than the so-called improved farms. There are few buyers for any kind of land except for the best pastures or meadows; prices now are at the lowest point in years.

Farm

another "eighty" with your "Caterpillar" Fifteen Tractor

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Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

About all that could be done last week was to keep the fires going and the poultry and livestock from freezing. Monday morning about 5 o'clock the wind shifted to the north and the thermometer started down and continued going down for about 48 hours. We heard of no reports that were below zero, but the sharp north wind made the temperature seem very low. The heavy snowstorm thruout the East did not reach this far west. If we had had snow along with the intense cold livestock would have suffered, and likely losses would have occurred where they were out in the open.

The cold wind was pretty severe on the wheat, since there was no snow for protection. The top growth is about all frozen and has turned brown. It is not likely that any damage has been done to the roots of the wheat. The ground has cracked, and when it thaws out the cracks will make possible a considerable loss of moisture unless a snow or rain comes to fill them. Deep soil cracks increase many times the evaporating surfaces. It probably would often pay to harrow the wheat following a winter when the ground cracks as badly as it has this winter. Most everyone is hoping that January will bring some nice winter weather.

The year 1929 is closed and all that is left is just its history. For agriculture it was a fairly successful year. Crops and prices have been fair, but in some localities they have not been satisfactory. It is rather interesting to glance over the year's farm records and see where the income came from and where it all has gone. The word "gone" is about as expressive as any term that can be found for the average farmer's income. The outcome is about two jumps ahead of the income.

Our local banker said some time ago that the average indebtedness of the bank's patrons had made a material increase this year despite the fact that crops were fairly good. In case a crop failure should occur what then would be the financial condition of the banks' patrons? According to the reports from the Federal Reserve Bank, farm mortgages increased 1 per cent last year. With the increase in taxation and a general increase in farm mortgages, what will be the financial status of the country 10 years from now?

A few folks are greatly concerned and encouraged about what the new Farm Board will do for agriculture. We have talked to a lot of farmers and business men, and almost without exception they express the belief that no permanent benefit will result from anything the board can do. Any methods that will result in a higher price will stimulate production. With modern machinery present production has nowhere begun to reach the peak of possible production. Give the wheat farmer, say, \$1.30 a bushel for his wheat for a year or two and he will show the world that present production of wheat is only a mere trifle. A few farmers at present are willing to go to the necessary expense and labor to produce high average yields, but the average wheat farmer believes that he would rather gamble on a larger number of acres not so well prepared. Any indication of a certain higher price would cause the average wheat farmer to purchase a little more machinery and to use better farm practices and a greater yield would result.

To illustrate some of the crude ways wheat farming is yet done in the western part of the state; last fall at seeding time I saw one farmer west of Hays who had "rigged up" a hitch on his drill, and he had a one-horse drill hooked on each side of the big drill. Anyone who ever ran a one-horse drill would know that the drills would be out of the ground about half of the time when hitched to a tractor that would make 4 miles an hour. Another farmer sowed his wheat with a wagon endgate seeder. Still another broadcast his crop and then one-wayed the ground to cover the seed. It seems the advocates of farm relief completely disregard all possibilities of future increases in production.

A farm relief program that would

appeal to the average farmer is one that would result in his present dollar going farther in the necessities of life. More dollars is not the solution to the problem in the minds of men with whom we have talked. Does increased efficiency in industry result in a lower selling price or a wider spread in the profit? The farmer cannot understand why a wagon should cost \$180, a radio \$150, a suit of clothes \$40, a pair of dress shoes \$6, a ton of shorts \$35, a tractor \$1,300, a combine \$1,500 and so on thru the list of things that must be purchased.

The Farm Board should be organized well enough by the crop season of 1930 to show results.

Hogs Need Good Shelter

Heavy losses have been experienced by swine owners early this winter as a result of two diseases having symptoms somewhat resembling those of hog cholera. The cause in most cases investigated has been pneumonia, according to the Bureau of Animal Industry. The other disease is swine influenza, commonly known as "flu." Losses of swine from these diseases largely can be prevented by providing dry shelter for the animals to protect them from exposure to cold wind, rain, sleet and snow.

Cases of pneumonia so common in the fall and winter months usually

follow a period of mild weather when the animals run out or are allowed to bed in the open. The first cold rain or snow nearly always results in a number of sick animals, but this year the loss has been greater than usual, especially in the Central Western states. In many cases the animals would not go into shelters unless they were driven, while others slept in damp bedding or drafty sheds.

It is customary to regard the hog as a hardy animal needing little or no protection from cold weather. As a result of this mistaken idea, entire herds often are unduly exposed and become affected with pneumonia or "flu" with resulting heavy losses to the owners. Even a fat hog, government veterinarians point out, is not so well able to resist a sudden change to severe cold weather as are many other kinds of domestic animals. The thin covering of hair is not sufficient protection against exposure to cold weather, and the danger is increased when the hog lies on wet ground.

When an animal is affected with pneumonia, the symptoms often resemble hog cholera, except that the congested condition of the visible mucous membranes is absent and there are no red spots on the skin. The trouble does not as a rule spread to the entire herd and the post-mortem examination reveals lesions confined principally to the lungs.

Hog "flu" is characterized by the

sudden prostration of a large number of the herd, accompanied by loss of appetite and spasmodic breathing. When urged to move, the animals have violent fits of coughing. The eyes are swollen and there may be a discharge from the nose. When a herd shows symptoms of "flu" prompt measures should be taken to house and otherwise care for the animals in order to prevent losses. When any of the symptoms described occur in a herd of swine that already has been immunized against cholera, it is advised, one should suspect the presence of pneumonia, "flu," bronchitis, or similar disease.

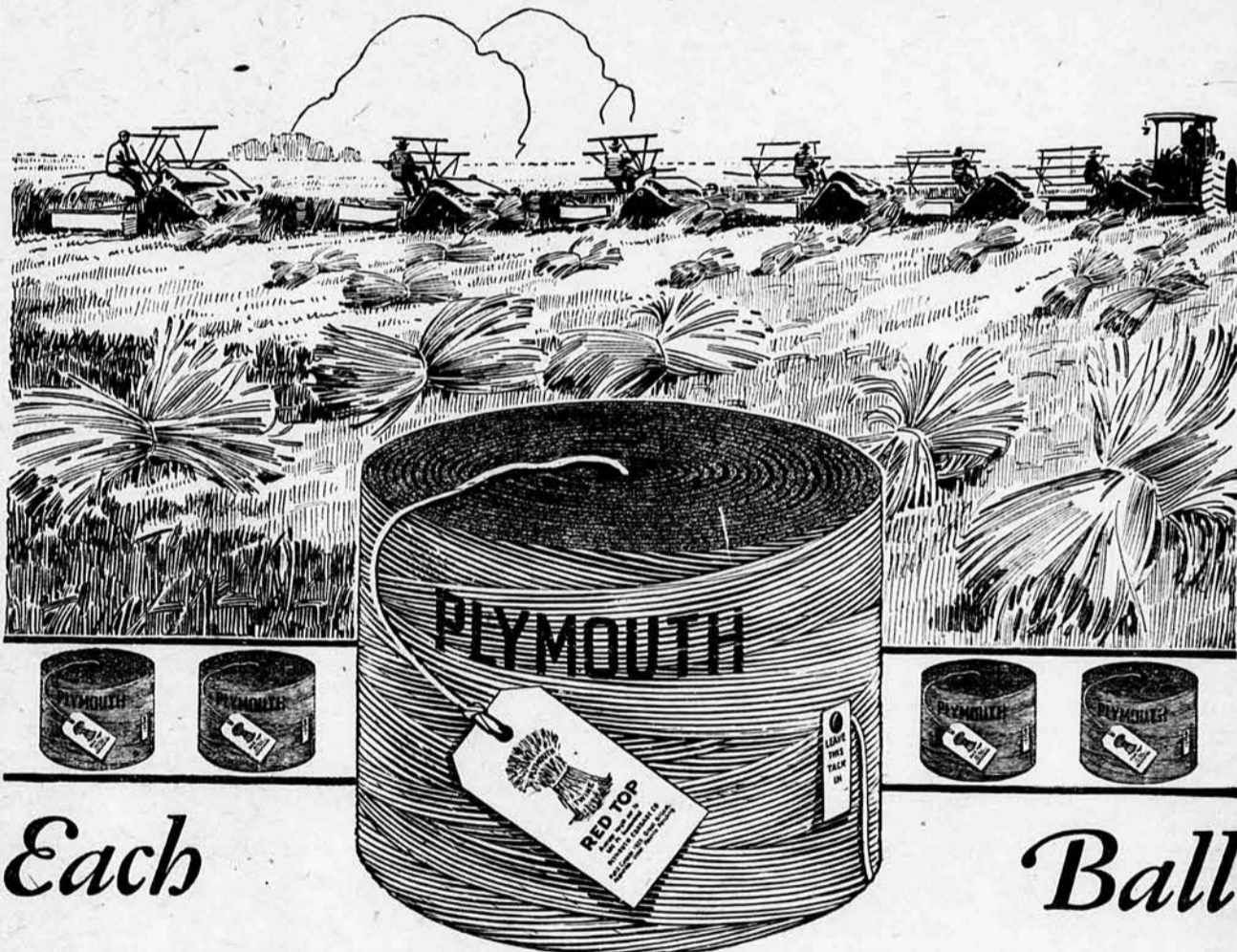
Then Calves Will Grow

BY F. W. BELL


Calves dropped during the winter and early spring should have warmer quarters than the ordinary shed will provide. It will pay to close up one end of the shed partially, leaving spaces in the partition for the calves to enter. These quarters for the calves should be kept well bedded. The calves will begin to eat grain after they are a few weeks old, and it usually is profitable to provide a creep where grain can be supplied.

The Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin on how to make wet cellars dry. Why, Department, how could you!

UNIFORMITY



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Balanced Meals Mean Healthy Families

Knowledge of Food Uses Will Help in Menu Planning

GAS, oil, water, air and a tiny spark, in a mechanism delicately tuned and our magnificent cars go purring up hills and down with equal ease and rhythm, self-feeding, self-oiling and creating their own electric current. But let one of the important reservoirs run dry and you are familiar with the result. Just as inevitable are the results when our body reservoirs are not kept properly filled. We have learned this lesson sadly and from scientific research, so well that every mother recognizes as part of her big homemaking job the importance of serving balanced meals.

To simplify this food problem here are some suggestions and a table of menus. Other menus adapted to country cooking may be obtained from the Home Department of Kansas Farmer. Inclose a 2-cent stamp with your request.

Regulating foods—those which keep the body machinery in good working order. They contain laxative material, minerals, vitamins, and are found in cereals, fruits, vegetables and milk.

Building foods—those which keep the body in repair and which build the new tissues of the growing child. They are cheese, eggs, fish, meats, milk, dried vegetables, and nuts.

Fuel foods—provide the body with heat and energy which includes cereals, fats, sugars and starchy vegetables.

Perhaps that all sounds perplexing but a few rules for planning meals have been found to help one to eat wisely and keep well.

1. Select at least one food from each group for every meal.
 2. Use freely, foods which are laxative, such as bran and whole cereals.
 3. Serve two or more vegetables other than potatoes every day.
 4. Serve as many fresh vegetables and salad plants as possible.
 5. Serve fruit at least once a day.
 6. Include plenty of milk for both drinking and cooking purposes.
 7. Plan for the day or several days, rather than for each separate meal.
 8. As you plan the meals, think how they will look and taste when ready to serve.
- To help provide balanced diets for the family, menus for two days are given, showing the group to which each item belongs.

Breakfast

Orange juice—regulating.
Bran flakes—regulating.
Egg—building.
Toast—fuel.
Caffeine—free coffee—milk for children.

Dinner

Roast—building.
Baked potatoes—fuel.
Buttered beets—regulating and fuel.
Sliced tomato salad—regulating.
Whole wheat bread—fuel and regulating.
Fresh strawberry sundae—fuel and regulating.
Coffee and milk.

Supper

Baked beans—fuel and building.
Boston brown bread—regulating.
Cabbage-pineapple salad—regulating.
Radishes—regulating.
Chocolate pudding—fuel.
Milk.

Breakfast

Whole wheat biscuit with strawberries.
Bacon and egg—fuel and building.
Toast—fuel.
Milk—building and regulating.
Coffee.

Dinner

American chop suey—fuel, building and regulating.
Bran muffins—regulating.
Asparagus tips salad—regulating.
Pineapple-cream pie—fuel.
Caffeine—free coffee.

Supper

Baked hash—fuel, building and regulating.
Spring salad—regulating.
Hot biscuits and honey—fuel.
Rhubarb sauce—regulating.
Cornflake macaroon—fuel.

Save Potato Water

BY HELEN DEEMS BOWMAN

IF THE American sink had a digestive system, it would be the healthiest member of the family because the housewife throws into it so much nourishing liquid in which vegetables have been cooked. Water in which potatoes have been boiled has several uses. The principal use is for gravy which is usually served at the same meal. Use the potato water to supplement the milk, or in the place of plain water, if you are accustomed to us-

By Leonice Wells

ing both water and milk. It can be used in cream of tomato, pea, corn, or mixed vegetable soup. If you bake bread, use the potato water in it.

Other vegetable waters such as onion and carrot are excellent for soup. Minerals of great value to the human system are often cooked out of the vegetable itself, deposited in the water. It is wise, therefore, to conserve as much of these liquids as possible.

Same Dress, Two Prizes

HERE is Jeanette Gamble of Coffey county wearing the best looking outfit made by a 4-H club girl. This outfit which consisted of dress, shoes, hose and underwear, were all made



and planned by this active 4-H club girl and won first prize in the clothing contest at the National 4-H Club Congress held in Chicago the first of December. Besides the honor there was a substantial money award for the winner. This same outfit won first award at the Kansas State Fair in Hutchinson last September.

Try This One Dish Supper

BY MARIANNE KITTELL

DICED vegetable stew won first place in the Supper Dish contest conducted by Kansas Farmer in November. Mrs. G. R. Brown of Gray county who sent in the recipe wrote that it was a popular dish with her family and that it was easily prepared. On testing it, the foods adviser found that it made a delightful meal in itself and was simply prepared. Here is the recipe:

3 cups diced potatoes 2 cups diced carrots
2 cups diced cauliflower ½ cup rich sweet milk or cream
2 level tablespoons butter
1 level teaspoon chopped onions 1 level tablespoon flour
Salt and pepper to taste

After boiling diced carrots 40 minutes add potatoes and cauliflower. Continue at the boiling point until tender and not much water remains. In another pan fry onions in butter until a golden brown, mix in the flour and stir smooth, then add the milk or cream, stirring briskly; after boiling until it thickens, about a minute, remove from fire and add it to the first ingredients, season, mix well, let simmer a few minutes more and it is ready to serve. Garnish with parsley.

Other prize winning dishes were chop suey sent in by Mrs. H. E. Chrisman, Scotts Bluff county, Nebraska; salmon loaf special by Mrs. H. D. Bogart of Franklin county; pork chops en casserole by Mrs. W. E. Bretz of Russell county; puff omelet with peas by Mrs. V. C. Mickow of McPherson county; salmon a la China by Mrs. Fred Lehman of Nemaha county; chili con carne by Mary Van Keirsbliek of Johnson county; Spanish rice by Lucy Grinage of Cloud county; meat pie by

Addie I. Merryfield of Saline county, and chicken a la foule by Mrs. Francis Habiger of Rice county.

Try this recipe we have given above. All the others are just as good. This department shall be glad to send them to you on receipt of a 2 cent stamp. Each one was carefully tested and the proportions are just right. You will like them and you will find that getting supper with these dishes is a simple matter.

Short Cuts Around the House

BY OUR READERS

ALL of us are on the lookout for suggestions to make our housekeeping easier or our homes brighter. Perhaps you have discovered some short cut that your neighbor doesn't know about. If so, won't you tell us about it? For all suggestions we can use we will pay \$1. Address the Short Cut Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Include postage if you wish your manuscript returned.

Empty Tin Cans are Handy

SAVE your empty tin, coffee cans and when butchering time comes fill with lard. Let cool and put covers on tight, store in cellar. These are much handier than large stone jars and keep fresher, as only a small amount is brought out at a time in the small can. Mrs. Leon Mitchell. Osage County.

Peach Meringue

TO A PINT stewed peaches sweetened to taste, stir in the yolks of 2 eggs. Bake in a deep pudding dish in a slow oven 15 minutes. Then cover with the whites of the 2 eggs beaten until very light with 2 tablespoons sugar. Brown in the oven, and serve cold with whipped cream. Randolph Co., Missouri. Maggie Clemmons.

Two of Our Little Cooks Pose

DEAR Little Cooks: Aren't you proud to belong to a club in which two such fine looking girls as these belong? Ruby Harmon, the little girl with long curls, took the first prize of \$1 for this snapshot of herself, and Mildred Mast, the other little girl, won a small size kodak album for her very own. And I have something else nice to say about Mildred. She not only knows how to cook lovely things, but she also paints Christmas cards, for she painted one for me wishing me a Merry Christmas.

And now for a little cooking lesson for the New Year. Are you trying all of the recipes I give you? I'd like to hear how they turn out. May I? This one is for meat pie and I hope you'll all try it.

1 inch cubes of cold, cooked meat
Onion, sliced
Boiling water
Salt
Pepper
Flour
Potatoes cut in ¼ inch cubes

Simmer the meat with the onion in water to cover for about 1 hour or until tender. Thicken the liquid with flour, allowing 1½ tablespoons to 1 cup liquid. Season to taste. Add the potatoes which have been parboiled for 8 minutes. Put into an oiled baking dish, cover with small baking powder biscuits. Bake in a hot oven until the biscuits are done—about 15 minutes. The sliced potatoes may be omitted and mashed potatoes or



Ruby Harmon, 10 Years Old, of La Cygne, Displays a Strawberry Shortcake. Mildred Mast, 8 Years Old, of Larned, Appears With a Sponge Cake

boiled rice used on top instead of biscuits, but I like the biscuits best, and they make the pie look so nice.

The pie contest will be judged by the time I write to you again, and we will know who makes the best pie in our cooks' club.

Your little girl cook friend,
Naida Gardner.

Your sole contribution to life is yourself.

A Parcel Post Party for Winter Gaiety

This Will Be a Moneymaker and Provide an Evening's Fun

IF YOUR young people's society wishes to give a money-making social the Parcel Post Party offers a splendid evening of fun and fits into the small community's needs most effectively. It may also be given by the hostess who wishes to entertain with a party that is different.

A unique note may be given to the invitations by drawing the picture of a parcel on the card. It is addressed to the guest and the name of the hostess or committee is written in the upper left hand corner with the address, date and time of the party.

Crepe paper will make effective decorations by using festoons of it in the desired colors in circles around the room, first a larger circle then a smaller one within, representing the parcel post ones.

A fine game to break the ice effectively and introduce the evening's fun is the Parcel game. The hostess or committee should prepare a number of cards numbered from 1 up, to serve as claim checks. The hostess provides a check for each girl and when the game is to commence, an appointed official counts the men and delivers a claim check to each one. Every one moves about presenting the check he holds to every girl he meets. Should the number correspond to the check he holds, the girl shows her check. At the expiration of the time allowed for the search, the signal is given and those holding unclaimed checks report to the official who personally delivers them to the owners and suggests the forfeits which each couple must pay. If this does not break the ice, parcels will surely complete the good work and keep the fun going. Players are seated around the wall with exactly enough seats to go around except one for the parcel post man, who stands in the center of the room. Each player takes the name of a parcel of something, as a parcel of books, a box of candy, a box of stationery. The parcel post man walks around the room calling: "Come on box of candy, parcel of books, or box

correctly, while those who have failed are requested to read their guesses, as this will afford much amusement for the crowd.

Pantomiming parcel post packages will be especially interesting if the company is a large one. Each guest is asked to draw a numbered slip from a box on each of which is written a parcel of something, for instance a package of music or a ring. As the number is called each parcel rises and pantomimes what he is supposed to represent. The package of music sings in pantomime, the ring keeps going around in a circle. The French doll trips across the room saying "papa" and "mamma" in a shrill little voice. The first one to shout out the correct answer wins a point and the most points win the game.

A parcel post supper may be served. To prepare a parcel post luncheon for two, lay a paper napkin on the table, put a paper plate on it and divide the plate with two teaspoons, on one side place sandwiches and pickles and on the other cubes of sugar for coffee, relish and anything

else needed. Turn a second plate over all with a second napkin on the plate and tie the package with a cord.

When supper is announced each guest goes to the dining room for his refreshment package. For this he may pay postage, a price agreed upon if the affair is a money-making one. The cups of coffee, salads, cakes, ices and anything else provided are brought around by special delivery.

Enamel Your Belt and Shoes

BELTS never have had such an importance in the woman's costume as at the present time. They are not only used for sports costumes but for the more formal type of dress. For instance, a smart afternoon costume will often show a black patent leather belt delicately enameled in a different color. The last word of smartness is to have the shoes to match.

To Finish Out the Winter

MIDWINTER finds many mothers needing to replenish their children's wardrobes. Dresses which were perfectly all right in the fall have mysteriously shrunk until the tall young daughter can no longer wear them and they will have to be given to little sister or some one who has not been growing so fast. Tiny tots are suddenly no longer tiny and their dresses seem ridiculously tight.

For mothers who are in this predicament we suggest some of the models pictured here, with an idea or two for their own wardrobes.

1366. This dress is especially good for youngsters up to the first grade. The sleeves can be long or short. Size 4 requires 1½ yards of 39-inch material. Designed in sizes 1, 2, 4 and 6 years.

1377. This smart house dress will give slenderizing lines to the wearer in the side opening with the flared fullness. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 39-inch material with 3 yards of binding. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 inches bust measure.

1362. Here again we see the popular Princess lines, combined with the coat dress effect. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yard of 35-inch contrasting material.

1374. This little bloomer dress is the most practical thing we have seen for many a day. The dress is amply full and will give the little wearer plenty of freedom for play and romping. Designed in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2½ yards of 39-inch material with 3¼ yards binding.

1372. This dress will be most charming in kashmir wool jersey. Buttons and piping with grosgrain ribbon offer the trimming. Size 8 requires 1½ yards 39-inch material with 2½ yards of binding. Designed in sizes 8, 10, 12, and 14 years.

1369. The young miss who likes to copy her older sister will enjoy these pajamas. They will be very practical made in saten, challis, rayons, or crepes. Designed in sizes 6, 9, 10, 12, 14 years. Size 8 requires 3¼ yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yard of 39 inch contrasting.

DO YOU remember the 6-year-old boy we told you about last week who dived and day-dreamed over his dressing? What would you do with him?

This is just to remind you that Kansas Farmer is offering cash prizes for the best solution of this problem in child rearing. If you've neglected to send in your idea on the subject do so now before it is too late. Also, if you have any particular problems in child-care tell us what they are.

fruit." As he calls the name of a package which any one has taken, that person rises and arches behind him. Soon he calls again until finally all the parcels are on the floor, when he suddenly calls: "Parcel post delivery." Every one including the parcel post man rushes to be seated. The player left standing without a chair is the parcel post man for the next game.

Another amusing game is founded on the parcel post zones. A great circle is chalked or marked with tape on the floor from which radiate lines like the spokes of a wheel forming six or eight zones. These, however, are not placed at even distances, but cut into segments of different size. Each zone is marked with a certain number, for instance, number 1 is marked 100, number 2, 10; number 3, 20. There are others, number 4 for instance marked minus 10; number 5, minus 20, and number 6, zero.

A Good Zoning Game

Guests march around the zones to the strains of lively march music but they are not allowed to look down while they are marching and must still the minute the music stops, on whatever zone the player's right foot is resting. Its number indicates the points he is to score. Couples play partners and their score is counted one. Five hundred is the game and if a couple is lucky it is soon made, but when one steps on a zone marked minus 10 or minus 20, so much is subtracted from his score, while the unlucky zero takes out the entire score.

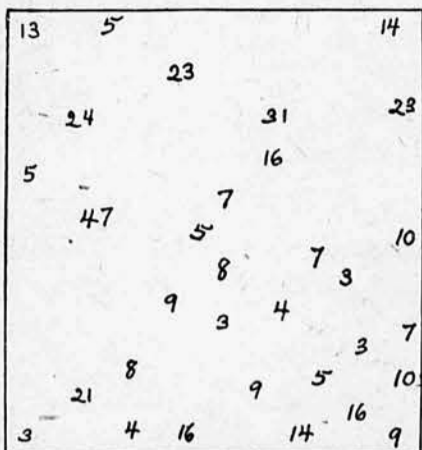
The hostess now announces that some parcels have been lost and an opportunity will be given to tracing them. Letters have been hidden all around the room, the winner is the one who first finds the right letters to make the words, "Parcel post."

In Parcel Delivery, packages of all sizes and shapes securely tied and wrapped by the hostess each one numbered. The players are provided with pencils and paper with numbers to correspond with those on the parcels. The guests sit in a circle and the packages are passed around from one to the other. Each one is allowed to feel the package as much as he pleases but not to look inside as the parcels are passed. The names guessed in the sense of touch are written opposite the appropriate numbers on the slips of paper. After the parcels have been passed the hostess opens each one and keeps an account of those who have guessed



Patterns pictured on this page can be obtained from Pattern Dept., Kansas Farmer, for 15 cents each.

Why Not Try Your Luck at Puzzles?



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 boys or girls sending correct answers.

We Hear From Aleen

I am 9 years old and in the fifth grade. I walk 2 miles to school. For pets I have a dog and eight cats. My dog's name is Tippytail. I write left-handed. Aleen Smith.
Burdett, Colo.

Verda Likes Her Teacher

I am 10 years old. My birthday is April 24. Have I a twin? I go to Friendship school. I am in the fifth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Cox. I like her very much. I have three brothers and three sisters. Their names are Richard, Lloyd, Homer, Goldie, Frances and Betty Lorene. Betty Lorene was 4 months old November 20. She weighed 3 pounds at birth but weighs 10 pounds

now. She sure is cute. I enjoy the Children's page very much. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Verda Liggenstoffer.

Kiowa, Kan.

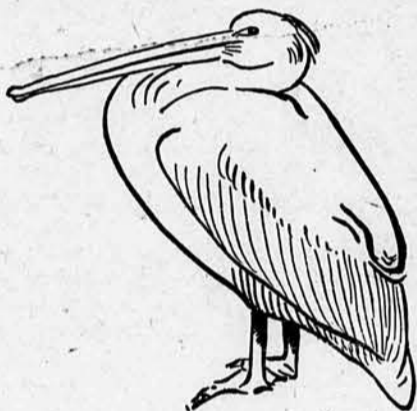
Mary Bee Likes School

I am 15 years old. I have brown eyes, coal black hair and dark complexion. I am a freshman in high school. I go to Isabel school. I ride in the bus every morning. I live 5 miles from Isabel. I like to go to school. I have four teachers. I like to play basketball. I am on the team this year. I have a sister 12 years old. She is in the seventh grade. I enjoy the Kansas Farmer and also the girls' and boys' page. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me. Mary Bee Nassaman.
Isabel, Kan.

A Limerick to Finish

The pelican said, "How I wish I had for my breakfast some fish!"
I'll catch one or two,
Or maybe a few,
And then use my bill for a ———."

Finish this limerick and then send the answer to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.



My Cat's Name is Fizz

I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade. I like my teacher very much. His name is Mr. Allen. I have a pet dog named Penny. He can stand up and walk on his hind legs. I have a

coal black kitten. If you give her meat she will fight like a tiger if you try to take it away from her. Her name is Fizz. I have a sister. Her name is Pauline. She is 13 years old and in the eighth grade.

Geraldine Kuck.

Washington, Kan.



Pup: "Aw, Come on Out and Play!"

Elma Likes to Paint

I am 11 years old and in the fourth grade. My teacher's name is Mrs. Smith. I like her very much. For pets I have a cat we call Puss. I have two half brothers. I like school very much. I like to paint. There are 25 pupils in my room. I would like to hear from some of the girls and boys. Satanta, Kan. Elma Stoop.

Diamond Puzzle

1. Stands for 1,000; 2. A preposition; 3. An engine; 4. To steal; 5. A consonant.

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.

My Pony's Name is Topsy

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I have three sisters and four brothers. I go to Buckingham school. For pets I have two cats and one pony. My cats' names are Silver and White Spot and my pony's name is Topsy. We milk seven cows. I have brown hair and brown eyes. My birthday is September 19. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me. Rosie May Horsh.
Buckingham, Colo.

Eva Has Two Goldfish

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I like the Children's page very

much. I have one sister. Her name is Minnie. She is married. For pets I have a little pig, two goldfish, two cats and a little Bantam rooster and hen. My birthday is May 25. Have I a twin? I live on an 80-acre farm about 1 mile from town. I go to school at Netawaka. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me. Eva Mae Tunis.
Netawaka, Kan.

To Keep You Guessing

When will water stop running down hill? Why, when it gets to the bottom.

I tremble at each breath of air and yet can heaviest burdens bear? Water.

When is a wall like a fish? When it is "scaled."

You can hang me on the wall, but if you take me down you cannot hang me up again. Wallpaper.

What tree bears the most fruit for market? The axle-tree.

What is a put-up job? The paper on the wall.

A Drawing Lesson

Let us draw an egg quite round, That could roll upon the ground.

Half a circle and a curve, Underneath, will nicely serve.

Then a little bill before And a tail, will make some more.

Add a curved line slanting high, Two bent lines; you'll soon see why.

Eyes and claws and feathers there, Make a bird, I do declare!



The Hoovers—Dotty Knows What a Gun Is For



Rural Health

Dr C.H. Lerrigo.

Why Not Provide Artificial Light for Your Home That Is Really Satisfactory?

LAST week there came to my attention another of those remarkable cures of headaches. The patient was a middle-aged farmer who had been miserable for more than a year on account of violent headaches. He was quite sure that his eyes were not at fault because he was already wearing a very good pair of glasses that helped him greatly in reading and all close work. He had purchased them at a Kansas City department store and knew they were what he needed because he had selected them himself. However, it was the usual story. Examination by a doctor who had made a special study of the eye caused the recommendation of a different spectacle prescription and his headaches disappeared. The doctor went to the patient's home and discovered that our farmer friend did a great deal of home reading and bookkeeping by the light of a kerosene lamp. "There is the beginning of your trouble," said the doctor. "Why should you strain your eyes in that way when every farm home may now have a good lighting system?"

Artificial lighting is one of the greatest possible boons to civilization. It lengthens our active hours at least 25 per cent, which means adding from 10 to 20 years to a lifetime. In so important a matter why not make a "light survey" of your premises and make quite sure that you are using the very best? Your children read and play for several hours after dark. Are they doing it to the injury of that incomparably priceless possession, their eyesight?

Here are some rules for preserving eyesight in both young and old who work and play by artificial light.

1. Get a good, clear light with sufficient illuminating properties to relieve strain.

2. Do not use a bare light. The light should always have a shade—a white shade is good. If necessary use also a reflector.

3. The light must shine on the object to be illuminated, but not in the eyes of the observer. In reading, the light should strike the printed page so as to give good illumination without reflecting a glare back to the eyes of the reader. This usually is best arranged by having the light come over the shoulder.

4. If headache or strain results from such work, have a competent doctor examine the eyes to see if the assistance of glasses is needed. But first of all be very sure that you have given proper attention to your lighting and are supplied with a really good light. Eye strain is a great handicap. Do not encourage it in your family. Look into your lighting system and choose the best method of artificial illumination while your eyes are still good.

Walk on the Tiptoes

Last summer I wore low-heeled shoes, was on my feet constantly and strained muscles of right foot and ankle. What exercises can I make? W. R. S.

Walking on tiptoes occasionally, walking so that the weight is thrown on the outer side of the foot, and stepping so that the heel does not quite reach the ground are all exercises that give strength to a weak arch. You probably will get much help also from passive motion of the foot and ankle.

Operation Is Needed?

I have a lot of trouble with my bladder and kidneys, making it necessary for me to get up good many times every night. Am 65 and in pretty good health every other way. S. J.

I suspect that your trouble is not related to the kidneys but to the prostate gland. This gland lies so close to the bladder that if it becomes enlarged it encroaches upon the bladder in such a way as to cause a good deal of irritation and make necessary the frequent voiding of small quantities of urine, often quite offensive in odor.

A man as young as you, and in good health, should be willing to take any steps to get rid of an ailment that bids fair to make his nights uncomfortable for the rest of his existence.

Build Up the Body

Why does my 6-year old boy grit his teeth in his sleep? G. D. A.

Probably a nervous manifestation. Watch his play carefully. Have him play outdoors, but try to see that he does not tire himself out at it, especially toward evening. Do not allow exciting romps and plays after supper. Have him eat a satisfactory but not heavy supper and go to bed in good season. Be sure that his bed is comfortable and that the covers are not too heavy. Light covers arranged in such a way that a child cannot kick out of them are more satisfactory than a lot of heavy comforts, heaped on in any fashion.

No Longer Recommended

Do you think the use of bread made from gluten flour is much help in cases of diabetes? M. N.

We no longer recommend the so-called diabetic bread made out of gluten flours. It is very expensive and plays small part in the treatment of diabetes.

Those Winter Colds!

BY DR. E. L. BRUNETT

Chickens are peculiarly susceptible to colds on account of the structure of their heads. In front of the brain cavity are thin cones of bones located in chambers. The use of these chambers is to provide a space in which the inhaled air is warmed before it is taken into the lungs. When a chicken develops a simple cold, an excessive amount of secretion forms in these cavities. As this increases, the poor drainage of the cavities allows it to accumulate. This accumulation is an ideal place for bacteria to multiply, and the resulting bacterial growth makes the foul odor which is often present with roup.

A simple cold may be avoided or corrected by increasing the warmth with plenty of fresh air and providing plenty of dry litter. If the first stage is not checked the cold may end in roup, with its characteristic head swelling and foul odors.

The opinion that roup is a contagious disease is not well founded, for there usually is some underlying condition that is indirectly responsible. This may be tuberculosis, or worms, but whatever the cause it should be removed before a cure can be expected.

A third type of cold is more of a distinct disease, commonly known as bronchitis. This condition is acute, and the birds die quickly. The cause of the disease is not known. The best treatment is to increase the temperature of the house, either by controlling the ventilation or by using brooder stoves. In the early part of the outbreak it is well to remove all sick birds and put them in heated brooder houses. Most of them will recover when placed in heated houses.

Chicken pox is often mistaken for a cold, but it is a specific disease. Unless care is taken, colds may appear with the pox, and many chickens will die. The mouth form of chicken pox is not ordinarily serious if the occurrence of colds can be prevented. The temperature of the pens should be raised, the birds given special care, and the litter changed often to keep moisture at a low level. The removal of diseased birds in the early stages will help, but when a number keep coming down it is best to let them remain with the flock.

When chicken pox appears in the flock, it is best to allow it to run its course. In some cases it may be advisable to vaccinate the birds, especially if the disease is found early and if the flock is not laying heavily.

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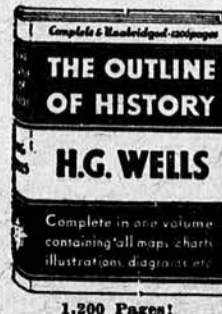
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Thanks for Your Greetings

(Continued from Page 8)

3:10 p. m.—WIBW—Harmony Twins
 3:30 p. m.—Club Plaza Orchestra (CBS)
 4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
 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 Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9
 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
 6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm notes, news, weather, time
 7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Revellie (CBS)
 7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
 7:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
 8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
 8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
 9:05 a. m.—Request Musical Program
 10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
 10:30 a. m.—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 m.—Columbia Farm Program (CBS)
 12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
 12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
 1:30 p. m.—Program KSAC
 2:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
 3:10 p. m.—WIBW—Harmony Twins
 3:30 p. m.—U. S. Marine Band (CBS)
 4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
 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 Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria

6:45 p. m.—Commodore Ensemble (CBS)
 7:00 p. m.—WIBW—Harmony Twins
 7:15 p. m.—The Political Situation in Washington tonight (CBS)
 7:30 p. m.—Manhattan Moods (CBS) Courtesy Capper's Farmer
 8:00 p. m.—Songs at Twilight
 8:30 p. m.—Columbia Male Chorus (CBS)
 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.—Dream Boat (CBS)
 10:30 p. m.—Hotel Paramount Orchestra (CBS)

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10
 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
 6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm notes, news, time, weather
 7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Revellie (CBS)
 7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
 7:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
 8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
 8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
 9:05 a. m.—Request Musical Program
 10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
 10:30 a. m.—The Week Enders (CBS)
 10:45 a. m.—WIBW—Harmony 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.—Ann Leaf at the Organ (CBS)
 2:00 p. m.—Columbia Ensemble (CBS)
 2:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
 3:10 p. m.—WIBW—Harmony Twins
 3:30 p. m.—U. S. Navy Band (CBS)
 4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
 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.—Hotel Paramount Orchestra (CBS)
 6:30 p. m.—Vierra's Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria
 7:00 p. m.—Brown Bilt Footlites (CBS)
 7:30 p. m.—KSAC-Nebraska Basketball Game
 8:30 p. m.—WIBW—Harmony Twins
 9:00 p. m.—The Polynesian
 9:30 p. m.—Kansas Farmer Hour. Master Farmer
 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
 10:05 p. m.—Weed Meyer's Orchestra from Washington (CBS)
 10:30 p. m.—Ben Pollack's Silver Slipper Orchestra (CBS)
 11:00 p. m.—Boyd Shreffler and His Oklahoma Revelers

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11
 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
 6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm notes, time, news, weather
 7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Revellie (CBS)
 7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
 7:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
 8:00 a. m.—Morning Musical KSAC
 8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
 9:05 a. m.—Request Musical Program
 10:00 a. m.—U. S. Army Band (CBS)
 10:45 a. m.—WIBW—Harmony Twins
 11:00 a. m.—The Adventures of Helen and Mary (CBS)
 11:30 a. m.—Women's Forum
 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Program (CBS)
 12:25 p. m.—State Vocational Dept.
 12:30 p. m.—Radio Fan Program KSAC
 1:30 p. m.—Patterns in Prints (CBS)
 2:00 p. m.—Columbia Ensemble (CBS)
 2:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
 3:10 p. m.—WIBW—Harmony Twins
 3:30 p. m.—Ann Leaf at the Organ (CBS)
 4:00 p. m.—Intercollegiate Debates KSAC
 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
 6:00 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
 6:10 p. m.—Bernhard Levitow and His Commodore Ensemble (CBS)
 7:00 p. m.—Vierra's Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria
 7:30 p. m.—Dixie Echoes (CBS)
 8:00 p. m.—Nit Wit Hour (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)

Agriculture Is Dependable

(Continued from Page 3)

does not lack for a moderate degree of prosperity. Comparison with conditions in other states indicates that Kansas agriculture is faring as well as the agriculture of other states and better than in many.

Any consideration of the outlook

for business in 1930 usually starts with probable effects of the recent crash in the stock market. The losses in purchasing power resulting from the losses on the stock market are certain to affect the demand for commodities in general. Developments to date and occurrences under similar conditions in the past indicate that luxuries suffer more than necessities. Many of the losses were probably out of surplus purchasing power which otherwise might have been available to purchase luxuries and semi-luxuries, rather than the necessities of life. Since most Kansas farm products are necessities their prices should not be seriously affected by these losses on the stock market.

The speculation in the stock market was resulting in high interest rates. Following the crash in stock values, interest rates declined and credit became easier. During November the New York Federal Reserve Bank reduced its rediscount rate from 6 per cent to 4½ per cent and the Federal Reserve Banks of Boston and Chicago reduced their discount rates from 5 per cent to 4½ per cent. This easing of the credit situation tends to encourage increased business activity and helps business to proceed as usual.

Interest Rates Were High

The high interest rates prevailing in the United States during the first 10 months of 1929 discouraged the sale of foreign securities in this country. During the first nine months of 1929 the foreign securities sold in the United States totaled \$548,553,000 as compared with \$985,349,000 in the first nine months of 1928. This was a reduction of nearly one half. The proceeds from the sale of these foreign securities may be available as purchasing power for farm products of this country to be exported. Consequently the reduction tended to reduce export demand for American farm products. From the immediate standpoint, an easing of money rates should increase the sale of foreign securities in the United States and result in some increase in export demand. Since many Kansas farm products figure in the export trade any developments that improve export demand are of interest to Kansas farmers.

Another movement now under way that will tend to maintain satisfactory business conditions is in response to President Hoover's proposal for the Government and private industries to undertake building and improvement projects during the coming year. Business has responded to this, and in addition the United States Government has appropriated funds for an extensive building program to be divided between Washington, D. C., and the country at large. Various industrial concerns are planning improvements that will total in the hundreds of millions. Increased activity on construction and improvement projects will aid in maintaining good business conditions.

Another optimistic indication in the present situation is the way in which retail trade is holding up. The stock market crash could be expected to reduce retail trade but its influence has not been material as yet, and there are few indications that it will cause any material reduction in this important phase of business activity.

Plans Are Sound

The work of the Federal Farm Board is of unusual interest to Kansas agriculture. If the projects undertaken and proposed in co-operation with the board are successful, they will result in material improvement in the bargaining position of agriculture. The soundness of the plans proposed, the adequate financing available for these plans, the policy of obtaining the best available management for projects undertaken and the hearty support these projects have been receiving from farm organizations and individual farmers, all speak well for the success of the board's plans and policies.

Farm mortgage indebtedness always is a factor to be taken into account in considering the future prosperity of agriculture. A farming community that has a high mortgage debt cannot be so prosperous as one with a lower debt, and a declining mortgage debt is indicative of prosperity in the past and provides satisfactory foundation on which to build future agri-

cultural prosperity. The United States Department of Agriculture has estimated the total farm mortgage indebtedness on January 1, 1925 and January 1, 1928 for the entire United States and for each state. During this three-year period the total farm mortgage debt of the United States increased from \$9,360,620,000 to \$9,468,526,000 or more than 100 million dollars. In Kansas, however, it decreased from \$481,661,000 to \$446,701,000 or a decrease of approximately 35 million dollars. The debt in 19 states was decreased while in 29 states it increased. No other state had so large a decrease as Kansas, and on a percentage basis Kansas was exceeded only by Montana.

The decrease in total farm mortgage indebtedness is the result of two things. First, and of considerable importance in recent years, is the foreclosing or assigning of mortgages so that the holder of the mortgage becomes the owner of the land. Such holders of land frequently are without mortgage debt but possess land which they usually do not wish to hold. It is probable that such land will pass to other owners at the earliest possible time and again will have a mortgage placed upon it. Part of the decreases from such causes are temporary and do not indicate prosperity. However, they provide a means of recapitalizing land on a lower basis and in some instances provide a basis for better prosperity in years to come.

The other way in which farm mortgage indebtedness may be decreased is by paying off all or a part of a mortgage. This usually indicates prosperity. This method seems to be the one most frequently used in Kansas in this period, altho Kansas has had many foreclosures. The United States Department of Agriculture has reported that the number of foreclosures on farms in the United States decreased from 22 for each 1,000 farms in 1928 to 19 for each 1,000 farms in 1929. If these figures were available by states it is probable that Kansas would rank well among the states in this regard.

In Good Financial Condition

Everything considered, Kansas agriculture seems to be getting in good financial condition and in a position to enjoy good agricultural prosperity in years to come. In addition to the facts that have been discussed is the further fact that today the farmers of Kansas are more interested in improved farming methods and practices than ever before. Every agency supplying information concerning improvements in farming is swamped with requests for its services. Recent visits by the writer to annual county Farm Bureau meetings, and to meetings of other farmers' organizations in all parts of Kansas, have been convincing in two outstanding regards. First, the interest and the activities of farmers in improving their position thru organized educational and commercial activities is greater than at any other time in recent years and second, the leadership is both more numerous and more capable than ever before. Such conditions speak well for the future of Kansas agriculture.

Also, most of the young people who now are starting farming are better prepared for the business than their fathers and mothers were when they started. The increased educational facilities, 4-H club work, vocational agricultural instruction in high schools and other education work is helping to equip these young people with basic training and information that will mean much to them and to all agriculture.

Turning to the consideration of the present situation and future prospects for specific commodities important in Kansas agriculture, the question is logically asked, "What of wheat?" During the three years ending with the crop season of 1929, the world produced more wheat than in any previous three-year period. The low prices and unsatisfactory marketing conditions of 1928 and 1929 were the result of this large supply and of other contributing factors. In the United States the situation was made more acute in 1929 by the hurried movement of wheat to market following harvest as a result of the increased use of the combined harvester-thresher, the resultant congestion of terminal markets, and the indifferent export de-



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mand due to good wheat crops in importing countries and the curtailed purchasing power of these importing countries in our markets.

The world crop of 1929 was nearly half a billion bushels smaller than the crop of 1928. This will result in a smaller carryover into the 1930 crop movement than was carried over at the beginning of the present crop year. The United States Department of Agriculture estimates that this reduction in world carryover will be approximately 300 million bushels. However, this still will be a large carryover and will be approximately 100 million bushels more than was carried over August 1, 1928 and the carryover for 1928 was relatively large compared with the carryover in previous years.

Reports from the Southern Hemisphere indicate that the Argentine and Australian crops, which now are being harvested, will be 150 to 175 million bushels less than last year.

Plenty of Moisture

The growing wheat crop of Kansas is in excellent condition in practically all parts of the state. Sub-soil moisture is abundant and so far as fall and winter conditions are concerned the prospects are excellent for a good crop. Present conditions and prospects indicate moderate improvement in conditions for the wheat farmer of Kansas in 1930. The acreage seeded to winter wheat in the United States is about 2 per cent larger than a year ago. The Kansas acreage seeded is 604,000 acres larger than the acreage seeded in the fall of 1928.

The outlook for hogs during 1930 appears bright. Hog production has been relatively low and the supply of hogs available to slaughter during the 12 months beginning with October 1929, has been estimated as 3 to 4 million fewer than during the preceding 12 months. In years of short corn crops such as 1929, hogs usually are sent to market earlier and at lighter weights than in years of average to large corn crops. The slaughter of hogs during the three months of July to September 1929 was 20 per cent larger than in the same months of 1928. Marketings since September have been relatively heavy, and it seems probable that the major portion of the reduction in slaughter will come in the nine months beginning with January 1930. With material reduction in slaughter probable, higher prices are in prospect for 1930, until the spring pig crop is ready for market beginning in October 1930. Market conditions after next fall will depend upon the supply of hogs which in turn will be dependent upon the outcome of the corn crop for 1930. A good corn crop will result in increased hog production, although a material increase is not to be expected in the spring pig crop of 1930. The shortage of corn in many sections has caused the marketing of breeding stock. This will serve as a check upon any rapid increase in hog production during 1930. In general, good hog prices seem in prospect during the most, and possibly all of 1930. After that, if past experience is repeated, increased production of hogs and lower prices are to be expected.

Ranges Are Stocked Again

The outlook for beef cattle during 1930 is only moderately favorable. Ranges appear to be fairly fully stocked. Beef cattle production on general farms is on the increase. The present trend in the production cycle for beef cattle is toward increased production. This will result in slowly increasing market supplies and some recession in prices. While the present trend in the beef cattle cycle is adverse to improving profits in beef production, there seems no reason for expecting prices to fall near to the ruinously low levels of 1921 and succeeding years.

Fat cattle prices during the fore part of 1930 may be expected to be as good as, or possibly some better, than during the same period of 1928. The short corn crop will tend to reduce the number of well-finished cattle and better prices should result.

Stocker and feeder cattle purchased during the late summer and early fall of 1929, or during the low period in the market, apparently have a good chance to come back to market during the fall of 1930 with a good profit.

The outlook for dairying during

1930 is only moderately favorable. Production has been increased slightly and during the first 10 months of 1929 was slightly more than in the first 10 months of 1928. Consumption has decreased, the total decrease for all dairy products during January to October 1929 as compared with the same months of 1928 being 1.6 per cent. This has resulted in larger storage stocks of butter and other dairy products. There is little in sight to indicate material change in this situation and dairy products cannot be expected to find exceptionally favorable prices during 1930.

Poultry flocks, both farm and commercial, seem to have been increased in size during 1929. Egg production and marketing have been light during 1929, but poultry production and marketing have been unusually heavy. Storage stocks of poultry on November 1, 1929 were 28 million pounds more than on November 1, 1928 and 30 million pounds more than the five-year average. Continued heavy production during 1930 seems probable, unless the recent unsatisfactory prices of poultry materially discourage production for 1930 markets.

In general, the outlook for Kansas agriculture during 1930 is an optimistic one. The financial condition of farmers is apparently better than at any other time since 1920. Debts have been reduced, improved methods and practices are being adopted, greater efficiency is resulting with reduced costs of production, and the outlook for the major farm products of Kansas ranges from favorable to only

moderately unfavorable. It is not a period for material expansion of farm operations but conservative plans, carefully made and efficiently placed in operation, should result in a good balance on the right side of the ledger for agriculture in 1930.

February 4 at Manhattan

Kansas' 55th annual Farm and Home week at Manhattan, next February 4 to 7, is to be a four-day program devoted primarily to improvement of the farm business and the rural home. L. C. Williams, extension specialist in charge, has announced visitors will be given an opportunity to learn more of their farm business, but emphasis of social and intellectual contacts will not be slighted.

As outlined in the program Tuesday, February 4, has been set aside as poultry day; Wednesday, February 5, dairy day; Thursday, February 6, livestock day; and Friday, February 7, agronomy day. A special program on marketing has been scheduled for Friday, February 7. A beekeepers' program has been scheduled for February 5 and 6.

Thruout the week, housewives who attend Farm and Home week have a busy schedule to follow. The homemakers' meetings will be under the supervision of Miss Amy Kelly, state home demonstration leader, extension service.

"Activities of Farm and Home week afford an opportunity for men and women from all parts of the state to increase their acquaintance

and enlarge their social and intellectual contacts," President F. D. Farrell, of the state agricultural college, says in sending an invitation to the people of Kansas. "Association with one another and with college specialists provides inspiration and encouragement. Farm and Home visitors return to their home communities with new ideas and enthusiasm and with increased courage and cheerfulness with which to meet the problems of living and of making a living."

Had Seen 'Em

Sandy Mactavish got married. He went to Niagara Falls on his honeymoon. While strolling around the Falls he met a friend. After congratulating Sandy, the friend asked, "And where is the little bride? Back at the hotel?"

"Oh, no," replied Sandy, "I left her back in Philadelphia. She's seen the Falls."

All Eyes for Old Dobbin

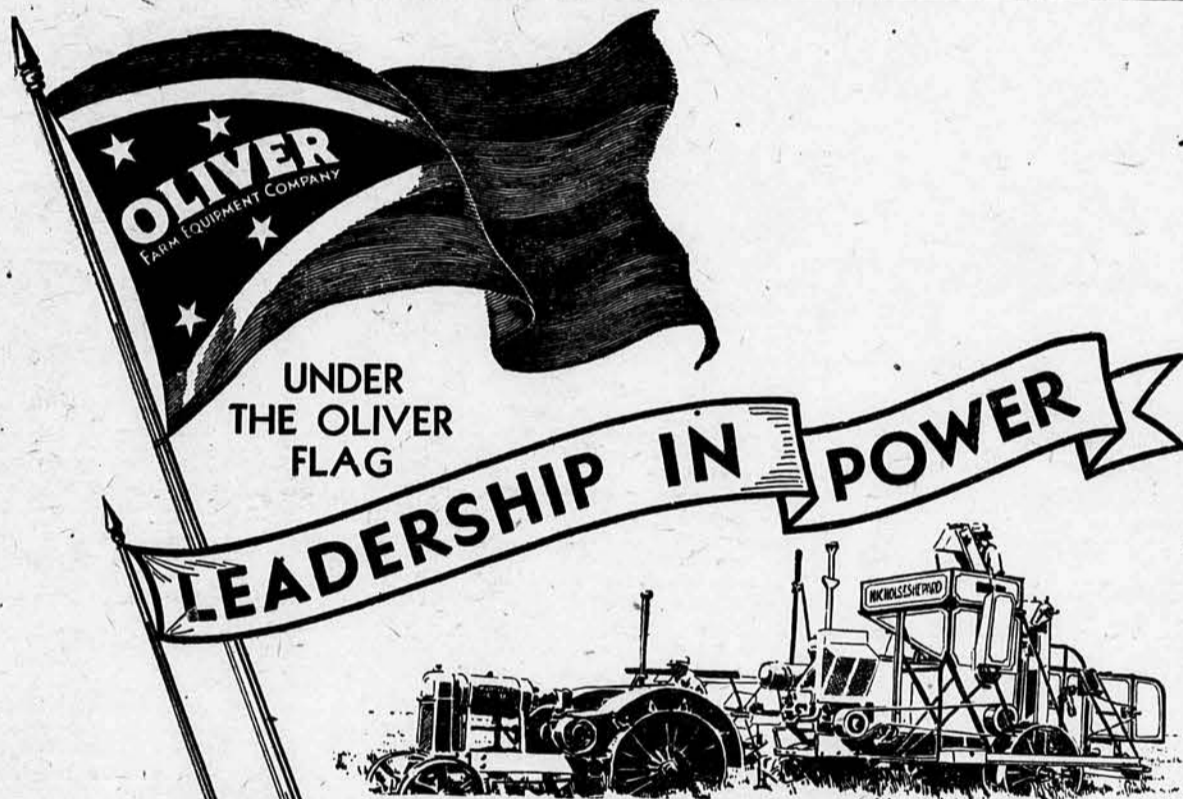
A visitor to Hollywood met an old friend, now a movie director, who invited him to visit the studio, stating that during the next afternoon they expected to film Lady Godiva riding a horse down the boulevard.

"Sure, I'll come," said the friend; "it's a long time since I saw a horse."

Enough!

"I see the doctor is attending him again. 'What's he got?'"

"Money."



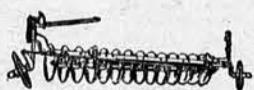
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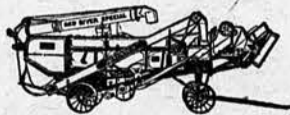
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Hatcheries that use this slogan are absolutely reliable, can be depended on to deliver exactly the quality and breed of chicks you order, and will guarantee you a square deal. Patronize the hatcheries that display this slogan.

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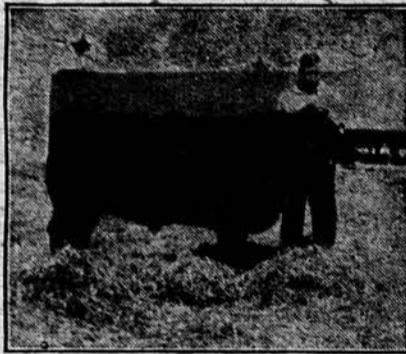
Marjorie Talks Over WIBW

Prize Winner Says Much of the Credit for Her Success Belongs to Fellow Club Workers

BY J. M. PARKS
Manager, The Capper Clubs

WE WERE very glad recently to have, as a visitor at the home of the Capper Clubs, Marjorie Williams of Marshall county, who was one of the winners of the American Royal trips, offered by Senator Capper last year. While Marjorie was in Topeka, she was present at one of our radio club programs and talked to club members about her trip and plans for the future.

One of the points brought out in her talk was the fact that there is a much better chance for a club member to make a good individual



Clarence Hedstrom of Marion County Won the Capper Clubs Profit Cup on the Angus Calf Shown Here

record, if he belongs to an enthusiastic team. Let's keep that in mind next year and try to build up a genuine community interest, for out of such centers will come most of our high record members.

The first of the year is a fine time to send in your application for membership in the Capper Clubs. Fill out the blank at the bottom of this page now and get full particulars so you may get an even start for club achievements. As soon as your name is received, we will arrange for you to get The Capper Club News regularly each week. This will enable you to keep in close touch with club activities over the state. If you have boy and girl friends who you think may be interested in Capper Clubs, send their names, too. Join early even though you will not begin actual record keeping for some time.

Following is Marjorie's talk as given over WIBW Monday night, December 23:

"I wish to thank my fellow club members, our 4-H club leader, Miss Eulalie Weber, and our county agent, W. O'Connell for the help they gave me during the last year.

"I worked hard during the club year with the thought of helping our club, the 'In-to-Win,' to make a good showing, but not for any personal honor. Mother and Dad were

always ready to lend a hand. I might have neglected my reports, or my chickens, or writing the club paper, but they always reminded me of these things. They saw that Merlin, and I had a way to get to the club meetings. So without the help of my parents, my club mates, and the leaders, I would not have won the American Royal trip.

"It was my first visit to Kansas City. I enjoyed seeing the tall buildings, visiting the Memorial Museum and shaft, and seeing other interesting sights in the city. I had heard a great deal about the great stock show, but had not hoped to visit the Royal so soon. Here we saw the finest horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, dogs and cats in the United States. I saw a German Shepherd dog that was grand champion of Germany last year, and which sold for \$8,000. I had no idea there were so many fine horses in the world as I saw at the horse show.

"The trip to the American Royal is worth striving for. Next year there will be two trips given, but the winners this year will not compete. I hope that I may be able to give the club members some help that will aid them to win.

"The membership campaign is now on. Work for new members. Try to get a lot of live boys and girls to join with you in the Capper Clubs.

"Begin to plan now for your project. No matter which department you choose, get the very best stock you possibly can. For my project last year, I bought eggs from the highest grade certified flock in the state. I had to pay more for these eggs than from just an ordinary flock. I had



Cylvia Hammett of Marshall County Took the Fifth Prize in the Capper Clubs Beef Calf Department

them hatched at a good commercial hatchery because the men who run the hatchery can take better care of the eggs than I could, especially while I was attending school. The hens on our farm are far too busy laying eggs to take time off to do the hatching.

"I took the best care of the chicks (Continued on Page 25)

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



EGGS by the bushel When You Feed SHELLMAKER

Builds Stronger Shell—Grinds Feed Better

Summer. Winter! You get eggs all the time, with SHELLMAKER! 3 to 4 times as many, say users.

Since switching to SHELLMAKER we get 150 more eggs a day... shells are of better texture... getting 90% hatchings," writes Mrs. Scheurt (Nebraska).

MORE eggs! BETTER eggs! Larger. Stronger shelled. Better hatches. Makes every hen worth \$1 to \$2 more per year to you! Yet, costs less to use than any other shell-builder!

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GUARANTEED
More, better eggs from SHELLMAKER, guaranteed! Try it. You can't lose. Order from your dealer. 100 lbs., 25 lbs., 10 lbs. New special small screening for chicks. Write quick for FREE SHELLMAKER sample and new, valuable book, "10 Ways to More Eggs." Send today!

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\$5 down after free trial

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8 Months to Pay!

Choice of Gas Engine or Electric motor, also a hand machine.

New Milker

ASTONISHING rock-bottom price (offer good only where we have no salesman or agent.) Milks 2 or 3 cows at once right into your own shipping cans. No extra pails to handle and to wash. And the best milker for you and for your cows just because it's so simple.

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BOOK DEPARTMENT



The National Library in Washington, D. C., is
One of the Best in the World

BY D. M. HARMON

LIBRARIES have been neglected in a great many homes, just as they have been neglected in many schools. But it isn't because we don't have a good example before us. The National Library in Washington, D. C., is one of the best in the world. It prints and distributes catalogs to librarians all over the world, lends books to other libraries, it publishes, at cost, copies of manuscripts, maps and printed matter, answers innumerable questions by mail from all parts of the country. At present a union catalog is being compiled which is planned to contain a record of all unusual or rare books and their location in libraries of the United States. This will make it possible for one to locate a book he wishes to consult if any American library contains it. The Library of Congress originated in 1800. The act of Congress which provided for the removal of the seat of Government from Philadelphia to the newly created city of Washington contained a provision for the purchase of books and the "fitting up of a suitable apartment for containing them" for use of both houses of Congress. Mr. Otis of Massachusetts, who introduced the resolution, probably had no idea that he was laying the foundation of one of the greatest libraries of the world.

Increase Has Been Great

This library still is the library of the legislation, but it has grown to more completely a national library than any other national library in the world. At first the library was in the Capitol building. Once it was completely destroyed, and twice it was seriously damaged by fire. In 1897 it was moved to a new building on the ground near the Capitol Park. In June, 1928, there were 3,762,502 volumes in the Congressional Library. The annual increase is about 150,000. This library, however, has a unique position in the matter of accession. Under the copyright law, 10 copies of every book copyrighted must be placed in the library through the Copyright Office. It also has the right to 125 sets of all public documents published by the United States Government, to be exchanged with other governments throughout the world for their public documents. The organization of the library has been carefully worked out. There are four large divisions: Administrative, Accession, Forwarding and Service, with many subdivisions to care for the detailed work, such as the upkeep of the building and grounds, the binding of volumes and the printing of catalog cards. The general public has

free use of the library, altho the general circulation is practically limited to Government employees and the families of Members of Congress.

One of the most wonderful sections is the Smithsonian Division, which is a department devoted to science. The material in the department is received thru the Smithsonian Institution. In 1866 this institution was founded in accordance with the will of James Smithson, an Englishman who bequeathed to the United States more than half a million dollars for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men. The material on scientific subjects grew so voluminous that the institution turned it over to the Library of Congress as custodian. Now it constitutes one of the most extensive collections of scientific literature, and is used largely by the scientific bureaus of the Government in carrying on their investigations. There are many other divisions in the National Library that the country can well be proud of, such as the Maps Division, Prints Division, Law Division, Language Division and the Music Division. The collection of books on music is one of the finest in the world, hardly surpassed by the collection in Paris, Berlin and Brussels.

Your Own Library

Now you probably are asking yourself how this library concerns you. In just this way, when we begin to think of a higher education for the citizens of the United States, which is carried on largely thru libraries, and see the structure that the nation has built up in its library, we have a greater incentive to carry the work on down to our own state, county and home. Much as we hate to admit it, Kansas does not rank at the top in her library facilities. In our population of 1,800,000 only 800,000 have access to any library. There are 24 counties in Kansas in which there is no public library service. Each one of us is not directly responsible for this situation, but we are responsible for the library in our home. Perhaps you have been neglectful of your bookshelves in the past years—it is never too late to change and make new resolutions. Capper Book Service has been created to serve you. We are always glad to answer inquiries and to offer suggestions.

A Waybilly Goat

A colored employe of an express company approached his superior with the query: "Boss, what we gwine do bout dat billygoat? He's done et up where he gwine."

Books for Your Library

DOUBT if it is possible to find greater book values than we are offering in the Star Dollar books. They are printed from the same plates as the original editions, which sold for from \$2.50 to \$5. Books of Biography, Nature, Travel and Exploration, Science, History and Politics, Essay and Humor and Books of Art, all of which are needed to complete a library, and for only \$1 each, postpaid. Check the list and send remittance to Capper Book Service, Topeka, Kan., and the books will be sent to you promptly.

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When Cows loaf... dairy profits vanish fast

Isn't it time for serious figuring?

Discouraging business—and disastrous to profits—to have even a small part of your herd lagging behind. One or two cows fed at a loss can easily eat up a fair profit from twice the number of cows that pay. With responsible dairy authorities claiming that only an average of one cow in three actually pays a profit—isn't it worth while to work doubly hard on the ones that only break even, or board at a loss?

Closely kept milk and feed records on your own herd might startle you. So often a few vigorous producers have to carry the whole dairy—during the barn-feeding months, especially, when the milk-making load is vastly increased.

To keep digestion and assimilation on a healthy, vigorous plane

to consume and turn into milk a volume of dry, heavy and hard-to-digest winter diet, the only safe and profitable plan is regular conditioning of the whole dairy. For this purpose thousands of dairy-men use KOW-KARE as a part of the daily feeding program.

A scientific blend of Iron, the great builder and blood purifier, and potent medicinal herbs and roots, KOW-KARE acts directly on the organs of digestion and assimilation. When these function normally, your feed money comes back as milk money. Health and resistance to disease are your bonus for recognizing that your cows need this common-sense aid to meet uncommon winter-feeding conditions.

At calving time, no investment is so certain to return a big premium, as KOW-KARE conditioning before and after this ordeal. In thousands of the leading dairies no cow is allowed to freshen without this aid.

KOW-KARE comes in two sizes, \$1.25 and 65¢. At drug, feed, hardware and general stores. If your dealer is not supplied, we will mail, postpaid.

Dairy Association Co., Inc.
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A valuable treatise on symptoms and treatment of cow troubles. Written for the farmer by a veterinary authority. Full of useful dairy hints and information. Send today.

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Advertisements are selected seeds of ideas planted in the soil of your mind. If cultivated thoughtfully, these ideas will produce greater comforts and better methods of accomplishing your aims. These selected seeds of advertising can help you to live more fully at less cost.

The advertisements in this publication are a record of what the manufacturers are doing for you. They will give you many new ideas and will tell you what you want to buy. And they will help you to get the most for your money.

The advertisements are news. They are interesting. Form the habit of reading them carefully and regularly. It will pay you to keep informed of the daily progress of business.

For full value—buy standard products.
Manufacturers stand back of advertised goods.

Farm Crops and Markets

Recent Cold Weather Over Kansas Has Delayed the Farm Work Considerably

THERE has been a considerable amount of cold weather over Kansas recently, which has delayed farm work considerably. Hauling feed and cutting fuel have been perhaps the main jobs. Most of the corn is husked. Wheat has made practically no growth, but in general is in good condition. The marketing of livestock has been slow. Most of the farm animals are in good condition. The pruning of fruit trees is getting some attention.

The new crop of Kansas wheat is estimated by J. C. Mohler as growing on 12,687,000 acres. This compares with 12,083,000 acres estimated as planted in the autumn of 1928 and 12,296,000 acres planted in 1927. The acres harvested during the last season were 11,476,000. Acreage increases are indicated in all counties of the western two-thirds of Kansas except about a half dozen counties in the immediate territory adjacent to Wichita and Hutchinson. In the eastern third of Kansas most counties show slight decreases in acreage or about the same as a year ago.

Condition of the growing crop as it entered the winter dormant stage is estimated at 92 per cent of normal, compared with 82 per cent a year ago; 79 per cent as the five-year average and 78 per cent the 10-year average. This is the best December condition ever reported, except for the 93 per cent recorded in December, 1918, which is just outside the range of the 10-year average.

Planting conditions were ideal in all except the eastern third of Kansas, where it was too wet, and in a few counties of the south center where it was too dry in the early planting season. Top growth and general appearance of the plants are uniformly good. The average date of seeding was early. Volunteer wheat is plentiful both in drilled fields and in many fields that were not drilled. The average seeding date was early and germination prompt. Heavy pasturing has been the rule whenever soil conditions and weather permitted.

The fall brood of Hessian fly was sufficiently large to cause anxiety, and in limited areas did some damage to early planted fields. There is plenty of fly now in "flaxseed" stage to cause a severe spring infestation if weather controls are favorable during the winter and early spring. There is an echo of pessimism also in the sad experience with wheat strawworm that lowered the 1929 yields. Extensive use of the combine, that leaves all of the old straw on the fields in the area of light average precipitation, is generally considered contributory to the harboring of strawworm. Comparatively heavy precipitation the past fall in the combine territory may possibly have rotted the old straw sufficiently to minimize some of this difficulty.

At present the finest wheat prospects, in some cases rated at over 100 per cent, are found in the western third of Kansas, particularly in Dodge City territory. The only district that rates a prospect much below the state average is an irregular area extending from Kingman on the west to Howard on the east, and from Newton on the north to the Oklahoma border on the south.

The United States acreage of winter wheat planted last fall is estimated at 43,690,000 acres, compared with 42,820,000 acres a year ago and 47,317,000 acres two years ago. December condition for the United States is estimated at 86 per cent of normal, compared with 84.4 per cent last year and a 10-year average from 1918 to 1927 of 84.6 per cent.

A Wool Company, Too

The Federal Farm Board has given final approval to the articles of incorporation and by-laws of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, a 1 million dollar central sales agency of wool and mohair co-operatives for the marketing of their products. The next step will be to file the articles of incorporation in Delaware, after which the corporation will begin operations with temporary headquarters in Washington, D. C. Next spring's wool and mohair clips will be merchandised thru the new agency, which is owned and controlled by sheep and goat raisers' co-operative associations.

The Farm Board's approval of the National Wool Marketing Corporation's set-up was taken following a conference with these representatives of the corporation: E. M. Wilson of McKinley, Wyo., secretary-treasurer; F. R. Marshall of Prosser, Wash., a member of the executive committee, and H. S. Ballard of Columbus, Ohio, general counsel.

The National Wool Marketing Corporation is the second national commodity co-operative sales agency to be organized under the guidance of the Farm Board, the first being the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, which now is conducting operations from its headquarters in Chicago.

Much Progress in Livestock

BY ARTHUR M. HYDE
Secretary of Agriculture

Further improvement was made by the livestock industry in 1929, the favorable trends were not so sharply defined as in 1928. Certain branches of the industry showed losses, but gross returns to livestock producers in the first eight months of the year were approximately 98 million dollars more than in the corresponding period of 1928. Figures showing net returns are not available, but undoubtedly 1929 was profitable for the livestock industry on the whole. Gain in gross income was effected despite a decrease of 1,187,000 head of meat animals slaughtered under federal inspection in the first eight months of the year as compared with the number slaughtered in the corresponding period of 1928. The increased return from a reduced volume of sales was partly the result of higher average prices and partly of a higher average weight in the animals slaughtered.

The cattlemen generally have prospered this year, some who fed cattle during the fall and winter of 1928 suffered losses. In the first three months of 1929 a slump occurred in fed-cattle prices. This reacted unfavorably on the demand for feeder cattle during the summer and the early fall. As a result, feeder-cattle prices declined sharply. On September 15 the prices of such cattle at Chicago were nearly \$2 a hundred pounds below the prices of the year before. However, the average price of slaughter cattle in the first eight months of 1929 was 23 cents a hundred pounds higher than in the corresponding period of 1928, and \$2.54 a hundred pounds higher than in the corresponding period of 1927.

The 2.5 per cent fewer cattle were slaughtered during the first eight months of 1929 than in the first eight months of 1928, the gross return to producers was \$3,700,000 more, due to higher prices and increased average

weights. Returns from calf slaughter have increased from the same causes. Indications are that the total marketings of cattle and calves for the full year 1929 will be somewhat less than in 1928, and will make the smallest total since 1921. Yet the prospect is for an increase in gross returns. During the last year high prices for cattle have attracted larger shipments of dried beef from Argentina and of fresh beef from New Zealand to this country.

Hog slaughter likewise was smaller during the first eight months of 1929 than in the corresponding period of 1928. The decrease was about 4 per cent. Average weights of the animals slaughtered, however, were considerably higher, and average prices for the period showed an advance of \$1.24 a hundred pounds. Hence producers received nearly \$81,250,000 more than in 1928. In general the first three-fourths of the year was marked by constancy in supplies and prices. Toward fall, receipts of hogs at public stockyards increased materially, and prices declined. Average prices at Chicago in the middle of September were about \$1.70 a hundred pounds lower than at the July peak, and nearly \$3 a hundred pounds lower than in September, 1928.

The foreign demand for pork products has been strong in the last few months because of reduced production in several countries of Northern Europe. These countries now show a tendency to increase their hog production. The pork-production cycle of Northern Europe tends to those of the preceding winter and spring. It is therefore probable that American pork in Northern European markets will meet increased competition within the next year and a half. Demand for hog products continues strong in the United States as well as in foreign countries. In the United States the strong demand is partly the result of the prevailing high prices for other meats and partly of favorable general business conditions. The demand for lard, however, has been adversely affected of late by the low prices of competing vegetable oils. The outlook for the coming winter and spring is for higher average hog prices than those of the preceding winter and spring. But if producers react as they have done formerly to similar price situations, farrowings next spring will increase. This, together with prospective European increases, will tend to start prices on the downward swing of the cycle during the latter part of 1930.

Record Returns From Sheep

Sheep producers, unlike the producers of cattle and swine, marketed an increased number of animals in the first eight months of 1929, as compared with the number marketed during the corresponding period of the previous year. In that period receipts of sheep and lambs at public markets were 3 per cent greater than in the first eight months of 1928. Federally inspected slaughter increased about 6 1/2 per cent. This increase was happily accompanied by an increase in the gross money return to producers. It is estimated that this increase was nearly 7 million dollars, or 7 per cent over the return during the corresponding period of 1928. A high level of prices has helped to increase the demand for lamb and mutton. Also, the producers' campaign for increased lamb and mutton consumption was apparently effective in increasing the demand for lamb and mutton.

On the whole, the lamb market was steeper than it had been for several years, and marketings and prices followed normal seasonal trends more closely than was the case with either cattle or hogs. However, the increase in lamb and mutton prices which made possible the improvement in gross returns occurred during the first four months of the year. When the new crop lambs came to market, the earlier price advance was somewhat lessened. Market supplies of sheep and lambs from April to August were 9 per cent greater than in the corresponding period of 1928, and 33 per cent greater than in the corresponding period of 1924. They constituted a record run for the period. As a result, the average price of sheep and lambs slaughtered in August was \$1.15 a hundred pounds under the average price in August, 1928, which decrease was offset by the increased number of sheep and lambs that producers had to sell. Probably the gross returns to the sheep industry for 1929 will exceed those for any previous year in its history. Wool producers are heartily congratulating the increased foreign competition recently. In June, 1929, the average price received for wool by the farmers of the United States was 30.2 cents a pound, as compared with 38.7 cents a pound in June, 1928. This decline may be attributed largely to increased wool production in Australia and New Zealand, which have expanded their sheep and wool production in recent years under the stimulus of satisfactory

wool prices. The world wool clip of the last season probably was 5 or 6 per cent greater than that of the previous season. In the United States the number of sheep continued to increase. Production of wool (fleece) this year increased about 1 per cent over the production in 1928, and was estimated at about 302 million pounds; it was 36 per cent greater than the production in 1922. In 10 countries which ordinarily produce a little over two-thirds of the world's output of wool, production in 1928 was estimated at 2,530 million pounds (in the grease), an increase of 6 per cent over the production in the same countries in 1927. Stocks of wool at the beginning of the season at the principal primary markets were considerably higher than at the beginning of the previous season. The number of sheep sheared in 1929 in important wool-producing countries was probably larger than in 1928.

Smaller Demand for Corn

BY GEORGE MONTGOMERY
Extension Marketing Specialist, K. S. A. C.

The supply of feed for the winter is somewhat less than last year, as a result of shorter harvests of grain crops. The corn crop is below that of last season, but farm stocks in November were larger than a year ago, so that the total supply will be about 190 million bushels short of a year ago. About 220 million bushels less oats were produced, 43 million bushels less barley, and 38 1/2 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.

Anderson—We have had a good deal of cold and damp weather recently, with a light snow. Public sales are fewer, but prices remain about the same. Egg production has been light. Corn, 70c; wheat, \$1.14; eggs, 40c; cream, 34c; butter, 40c; heavy hens, 18c.—Olga C. Slocum.

Atchison—The ground has been frozen about 1 foot deep, which has made conditions hard on wheat. Not many public sales are being held; there is plenty of livestock for sale, as feed is scarce. Farmers are hoping for an early spring.—Mrs. A. Lange.

Barton—We have had extremely cold weather. Wheat is still supplying considerable pasture. Wheat, \$1; corn, 68c; butterfat, 30c; eggs, 35c, 32c and 25c; heavy hens, 16c.—Alice Everett.

Clay—Wheat has gone into the winter in good condition; if conditions are favorable next spring the country should produce a satisfactory yield. Livestock is doing well. Most of the corn husking has been done. Cream, 30c.—Ralph L. Macy.

Franklin—Farmers have been busy husking corn and chopping fuel. Livestock is doing well. Roads are rough. Corn, 65c; oats, 45c; eggs, 40c.—Elias Blankenbaker.

Harvey—Temperatures have been quite low recently, but the weather has been favorable for livestock, as there has been no snow. As a result, stock is doing very well. Wheat, 98c; oats, 45c; kafir, 70c; corn, 73c; butter, 40c; eggs, 35c; heavy hens, 16c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jackson—The weather conditions have been a little more settled recently, after the "spell" of cold weather. The ground has been frozen and covered with a light coat of snow; this stopped winter plowing. The corn is all gathered. Hay is selling for from \$10 to \$15 a ton. Corn, 73c; eggs, 37c; hens, 16c; potatoes, \$3.50 a cwt.—Nancy Edwards.

Labette—Wheat is quite brown, but the roots seem to be all right. Some localities are short of stock water. Corn is mostly all in the crib. Farmers have been busy covering berries and hauling manure. Practically all commercial transactions here are on a cash basis, which probably is a good thing. Corn, 80c; wheat, \$1.02; oats, 50c; cream, 38c.—J. N. McLane.

Marshall—We have been having some very cold winter weather, with temperatures below zero much of the time. The hog market is improving; local buyers are now paying \$9.30. Corn, 70c; wheat, \$1.05; eggs, 45c; cream, 31c; turkeys, 20c; ducks, 8c; geese, 8c.—J. D. Stosz.

Neosho—Wheat is in very good condition, despite the fact that the weather has been cold and that there has been no snow covering. Corn husking and kafir topping are completed. Livestock and the poultry flocks are doing well. Very few public sales are being held. There is a scarcity of farms for rent. Wheat, \$1; corn, 80c; kafir, 70c; oats, 55c; bran, (Continued on Page 25)

Farmers' Week Comes Next

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

BECAUSE of their state-wide representation and the diversity of farm subjects presented for discussion, there are few meetings that hold greater interest for the farmers of Kansas than those of Farmers' Week in Topeka. This year they will be held from January 6 to 11. At that time six farmer organizations will hold conventions.

The big event of the week will be the 59th annual Kansas Agricultural Convention, held under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture with an especially attractive program prepared by Secretary J. C. Mohler. Problems of more than ordinary importance will be presented for consideration by chosen experts, among which is "The Federal Farm Board and Its Work," by James C. Stone, the vice chairman, who knows of its policies and methods. Perhaps no problem is more in the public eye than this.

Of equal importance, altho in a different way, is the wasting away of our crop soils thru erosion with every rainfall, depleting the fields of fertility and filling the streams with mud, so gradually that the danger is not suspected until the damage is done. The importance is such that the chief of soil investigations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has been called from Washington to introduce it.

Another problem lies in the storage of combine wheat to prevent heating and preserve it in marketable condition. Much of the progress in its solution has been made by the experts of the Kansas Experiment Stations, and their reports of work done will have a cash value.

The social event of the week will be the "get acquainted" dinner Wednesday evening, where music, toasts and other entertainment will be featured and where all delegates and visitors to all meetings, and the public generally, will be welcomed. The liberal round trip railroad rats will make it so easy to attend that those who are compelled to miss will wish it had been otherwise.

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Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N. A. McCune

THE lessons for the first six months of 1930 are all in the gospels, beginning with the childhood of Jesus. This is the portion of the Bible from which we derive most of the teachings of Christianity, and it therefore is very important. At the same time, this part of Scripture is more difficult to present to children and young people than is the Old Testament. At least most teachers, I think, find it so. The reason is, I suspect, that in the Old Testament there are more biographical touches that one may dwell on, and often more action, which is to the liking of young people; while in the New Testament the characters are fewer and often less picturesque. Perhaps it might be said that in general the New Testament is easier to teach to adults, and the Old Testament is easier for children and youth.

It requires, therefore, more preparation and thought on the part of the teacher, if he or she is going to make these lessons fairly interesting to young folk. You not only want to expose them to the New Testament, but you want it to "take." A little later I may suggest some books that will be helpful. The teacher who means business ought to be willing to spend a little cash in books on the Bible. Or, still better, the church school should do it. Or, best of all, both. Much new light is constantly being shed on Scripture from researches of the archaeologists, and from the study of the text itself. One thing the teacher should strive to avoid, and that is merely to fill in the lesson hour by entertaining the class with a discussion of everything except the lesson, imagining that when the class is interested in athletics or fashions, or automobiles, that the lesson has been taught.

Athletics is one of the best topics in the world to use for purposes of illustration, but should not be the main topic of discussion. Above all, teachers should fight off the mood of discouragement. Your efforts often may seem to make no dent whatever on your class. But this is only a surface impression. You are very likely boring deeper than you think.

Joseph and Mary took the infant Jesus and fled into Egypt. The most powerful picture of the Flight into Egypt is the one by William Holman Hunt. It seems not to be well known, and I have failed to get a reproduction of it. It is called the Triumph of the Innocents. Joseph is leading the ass, on which Mary rides, holding the child. All about them the air is filled with happy children, and the little Christ is stretching out his hands to them, and laughing. They are the spirits of the children of Bethlehem, killed at Herod's command. Joseph and Mary do not see them, as they fly about, but Jesus does, and he is delighted. It is one of the ways in which the great artist teaches the old, old lesson that the evil designs of men are balked when they attempt to thwart the purposes of God. The dead children of Herod are angels, guiding the fleeing trio on their way.

It is well to remember that the giant Jesus (and I like to think of him as lithe and powerful) had to begin life like any other child of the time. He had his home and his parents, his brothers and sisters. How much of his later life can be accounted for by his early environment? Did he ever, as children are wont to do, declare to his astonished parents that he was going to be a great prophet some day, like Elijah or Jeremiah? Of course, we have the account of what he did in the temple, when he was 12 years old (Luke, chapter II).

An English boy was orphaned early and was left in the care of his uncle. One day his uncle asked him what he thought he would like to be, when he got big. Said he, "Well, Uncle I'm not sure, but either Prime Minister or Chancellor of the Exchequer." The uncle did not make fun of the boyish ambitions, but encouraged him. He went to a boys' school, and was good in his studies. Then to Oxford University, where he was able to maintain himself by the prizes he won. He graduated with honors, entered poli-

tics, became a member of the House of Commons, Prime Minister and Chancellor of the Exchequer. It was Mr. Asquith, Lord Oxford, who died two or three years ago. These childhood days! How they do count! How important is the atmosphere of the home! This would be good for discussion: Is the American home improving, or the opposite, in its moral training of children? Or this: Is the church improving?

Lesson for Jan. 5—"The Childhood of the Savior King." Matt. 1:1 to 2:23. Golden Text—Matt. 1:21.

Marjorie Talks Over WIBW

Continued from Page 22)

I could, always following the advice of K. S. A. C. I used a runway made of half screen on which to brood chicks, and later clean ground away from the rest of the flock. I used a brooder house and a coal brooder stove, and followed the K. S. A. C. mash method of feeding. My chickens weighed more than standard weight from the very first. I lost two chicks between the time they were entered and the time the contest closed. I won 12 ribbons, \$27 in cash, and a gold medal on my chickens. The gold medal was the award for having Champion Pen over all breeds at the Kansas Free Fair in the 4-H Club department.

"I have been a Capper Club member for three years, and hope to be a member for several more. I will work hard for Capper Clubs in the future as I have in the past."

Farm Crops and Markets

(Continued from Page 24)

\$1.40; chop, \$1.85; hens, 18c; eggs, 42c; buttermilk, 30c.—James D. McHenry.

News—The weather has been cold. Roads are in good condition. There is plenty of moisture in the soil, and wheat is doing well. Livestock is in satisfactory condition.—James McHill.

Osage—The weather has been unbearable recently; it has been cold and damp. Milk production is light, and the hogs have been making only small gains. Few farm sales are being held. Roads are in good condition. Corn, 75c; buttermilk, 30c; eggs, 37c.—James M. Parr.

Osborne—We have been having fine weather, except that it has been rather cold. The threshing of kafir is one of the main farm jobs now. Corn and wheat are being moved to market in considerable amounts. Wheat is in fine condition for winter, and it is supplying considerable pasture. Egg production is light.—Roy Haworth.

Pawnee—The weather has been very cold, and there has been but little snow to protect the wheat; it is possible that the plants have been injured somewhat. There is ample feed, and plenty of wheat pasture. The cheese factory at Larned is being operated steadily, with two shifts, day and night. Wheat, \$1.00; buttermilk, in the whole milk, cheese plant prices, 48c; cream, 30c; oats, 45c; eggs, 45c.—E. H. Gore.

Rice—Wheat is still in good condition, despite the cold weather. If we have any luck the county should produce the highest yields next summer that we have had in years. Farmers have been busy taking care of the last of the corn husking, and also doing the annual farm butchering. Cream sales have been unusually good in the last few months, due to the wheat pasture. The egg markets have been quite satisfactory. The real estate market is quiet. Wheat, \$1.03; cream, 30c; eggs, 33c; hens, 18c.—Mrs. E. J. Killian.

Riley—We have had a great deal of damp, cold weather recently, with temperatures as low as 5 degrees below zero. Farmers have been busy cutting fuel and hauling feed. A few public sales have been held, at which good prices were paid. Wheat, 98c; corn, 84c; oats, 50c.—Ernest H. Richner.

Books—We have had considerable zero weather recently, but no snow. Farmers have been busy husking and shelling corn. I should like to wish a happy and prosperous new year to all the readers of Kansas Farmer. Wheat, \$1; corn, 55c; eggs, 30c; cream, 36c; turkeys, 19c; bran, \$1.00.—C. O. Thomas.

Russell—We have had a good deal of cold weather recently. Cattle are doing well on wheat pasture. A considerable amount of farm butchering has been done here this winter. There is a good deal of sickness over the county. Eggs, 40c; wheat, 98c; corn, 70c.—Mrs. M. Bushell.

Smith—The weather has been very cold recently; the temperatures at times were from 5 to 10 degrees below zero. There was a great deal of Christmas buying here this year, and apparently every one paid cash. Markets are on the upgrade.—Harry Saunders.

'Tis Seed Corn Time

By R. I. THROCKMORTON

Winter months offer an excellent time in which to make the final selection of seed corn for spring planting. From present indications there is a large quantity of corn in Kansas this year that is low in germination. It is very important that all seed corn be tested.

To Avoid Farm Fires

Fire Protective Construction on the Farm, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,590-F, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Feeding The Unborn Litter



Feed four parts corn, two parts shorts or oats and one part Semi-Solid Buttermilk to be used for sows before farrowing and while nursing their pigs. Wean the pigs on Semi-Solid Buttermilk and watch them grow.

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EXPERIENCE has taught the hog raiser that it pays to feed the unborn litter through their mother. This is the most critical time of feeding. It is at this time that the youngsters are getting their real start in life to enable them to withstand the hardships of the suckling period.

Troubles after farrowing may, to a large extent, be overcome by giving the right kind of feed to the sow before farrowing.

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fed at least 60 days before farrowing will insure a well conditioned mother at time of farrowing and a strong, healthy, sturdy litter.

Then continue feeding Semi-Solid to impart a liberal flow of the proper kind of milk for the pigs to build a strong frame.

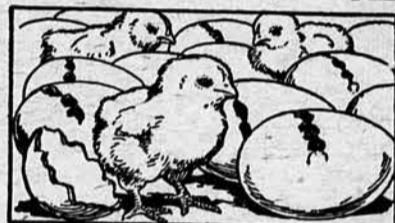
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J. A. Baker, Baker Hatchery, Ohio. On a fertility test of eggs from flocks fed Semi-Solid Buttermilk a 94% hatch was obtained while on eggs from other flocks which were not fed Semi-Solid Buttermilk only a 50% hatch resulted.

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W. R. Hall, Mass., writes: "I lay my wonderful hatches of 84% out of the total number of eggs set to Semi-Solid Buttermilk which I feed throughout the year."

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H. M. Meiller, Kansas: "I have been using Semi-Solid Buttermilk for years and find it increases egg production and also hatchability."

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Henry G. Botjer, Penn.: "Since starting to feed Semi-Solid Buttermilk my pullets are laying larger eggs, which hatched better and I raised 90%. I attribute all this to Semi-Solid Buttermilk."

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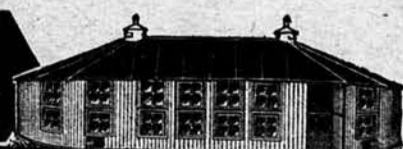
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Golden Series—The world's best separators. The most completely and conveniently equipped, cleanest skimming, easiest running and most durable. Finished in beautiful and durable gold and black. Seven sizes, from 200 to 1350 lbs. capacity. Prices from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

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

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

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

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

SEND COUPON

The De Laval Separator Co., Dept. 4253
New York, 165 Broadway
Chicago, 600 Jackson Blvd.
San Francisco, 61 Beale St.

I would like full information on the following De Laval Separators (check which):

☐ Golden Series ☐ Junior Series
☐ Utility Series ☐ Europa Series

I milk.....cows.

Name.....
Town..... State.....



HIDES—FURS

Salt Cured Hides (under 45 lbs.)	No. 1	No. 2
(45 lbs. and up)	10c	8c
Horse Hides	No. 1	No. 2
	\$2.50 to \$3.50	\$2.00 to \$3.00

Always in the market. Other grades at full market value. Write for fur prices and shipping tags. Payments promptly.
126 North Kansas
TOPEKA, KANSAS
T. J. BROWN

Stubborn Coughs Ended by Recipe, Mixed at Home

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

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

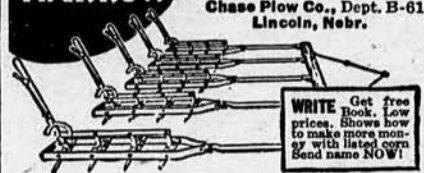
Do not accept a substitute for Pinex. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.

Do You Know That—

You can find almost anything you need in the Classified Section. Poultry, Cattle, Honey, Dogs, Hogs, Lumber, Machinery, Farms.

Read the Classified Advertisements.

New Better Way to Harrow Listed Corn
Fits down into furrows. Tears up surface crust, crumbles clods, kills small weeds, keeps soil in perfect tilth to absorb moisture and prevent washing. Repays cost over and over. Use before and after corn sprouts. Levers adjust teeth angle. Teeth easily replaced on bar. 2 horses pull 6-sections easily. Investigate!
CHASE LISTED CORN HARROW
Chase Plow Co., Dept. B-61
Lincoln, Nebr.



WRITE—Get free book. Low price. Shows how to make more money with listed corn. Send name NOW!

Johnson Ideal Halter
ASK YOUR DEALER OR WRITE US
Price 95c to \$1.35. One year guarantee. Buck ropes, tie chains, big team hitch.
Johnson Ideal Halter Co., Aurora, Illinois

OTTAWA LOG SAW
only \$39
GREATEST OFFER EVER MADE
Make Money! Wood is valuable. Saw 15 to 20 cords a day. Does more than 10 men. Ottawa easily operated by man or boy. Saws trees—saws limbs. Use 4-hp. engine for other work. 30 DAYS TRIAL. Write today for FREE book. Shipped from factory or nearest of 4 branch houses.
OTTAWA MFG. CO., 1461-W Wood Street, Ottawa, Kansas

Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

State Poultry Breeders Convention and Show Next Week to Be Best Ever Held

ASIDE from seeing the best in poultry of all the popular breeds, and some of lesser popularity, those who attend the 41st annual exhibition of the Kansas State Poultry Breeders' Association, January 6 to 11 inclusive, will have an opportunity to sit in on a number of interesting meetings of educational value and see an unusually interesting photoplay which is especially adapted to farming interests.

The annual exhibition and convention of the Kansas State Poultry Breeders Association will be held in the auditorium, Topeka. This is the outstanding poultry show of the state, and is numbered among the leaders of the country. The entry list, made up by breeders of Kansas and several other states, is large and when the exhibits are assembled they will make up one of the greatest arrays of fine fowls ever assembled in a show room in Kansas, according to officers of the state association who have been working untiringly for weeks to make this great poultry show possible.

An increase in the state appropriation for support of the show makes it possible for the management to do away with the customary admission charge of former years. This in itself should assure the largest attendance in the history of the association. But aside from the fine poultry there will be several other drawing cards, all free.

Thru arrangement with the American Farm Bureau Federation, there will be a showing of the photoplay "Patricia's Disappearance" at 8 o'clock each evening. This is a story of thrills, romance, farm life and success. Two romances and a mystery worthy of a Sherlock Holmes solution, coupled with hundreds of feet of film thrills, make "Patricia's Disappearance" a most exciting picture. Besides the entertainment and educational values presented in the photoplay, the film contains some of the most beautiful scenes ever put into a Farm Bureau screen story.

The poultry exhibits will be in place Monday, January 6. Tuesday and Wednesday will be devoted to judging the birds and placing the awards. Thursday afternoon the Kansas members of the American Poultry Association will convene at 2 o'clock for their annual meeting, at the Chamber of Commerce. The annual meeting of the State Poultry Association will be held at the Auditorium Thursday evening. Prof. T. E. Quisenberry, dean of the American Poultry School, Kansas City, Mo., will deliver an address at each of the Thursday meetings, his subject at the evening meeting being, "The Future Trend of the Poultry Industry."

Friday has been designated Educational Day, with programs forenoon, afternoon and evening. Ten men, comprising a group of poultry educators, judges, breeders and marketmen, will lead in the discussions which cover about every phase of poultry work.

Saturday will be "Boys and Girls' Day," with forenoon and afternoon programs designated especially to interest and instruct poultry club members, members of agricultural classes in the schools, and all other boys and girls who may be interested in poultry. The Saturday programs will be handled by seven men who are identified with poultry educational work for boys and girls. The Friday and Saturday meetings will be held at the Auditorium. Admission is free to the poultry show, all meetings and to the evening moving picture entertainments.

Earned \$3.50 a Hen

I started last November with a flock of 193 hens and pullets, about two-thirds of them pullets, for winter eggs, keeping only my best old hens for breeders. I have the Tancred strain of White Leghorns. I raised my cockerels, having bought the baby chicks for this purpose.

I have a 600-egg incubator which I set twice last spring keeping the first hatch, 480 chicks, hatched April 1 and selling the next hatch at \$10 a hundred. I sold hatching eggs at \$4 a hundred. I have a modern Kansas type brooder house and coal brooder stove. Last year I used the college all-mash feed from the start with good results.

I sell the cockerels at from 8 to 10 weeks old getting a better price for my broilers and making more room for my pullets. I move my brooder house to clean ground every year to avoid trouble from round worms and disease-infested ground. I have no trouble from white diarrhea, as my flock passed an entirely free blood test last year with not a reactor in the bunch. My pullets feed all summer from a self-feeder 8 feet long which feeds from both sides. I have a home-made water fountain, a gasoline barrel holding 60 gallons with a faucet set to drip into a shallow pan so they are never without feed or water. The chick yard was planted to oats in the spring for green feed.

From this flock of chicks I kept 156 fine pullets over, 50 per cent of which now are laying. This fall we rebuilt our hen house, making over a long, narrow, dark building into a modern 20 by 30 Kansas type straw-loft building with open front and windows in the rear below the dropping boards. A good flock deserves a good house. We have two 6-foot mash hoppers with a place at each end for water pails. I keep oyster shell and grit before the layers at all times and alfalfa of the fourth cutting for green feed. Last year my hens brought me an income of more than \$825, an average net profit over feed cost of \$3.50 a hen. I have another room adjoining my laying house where my old hens roost. I allow them to run out except in very bad weather. They, of course, are not laying now, but are storing up energy and vitality for strong vigorous chicks to be hatched in the spring. I have no set time for culling my hens, but cull continually, taking out the early moulters and those that quit laying early and also those prone to broodiness. I mark my hens with a celluloid leg band each time they are broody, and when a hen wears three leg bands I discard her. I continue this thru the summer, then carefully cull the whole flock in the fall.

This method of culling, and the use of only carefully selected cockerels, keeps my flock bred up to only good, high producers. I use great care in selecting my pullets, keeping only good mature fowls without defects or disqualifications. I aim to put on the market good, clean, unwashed eggs. During the spring and summer they grade about 80 to 90 per cent firsts. In the fall, of course, the pullet eggs run smaller. Mrs. Don Bramwell, Ames, Kan.

Egg Production Our Aim

We are in the poultry business primarily for egg production as we sell the eggs to the hatchery, beginning with their first hatch and continuing until they close for the season.

We grade our eggs only during the hatching season, but the Farm Bureau is talking about taking up this work as soon as arrangements can be made. We feed the K. S. A. C. laying mash and the self-feeders never are empty. We grind and mix our feeds so we know exactly what is in them.

We cull our pullets about the first of October and put them in the laying house after we have culled the older hens to make as much room for the pullets as possible. Delphos, Kan. Arthur Johnson.

Eventually, we imagine, television will make it possible for spectators in a modern stadium to actually see the football games.

Protect Your Farm With This Sign



This is the new Protective Service sign Kansas Farmer subscribers can obtain by sending 10 cents to the Kansas Farmer Protective Service, Topeka, Kan.

Thieves do not like to have a cash reward offered for their capture and conviction. That is why they steal mostly from farms where the Kansas Farmer Protective Service sign, pictured above, is not posted.

Rewards Schedule

\$50 reward if thief is sentenced to the Kansas Penitentiary, including the Industrial Farm for women, or to the Kansas Industrial Reformatory.

\$25 reward if thief is sentenced to jail or to the State Boys' or Girls' Industrial school.

\$25 extra reward if poultry marked with Kansas Farmer's Poultry Marker causes capture and conviction of the thief.

Theft must be from farm premises where the Protective Service sign is posted. One sign protects one farm. Extra signs are available. Thief must serve a sentence of at least 30 days.

Get Your Sign

In 1928 about three times as many farm thefts were reported to the Protective Service as were reported in 1929. In the face of this decreased number of thefts from farms where there is posted a Protective Service sign, the number of theft convictions has increased to the present record of 195 captures and convictions in 130 reward cases for which \$6,350 in rewards has been paid by the Protective Service. The wing poultry marker made available by this department to its members has decreased the amount of poultry stealing by 25%.

You can obtain one of the new Protective Service signs by sending 10 cents and the address label from this issue of Kansas Farmer to

Protective Service Department
KANSAS FARMER
TOPEKA, KANSAS



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

RATES: 8 cents a word if ordered for four or more consecutive issues, 10 cents a word each insertion on shorter orders, or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues; 10 word minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words, and your name and address as part of the advertisement. When display headings, illustrations, and white space are used, charges will be based on 70 cents an agate line; 5 line minimum, 2 column by 150 line maximum. No discount for repeated insertion. Display advertisements on this page are available only for the following classifications: poultry, baby chicks, pet stock, and farm lands. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of publication.

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

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

TABLE OF RATES

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

RATES FOR DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENTS ON THIS PAGE

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

Inches	Rate	Inches	Rate
1	\$ 4.90	3	29.40
1 1/2	9.80	3 1/2	34.30
2	14.70	4	39.20
2 1/2	19.60	4 1/2	44.10
3	24.50	5	49.00

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

POULTRY

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

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS. LOWEST PRICES IN YEARS. 7½c up. Catalogue ready to mail. Nevada Hatchery, Nevada, Mo.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS. THEY LIVE AND GROW. Write for prices. Holdrege Hatchery (Weidenhof, Prop.), Holdrege, Neb.

SEX GUARANTEED. PULLETS OR COCK-ERELS. Pure bred quality chicks. Bloodtested. Livability Guaranteed. Tindell's Hatchery, Burlingame, Kan.

ORDER EARLY. BLOODTESTED. A. P. A. Certified Chicks. 95 per cent pullets guaranteed. Mid-Western Poultry Farms and Hatchery, Burlingame, Kan.

MATHIS CERTIFIED CHICKS—GUARAN-TEED TO LIVE. Heavy layers. Leading breeds, \$7.95 hundred up. Catalog free. Mathis Farms, Box 108, Parsons, Kansas.

QUALITY CHICKS. ALL LEADING BREEDS. Hatches Monday and Thursday each week. Live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. Gamble's Hatchery, Altoona, Kan.

FIFTEEN YEARS OUR CHICKS HAVE SUC-ceeded. Write us your need. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Leghorns "Accredited Chicks." Bowers Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

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

TEN FREE CHICKS WITH EACH 100 OR-dered during January. \$1.00 down, rest C.O.D. Chicks delivered any time, 12 breeds. Circular free. Hawk's Accredited Hatcheries, Effingham, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

FIRST START RIGHT—STANDARD weight baby chicks hatched from 26-30 ounce eggs laid by 4 to 5 pound blood-tested, State Accredited Flock of S. C. White Leghorn hens. \$18.00, \$77.50 500, \$150 1,000. Old customers have already booked 22,000 for 1930. Order from this ad. Catalog. The Stewart Ranch, Goodland, Kan.

For Advertisers of Poultry, Baby Chicks, Pet Stock and Land—A New Opportunity

Starting with this issue of Kansas Farmer you can place display advertising copy in the two center columns of the regular classified section. The rate is 70c per agate line (\$9.80 per column inch). No discount for repeated insertion. Minimum space sold, 5 lines. Maximum, two columns by 150 lines. These four classifications carry the privilege of using cuts, display type and choice of borders in the part of the paper that "pulls" best for them. Use the order blank printed in this section.

Make Use of This New Style Advertising

BABY CHICKS

THE SUN NEVER SETS ON BAKER'S CHIX

Get More WINTER Eggs!

NEW PRICES—BABY CHICKS

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

S. C. and R. C. Rhode Island Reds, Buff Rocks, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, R. C. Rhode Island Whites, each	50	100	300	700	1,000
White Minorcas, each	15c	14c	13c	12c	11c
White Leghorns (extra large, heavy layers), Buff Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Assorted Heavy Breeds, each	13c	12c	11c	10c	9c

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

FREE Catalog

Johnson's Peerless Chicks For Sure Profits

Johnson's chicks will live and make you sure profits because our flocks have had years of breeding for heavy egg production behind them; because they are hatched right in one of the most sanitary and carefully operated of hatcheries and because every bird in our flocks has been rigidly culled and standardized for type, color, size, health and production by our own flock supervisor. We hatch 18 leading varieties including White and Buff Minorcas, Rhode Island Whites, Jersey Giants and White Langshans. Our output of 8,000 chicks daily and our central location on four of the nation's greatest railways assures prompt shipping service to practically every state in the union. Write for free, instructive catalogue.

JOHNSON'S HATCHERY,
218-C WEST FIRST STREET,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

ROSS CHICKS Guaranteed to Live 10 Days—From B. W. D. Tested Breeders

Headed by cockerels with OFFICIAL RECORDS UP TO 290. Every bird in our flock is wearing a STATE ACCREDITED HATCHERY SEALED BAND OF APPROVAL and has been ACCREDITED and A. P. A. CERTIFIED by JUDGE WM. H. SCOTT for HIGH EGG TYPE, BREED TYPE, HEALTH and VIGOR. Before ordering chicks send for our PRICES AND CATALOG which shows true photos of the LARGEST HATCHERY AND BREEDING FARM in the STATE. All flocks BLOOD TESTED also THREE WEEK OLD CHICKS. ROSS HATCHERY & BREEDING FARM, Box 10, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

BIG HUSKY CHICKS

Guaranteed to live; only 8c up. Shipped C. O. D. Superior Certified. Arrival on time guaranteed. Get our Big Free Catalogue. Superior Hatchery, Box S-8, Windsor, Missouri.

BABY CHICKS

STATE ACCREDITED CHICKS. BUFF Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, White, Barred or Buff Rocks, Rose or Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites, Silver Laced Wyandottes, White Langshans, \$13.50 per 100; \$65.00-500. Leghorns Holly-woods, English or Beal Tancred's, \$12.00-100. Tischhauser Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

GET FREE BROODER. PAY ONLY FOR chicks—Miller's amazing offer. High grade, 300, 500, 1000 chick old brooder absolutely free with your order for 300, 500 or 1000 chicks. Without any increase in cost. Health Certified Chicks from State Accredited Flocks—all standard breeds. Immediate 100% live delivery prepaid, no waiting. 28th year in business. Get free brooder, save money—chicks at lowest prices. Write at once for catalog. Miller Hatcheries, Box 525, Lancaster, Missouri.

BABY CHICKS

Bartlett's Certified Pure Bred Chicks

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

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

BARTLETT POULTRY FARMS
ROUTE 5, BOX B. WICHITA, KAN.

H. & S. Accredited Hatchery
Livable quality chicks from all standard breeds. Discount on all early orders. Let us send you our prices at once. We can save you money on an early order.
H. & S. HATCHERY, McPHERSON, KANSAS.
1119 South Main Street

LAND

To Settle an Estate 186 acres bottom land

At auction on the farm, two miles south of Solomon, known as the Geo. Benfor place. Sale starts at 12:30 P. M.

Solomon, Kan., Wed., Jan. 15

Terms: 10 per cent of sale price day of sale, one third when deed is made, one third in one year, one third in two years. Back payments to be secured by mortgage at 6 per cent.

Rachel Witwer and Sarah Murphey Heirs of Geo. Benfor, deceased.

For particulars see or phone L. L. Riordan or J. H. Moorman at the Solomon National Bank.

J. H. Moorman, Auctioneer
Lunch on the grounds.

BABY CHICKS

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

BUY STEINHOFF'S BLOODTESTED CHICKS. Every chick hatched from a tested hen. We will begin shipping Dec. 15. Discount on early orders. Prices reasonable. Circular free. Steinhoff Hatchery, Osage City, Kan.

CORNISH

DARK CORNISH COCKERELS, \$2.00 AND \$3.00 each. Sadie Melia, Bucklin, Kan.

DUCKS AND GEESE

LARGE EMBDEN GEESE FROM PRIZE winners. Violet Price, Baldwin, Kan.

PRIZE WINNERS WHITE PEKIN DRAKES, \$2.50; hens \$2.00. Bessie Richards, Beverly, Kan.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

JERSEY BLACK GIANT COCKERELS, \$2.50, \$3.00. Helen Pearce, Menlo, Kan.

LEGHORNS—BROWN

KOCH'S SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEG-horn cockerels, hatched from Kansas State Show blue ribbon winners, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00, fully matured. Satisfaction or money returned. G. F. Koch, M. R. A., Ellinwood, Kan.

LEGHORNS—WHITE

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.75. Shipped on approval. C. A. Gabelmon, Natoma, Kan.

CHICKS, EGGS, STOCK FROM PURE BAR-ron strain, 200, egg flock average individual record, 291. Andrea Poultry Farm, Holyrood, Kan.

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

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

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS AND EGGS—Big discount if ordered now. Sired by pedigree males records to 320 eggs. Winners at 20 egg contests. Egg bred for 30 years. Shipped C. O. D. Catalog, special price bulletin free. Thousands of pullets, hens, cockerels at low prices. George B. Ferris, 949 Union Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

LANGSHANS

WHITE LANGSHAN COCKERELS CULLED and blood tested, \$2.50, \$3.50. Jas. Dimitt, Johnson, Kan.

MINORCAS—WHITE

SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA COCK-erels, A. P. A. inspected \$2.50. Eggs in season. Mrs. W. L. Good, Rt. 2, Beloit, Kan.

ORPINGTONS—BUFF

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCK-erels, \$2.25. Ralph Dixon, Hutchinson, Kan., Rt. 6.

FINE STANDARD BUFF ORPINGTON COCK-erels. Gold Angora kittens. Unique Poultry Farm, Little River, Kan.

STATE ACCREDITED GRADE A BLOOD-tested flock, cockerels, banded \$3 to \$5, un-banded, \$2. Frank Dale, Coldwater, Kan.

ORPINGTONS—WHITE

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50. Ferris Fruit Farm, Osage City, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS, Beuy strain, \$3.00. Archie Kolterman, Onaga, Kan.

MUELLER'S BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, fine, large fellows. Satisfaction guaranteed. \$3.00 and up. Wm. C. Mueller, Rt. 4, Hanover, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, PRIZE WIN-ning stock, pen matings. Will Winter, Morland, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS: R. O. P. SUPER-vised flock, B. W. D. Free. Sire's dams records to 264. Egg weight 23-28 oz. per dozen, \$5 each. Mrs. Fred Dubach, Jr., Wathena, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS—SOME FINE COCKERELS for quick orders at \$5, \$7.50 and \$10 each. Our very best breeding. Big fellows well grown. Jo-Mar Farm, J. W. Southmayd, Mgr. Poultry, Salina, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES

PURE ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE cockerels, \$2.25. Single Comb pullets, \$1.65. Mrs. Earl Sullivan, Rt. 1, Garden City, Kan.

BOTH COMBS TRAPNESTED, HIGH PRO-duction show type. Tested cockerels, hens, pullets \$2.00 up. Chicks, eggs. Col. Warren Russell, Winfield, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

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

LARGE EXTRA FINE ROSE COMB COCK-erels. Tompkins strain. Arvid Rundquist, Assaria, Kan.

ROSE COMB COCKERELS, ACCREDITED grade A. Large, dark glossy. Satisfaction guaranteed, \$4. \$5. Nelson Smith, Rt. 5, Hutchinson, Kan.

PURE R. C. REDS ACCREDITED COCK-erels, farm range flock, \$2.00 each. Elva Acheson, Palco, Kan.

TOMPKINS STRAIN S. C. RED COCKERELS from state accredited flock. Dark even red \$2.00, \$3.00 each. Some very choice breeding birds at \$5.00. Your money returned if not satisfactory. Hatching eggs, \$6.00 hundred. John Little, Contordia, Kan.

TURKEYS

MOUNTAIN RAISED BRONZE HENS, \$6.00. Mrs. A. O. Livesay, Norwood, Colorado.

PURE BRED NARRAGANSETT TOMS \$7.00. Hens \$5.00. May hatched. E. H. Hartman, Valley Center, Kan.

WELL MARKED NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS, hens \$6.00, \$8.00. Eugenia Saylor, St. John, K.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. PURE Goldbank strain. Large toms, \$9.00. Chas. Dufour, Rt. 4, Girard, Kan.

GOLDBANK BRONZE TOMS \$10.00. HENS \$6.00. Prize winners. Flock headed by 40 lb. tom. I. V. Webb, Dodge City, Kan. N. S.

BRONZE TURKEYS FINE LARGE HEALTHY birds. Took all firsts at Kansas State Fair. Write your wants. J. Deschner, Hesston, Kan.

BRONZE (GOLDBANK) TOMS \$10. HENS \$7. Grandparents cost Tom \$50. Hen \$35. Buff Orpington cockerels \$1.50. T. N. Garner, Fortis, Kan.

BRONZE TOMS. 17 YEARS IMPROVING. Bronze. Satisfaction guaranteed. Inquiries appreciated. Prepaid. Walter Johnson, Smith Center, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE FINE LARGE. Healthy, vigorous birds from blue ribbon stock. Lots of spot covers and rainbow tails. Prices reasonable. Clair Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

BIDLEMAN'S BIGGER BETTER BRONZE. Ten birds entered, nine placed, third display, 1929 International Turkey Show, Chicago. Write your needs. Glen Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—COLUMBIAN

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.00. O. J. Baker, Osawatomie, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—WHITE

NICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. \$2.50. Bessie Richards, Beverly, Kan.

ACCREDITED COCKERELS, BLOODTESTED. Martin strain. \$3 each. Joseph Dortland, Gorham, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS FROM American Poultry Association certified, blood-tested grade A flock \$3 and \$5. Mrs. H. C. Johnson, Garrison, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

GUINEAS, TURKEYS, DUCKS, GEES wanted. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

NEW BIG MONEY BUSINESS requiring only small investment—selling broilers and started chicks by thousands. Year round profits. Brood baby chicks and 10-week broilers side by side. Fits in unused rooms or building. Get details of a amazing Well-Gro Production Brooder. Ask about marvelous new "Little Boy" Electric Incubator. Wellington J. Smith Co., 617 Davis-Farley Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

INCUBATORS

FOR SALE—800 EGG BUFFALO ELECTRIC incubator, practically new. Mrs. A. M. Kiddo, Burrton, Kan.

WILL SACRIFICE NO. 45 QUEEN INCUBATOR for quick sale. Turning trays. Hughes Hatchery, Westmoreland, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

DOGS

SABLE AND WHITE COLLIES FOR SALE. U. A. Gore, Seward, Kan.

ENGLISH SHEPHERDS, COLLIES, POLICE, Fox Terriers. Ed Barnes, Fairfield, Neb.

POLICE PUPPIES, GRAY, ELIGIBLE TO register, males \$7.50, females \$5.00. Box 52, Plains, Kan.

PEDIGREED WHITE COLLIES, ALSO POLICE, Express paid. Western Kennels, Phoenix, Arizona.

GERMAN POLICE PUPPIES, ELIGIBLE TO register, \$8 for females, \$10 and \$15 for males. Fred Curtis, St. John, Kan.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS CHEAP. Trial. Part payment. Hunting supplies. Free book. Kaskennels, B150, Herrick, Ill.

BEAUTIFUL SILVER GRAY GERMAN POLICE puppies. Best of breeding. Pedigrees furnished. \$10.00 and \$15.00. Frisco Hansen, Hillsboro, Kan.

COON HOUNDS, COMBINATION FUR HUNTERS, Foxhounds, Beagle rabbit hounds. Cowhide leather dog collars, name engraved. \$1.00. Texas steer blow horns, \$2.00. Running fits cure guaranteed. \$1.00. Catalogue. Riverview Kennels, Ramsey, Ill.

PIGEONS

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

RABBITS

FIRST QUALITY CHINCHILLAS. Mrs. A. Millyard, Lakin, Kan.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED CHINCHILLA bucks and pedigreed does. Robt. Murdock, Lyndon, Kan.

MAKE BIG PROFITS WITH CHINCHILLA Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for facts. 888 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.

CANARIES

CANARY BIRDS, GUARANTEED GOOD singers. Mollie Shreck, Colony, Kan.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

CERTIFIED SEED, CORN AND OATS. Lapid Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

ALFALFA, EXTRA FINE, HOME GROWN, \$13.50 bu. Sweet clover, \$5.00. Robert Snodgrass, Augusta, Kan.

ALFALFA AND SWEET CLOVER, Re-cleaned, not irrigated. Write for samples and prices. J. Jacobson, Formoso, Kan.

PURE, CERTIFIED ATLAS SORGO, DAWN kafir. Pink kafir, Feterita, Early Sumac cane, and Hays Golden Dent corn seed stocks for sale. Samples and quotations upon request. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kan.

RED CLOVER \$10, WHITE SWEET CLOVER \$3.75, Alfalfa \$8, Alsike \$10, Mixed Alsike and Timothy \$4.50, Timothy \$3.25. All per bushel, bags free. Samples and catalogue upon request. Standard Seed Co., 19 East Fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

CLOVER—\$10.50 PER BUSHEL DOUBLE Re-cleaned, buckhorn, dodder free. Guaranteed satisfactory. Have big crop. Buy direct from producing section. Quality extra fine. Priced bedrock. Sweet clover scarified, \$3.90; unhulled, \$1.90; new timothy, \$2.50; hardy northern alfalfa, \$5.90; sealed Grimm, U. S. Verified origin, \$16.80. Other farm seeds at lowest prices. All guaranteed and sacked. Write for samples and circular matter. Frank Sinn, Box 435, Clarinda, Iowa.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

SIXTEEN HORSE POWER TWO CYLINDER brand new gasoline motors \$30.00 each. E. A. Peyton, 1520 W. Douglas Ave., Wichita, Kan.

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

FENCE POSTS

CATALPA FENCE POSTS, CAR LOTS, tracks Caney, Kansas. For prices and sizes write Forest J. Erhart, Independence, Kan.

LUMBER

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

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

GARAGE AND BUSINESS FOR SALE. Located in Colorado town of 3,500 on paved highway near Denver. Well equipped shop and good stock. Two people can run business nicely. Maron & Roosevelt Agency. Also one of best residences in town. Well furnished. Write Kansas Farmer, Box 550, Topeka, Kan.

HONEY

EXTRACTED HONEY 60 LBS. \$5.50; 120— \$10.00. T. C. Vets, Olathe, Colo.

EXTRACTED HONEY, 60 LB. CAN, \$5.50; 2 cans, \$10.00; sample, 15c. C. Martineit, Delta, Colo.

HONEY—60 LBS. EXTRACTED \$6.50, two 12.50. 60 lbs. comb \$7.85, two \$15.00. Collins Apiaries, Emporia, Kan.

BEST QUALITY EXTRACTED HONEY, ONE 60-pd can, \$8.50; two, \$12.50. Nelson Overbaugh, Frankfort, Kan.

FOR THE TABLE

BARRELS OF FRESH BLENDED SORGHUM, \$1.25 per gallon. Six half gallon pails, \$3.00. Six gallon pails, \$5.50. Barrels, 50c per gallon. Satisfaction absolutely guaranteed. Iowa Sorghum Company, Iola, Kan.

TOBACCO

TOBACCO POSTPAID, GUARANTEED BEST mellow, juicy red leaf chewing. 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10, \$2.75; best smoking, 20c lb. Mark Hamlin, Sharon, Tenn.

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

LEAF TOBACCO, GUARANTEED BEST quality, chewing, 5 pounds \$1.50; 10, \$2.50. Smoking, 10—\$1.50. Pipe free. Pay postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Ky.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

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

PATENTS—TIME COUNTS IN APPLYING for patents; send sketch or model for instructions, or write for free book. "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form; no charge for information on how to proceed. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney, 1502 Security Savings & Commercial Bank Building, Washington, D. C.

AUCTIONEERS

AUCTIONEERING LEARNED QUICKLY. Enroll now for 24th Jan. term. Tuition, \$100. Correspondence, \$25. Auction Sayings "200". \$1. Joker, \$1. American Auction School, Kansas City.

AGENTS—SALESMEN WANTED

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

BECOME INDEPENDENT—SELL OUR \$10.00 year Accident and Health Policy. \$10,000.00 principal sum. \$25.00 stated weekly sicknesses and accidents. Doctor and hospital. Ages 15-70. Large commissions and renewals. Experience unnecessary. Full or spare time. Imperial Department, 229 Hamm Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED ELIGIBLE MEN—WOMEN, 18-55, qualify at once for permanent Government Positions, \$105-\$250 month. Gov't experience unnecessary; Paid vacations; common education; Thousands needed yearly. Write Ozment Institute, 365, St. Louis, Mo.

KODAK FINISHING

PRICES SMASHED—SIX GLOSSY PRINTS, 18 cents. Young's Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

RUG WEAVING

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

WATER SYSTEMS

DEEP OR SHALLOW WELL AUTOMATIC pumps. No other as simple to operate. R. H. Marsh, 300 Southwest Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

MALE HELP WANTED

DEALERS SELL REPLACEMENT FARM Lighting Storage Batteries. Write for particulars. Western Cable and Light Company, Baldwin, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED OLD OR SUGARED SORGHUM for feeding purposes. What have you? Box 167, Parsons, Kan.

BE READY MOTHER AND BABY SANITARY dressings. A complete outfit to dress both mother and babe. Indispensable when baby arrives. Send one dollar receive P. P. Sani-Pack Co., 913 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

FOR SALE, BROWN SWISS HEIFER CALVES. Dean Coburn, Whitewater, Wis.

FOR SALE—FOURTEEN MONTHS' OLD Reg. Guernsey bull. J. S. Slater, Elbing, Kan.

BUY GUERNSEY DAIRY CALVES FROM THE leading dairy state. Write Harold Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.

FOR GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN DAIRY calves from heavy, rich milkers, write Edgewood Dairy Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

TEN CHOICE HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES, nicely marked, tested, bucket fed. Express prepaid, \$295.00. F. B. Green, Evansville, Wis.

WRITE THE VERNON COUNTY GUERNSEY Breeder's Association, Viroqua, Wisconsin, your needs in high grade and purebred Guernseys, all ages of either sex. Jane Beck, Secy.

GUERNSEY HEIFER CALVES—CHOICE, high grades, beautifully marked, well grown, with good udders, bred for production and type, tuberculin tested. Eight weeks old \$25.00; 10 for \$240.00. Five weeks old \$22.00; 10 for \$200. Shipped collect, by express at little cost. Unrelated bulls same age and price. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wildwood Farms, 1092 James St. Paul, Minn.

HOGS

O. I. C. PIGS, EITHER SEX, SPECIAL price. Peterson & Sons, Osage City, Kan.

CHOICE CHESTER WHITE SPRING BOARS. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND BRED SOWS, WEAN- ling pigs. Charley Sawyer, Fowler, Kan.

O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE PEDIGREED pigs \$24 per pair, no kin. Write for circulars. Raymond Ruebush, Sciota, Ill.

SHEEP AND GOATS

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE bred ewes. W. T. Hammond, Fortis, Kan.

FOR SALE—YOUNG REGISTERED SHROP- shire ewes. J. W. Alexander, Burlington, Kan.

LAND

KANSAS

LAND BARGAINS—FRANK MADIGAN, Sharon Springs, Kan.

KANSAS

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

FARMS AT BARGAIN PRICES for cash. Write us. Curtis Agency, Osage City, Kan.

WHEAT, corn, potato land: Shallow water, imp. & unimp. \$20 up. Crabtree Realty, Scott City, Kas.

5,000 ACRES WICHITA COUNTY WHEAT AND CORN land \$12.50 to \$30.00 per acre. Bess Holmes, Leoti, Kan.

160 ACRES CLOSE TOWN; CONSIDER smaller farm as first payment. Arza Hawthorne, Iola, Kan.

STANTON and Baca county wheat and corn lands \$15.00 to \$25.00 per acre. Peterson Land & Inv. Co., Johnson, Kan.

FOR SALE—640 A. CREEK BOTTOM, WELL improved. Timber water. \$42.50 per acre. J. K. Clarke, Owner, Densmore, Kan.

GREELY County wheat land in big yield, section \$10 to \$15 per acre, easy terms, J. W. Triplett Land Co., Tribune, Kan.

CHOICE WHEAT AND CORN LAND FOR sale; one crop will pay for land. A golden opportunity for you. Phone 188, A. C. Bailey, Syracuse, Kan.

FOR SALE—WELL IMPROVED 400 ACRES combination Central Kansas farm. 220 A. cultivated, half bottom. Will take as part payment 160 acre Eastern Kansas improved farm. See us for farm bargains. Twin Valley Realty Co., Salina, Kan.

FOR SALE—119 acre farm. Located between Morehead and Cherryvale. One mile from hard surfaced road. Improvement, soil, water, school all good. Natural gas. Priced right. Terms, \$1000 will handle. L. E. Richardson, owner, Morehead, Kansas.

KANSAS, the bread basket of the world, is the world's leading producer of hard winter wheat. Kansas ranks high in corn. It leads all states in production of alfalfa. Dairying, poultry raising and livestock farming offer attractive opportunities because of cheap and abundant production of feeds and forage, and short and mild winters which require a minimum of feed and care. The U. S. Geological Survey classifies many thousands of acres of Southwestern Kansas lands as first grade. These lands are available at reasonable prices and easy terms. Write now for our free Kansas Folder. C. L. Sengraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 990 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

ARKANSAS

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

CALIFORNIA

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.

CANADA

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

IDAHO

NO PAYMENTS, NO INTEREST FOR 5 years. 20,000 acres of fertile cut over soil, dairying, fruit, diversified farming, ample rainfall, mild climate, good markets, four railroads, near Spokane, wood, water plentiful, low prices, 15 years. Humbird Lumber Co., Box G, Sandpoint, Idaho.

FARMER'S CLASSIFIED AD

Mail This to

KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Rate: UNDISPLAYED CLASSIFIED, 10 cents a word on single insertion; 8 cents a word each week if ordered for four or more times consecutively. Count initials and abbreviations as words. Minimum charge is \$1.00. DISPLAY CLASSIFIED, (Poultry, Baby Chicks, Pet Stock or Land advertising. Illustrations and display type permitted.)—70 cents an agate line; \$0.80 per column inch each insertion. Minimum space, 5 agate lines.

USE THIS FORM—
IT SAVES DELAY.

Fill This, Please!

Your count of words.....
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Size of display ad.....
No. times to run.....
Amount enclosed \$.....
Place under heading of

(Your Name)

(Town)

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NOTE: Count your name and address as part of advertisement.



Protective Service

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

Protective Service Has Been Worth Thousands of Dollars to Its Members

THREE years ago this month the service offered subscribers by the Protective Service Department was inaugurated by Kansas Farmer. During the last 12 months this department has received and answered 11,844 letters dealing with legal, marketing, investment and insurance questions, handling claims against delinquent firms and co-operating in running down and convicting swindlers and other crooks operating in the rural districts of Kansas, and thieves stealing livestock, poultry, grain, implements, tools, harness and

other property from members of the Kansas Farmer Protective Service.

The Protective Service has been asked to handle claims that require court action or claims against other individuals living in the same community. On claims such as these this department offers no service, but on other claims thousands of dollars have been collected and adjusted for the members of this department. It pays farmers with just claims to be members of the Kansas Farmer Protective Service.

In 1928 about three times as many farm thefts were reported to the Protective Service as were reported in

COLORADO

3380 A. EASTERN COLO., 80% level, for \$8 per A. Terms, A. J. Mann, Nat. Bank Bldg., Dodge City, Kan.

NEW WHEAT LAND, also corn farms in the famous Eads district. Wm. T. Holland & Co., Eads (Kiowa Co.) Colo.

EASTERN COLORADO SMOOTH WHEAT and corn land, close to market, \$8.25 per acre. Hackley, Lamar, Colo.

25 QUARTERS, the cream of new wheat land also corn land in the famous Eads District. Mitchell & Hollingsworth, Eads, Colo.

IMP. IRRIGATED Farms, part alfalfa, dependable water rights. Ranches non-irrig. wheat lands. J. L. Wade, Lamar, Colo.

HALF SECTION ONE MILE FROM CALHAN well improved, good for dairy, 125 acres in cultivation. Bert McCormick, Owner, Calhan, Colo.

MISSOURI

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly—buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

MINNESOTA

COME TO MINNESOTA

Stay and prosper. Healthful climate, reasonably priced improved or unimproved land, plenty of rain, good crops. The greatest dairy state—creameries everywhere. Fine schools, churches, neighbors, communities. You'll do better here. Wonderful lakes for recreation. Send now for free book full of interesting facts. Ten Thousand Lakes. Greater Minnesota Assn., 1410 University Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

TEXAS

IN THE GULF COAST country of Texas, there is now a splendid opportunity to buy forty acre farms at very low prices with long, easy terms. Down payment within your means. Deep, black fertile soil with excellent drainage. Long and favorable growing season permits wide range of crops including cotton, corn, magnolia figs, satsuma oranges, all kinds of vegetables. Especially well adapted for dairying, hogs and poultry. Lands ready for cultivation. Excellent railroad facilities afford ready access to large markets. Good roads, schools, churches. For detailed information address C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization agent, Santa Fe Ry., 970 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

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

THE GREAT NORTHERN Railway serves an agricultural empire in Minnesota, North Dakota, and Montana, where opportunities abound for small farms or large operators to rent or purchase at the lowest prices and best terms of many years. Profits are insured by rapid progress being made in diversified crops and livestock raising. Idaho, Washington and Oregon offer opportunities in low-priced outover lands, high producing irrigated land, or small suburban tracts near large cities, for general farming, dairying, fruit or poultry. Mild climate. Write for free Zone of Plenty book with detailed information. Low Homesteaders' Rates. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 100, St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED TO LIST REAL ESTATE

FARMS WANTED ANYWHERE. CASH BUYERS waiting. National Brokers, 2515 Lakewood, Detroit, Mich.

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

REAL ESTATE WANTED

RANCH, farm on shares, where everything is furnished. Ref. Geo. Hancock, Dinuba, Calif. WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER HAVING good farm for sale. Cash price, particulars. John Black, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

SMALL FARM WANTED

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

ment, the following letters requesting service are listed. All the many letters of thanks for service rendered are appreciated, as are especially the grateful letters often received from the one or the company complained against showing their appreciation of this department's interest in helping them satisfy their customers.

One Day's Service Mail

1. Goods paid for in advance. Received C. O. D.
2. If I cannot pay my note when due, what can the owner do?
3. Returned goods. Cannot get refund.
4. Had 40 White Wyandotte hens stolen. Reported to sheriff.
5. What is standing of XXX Insurance Company?
6. Shipped crate of poultry. Received less than advertised price.
7. May B B B Company sell its stock in Kansas?
8. Been talked into signing a correspondence school contract.
9. Set harness stolen. Send two new Protective Service signs.
10. Accident insurance company will not pay.
11. What about the O O O work-at-home company?
12. What is the school transportation law?
13. Is M M M Corporation still in business?
14. Misrepresented tractor—want adjustment.
15. Is minor bound by contract?
16. Have leased land. Is the S S S oil company reliable?
17. Does the state pay for tuberculous cattle ordered killed?
18. Cancelled order. Company sent it anyway. Must I pay?
19. Not receiving publications subscribed for.
20. Send wing poultry marker.
21. Are A A A books, sold by agent, endorsed by state superintendent of schools? If so, at what price?
22. What is standing of I I I Corporation?
23. Has the R R R livestock remedy been O.K'd by the Control Division of the State Board of Agriculture for sale in Kansas?

More Eggs in 1930

Diseases of Poultry, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,337-F, and Mites and Lice on Poultry, Farmers' Bulletin, No. 801-F, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

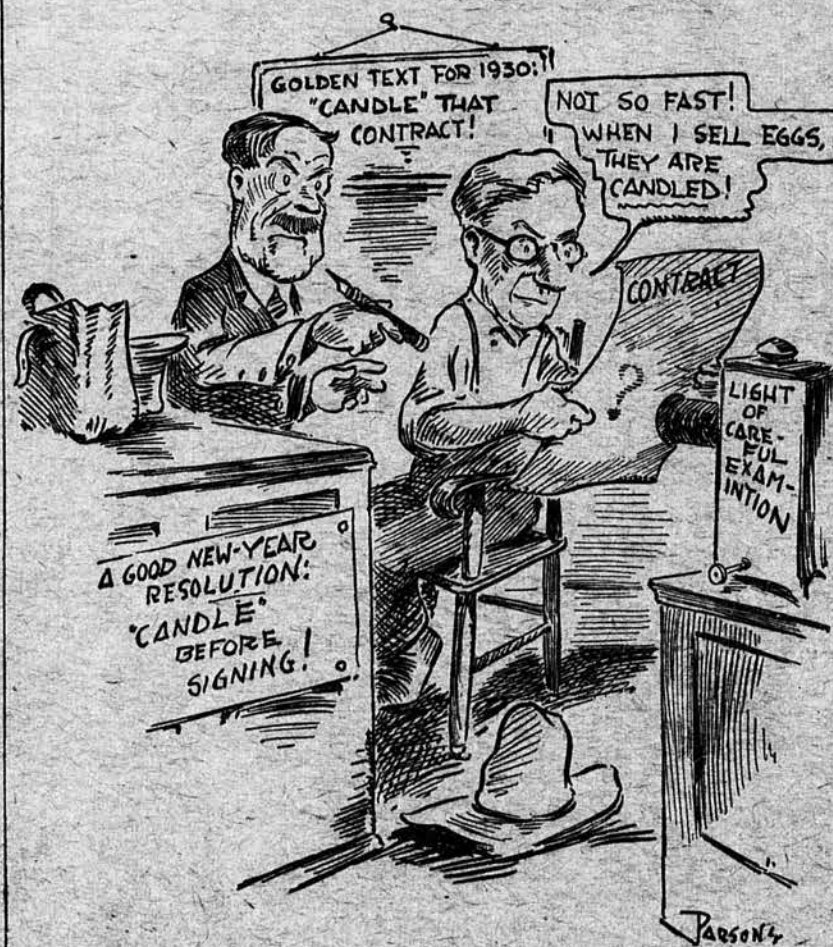
The predicted ankle-length skirt coming in style will be another factor against the freedom of the see.

Throttling will stop engine noises, and it is said to be of no mean efficiency for backseat comments, too.

Reply Envelopes Help
No charge, after the Protective Service sign is obtained, ever is made for the service rendered to subscribers of Kansas Farmer by the Kansas Farmer Protective Service. Sending a stamped, self-addressed reply envelope with letters requesting service insures the correct mailing of a reply.

1929. In the face of this decreased number of thefts from farms where there is posted a Protective Service sign, the number of theft convictions has increased to the present record of 195 captures and convictions in 130 reward cases for which \$6,350 in rewards has been paid by this department. The poultry marker made available by the Protective Service to its members has decreased the amount of poultry stealing by 25 per cent.

How well the Protective Service has succeeded is for its members to say. However, as an example of one day's mail received by this depart-



SHORTHORN CATTLE

DISPERSION SALE

Marks Lodge Shorthorns

Sale at Marks Lodge farm near Valley Falls, starting at 12:30 P. M.

Valley Falls, Kan., Thursday, January 16

84 registered Shorthorns. 60 cows and heifers, some with calves at foot.

12 bulls, including the noted Bridge Hank Redball 1129635.

A choice collection of Quality. For the sale catalog address,

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Forbes, Auburn, Kan. Who are managing the sale. Phoebe A. Marks, Representative. P. M. Gross, Auctioneer.

One Hundred Shorthorn

2-yr-old feeders, extra quality \$62 each. 100 Hereford steer calves price \$42.50. 75 Hereford mixed steers and heifers. Price \$35 each. Tom Nestor, 231 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

POLLED SHORTHORNS

Established 1907

"Royal Clipper 2nd and others head one of largest herds in U.S. Breeding and quality among the very best. 20 bulls, 20 heifers, 10 to 20 mos. old. \$100 to \$500 ea. Some better broods. Certificates and transfers free. 2 dol. 100 miles free. Phone our expense. Price list ready. J. C. Sanbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

Our Herd Must Be Reduced

Cows, heifers, young bulls, for sale. Come and see or write for prices and descriptions. ACHENBACH BROS., Washington, Kansas

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Meadview Holstein Farms

Young bulls for sale. Calves up to breeding age. Sired by our Carnation bull Prospector Imperial Corneduke whose five nearest dams average 84.71 lbs. butter in 7 days. Three world record dams appear in his four generation pedigree. Out of cows with records of over 700 lbs. butter and 15,000 lbs. milk in one year. Write E. A. Brown.

BROWN & COOK, PRATT, KANSAS

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Choice Young Ayrshire Bulls

Calves to bulls of serviceable ages. A. R. breeding. Full descriptions, prices and photos on request. A purebred federal accredited herd.

JOHN C. STEPHENSON, Cawker City, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

To Reduce Our Herd

We offer 30 long two year old Guernsey heifers that will freshen in September and October and some nice young cows. Also three two year old bulls. Address: WOODLAWN FARM, Rt. 9, Topeka, Kan.

HORSES AND JACKS

Young Percheron Stallions

We have 12 young stallions with lots of bone, size and quality. All sired by CARLEUX-188144. Priced low for quick sale. Write for prices delivered to your place.

A. H. TAYLOR & SON, Sedgwick, Kansas

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

CHOICE SPRING BOARS

For sale at moderate prices. Just tops. Immured. Registered.

J. C. STEWART & SONS, Americus, Kansas

IF YOU WANT HOGS

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

Mike Stensness & Sons, Concordia, Kan.

Boars Ready for Service

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

STANT'S BROTHERS, ABILENE, KAN.

WORLD'S BEST BREEDING

Choice Gilts bred to our great herd boars. Big Prospect and our new boar, Revellite's Fireflame. Reg. Good Feeders. Immured. 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.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

GOOD, HUSKY SPOTTED BOARS

of well known breeding, various types, and sizes, prices right, will register free. Are now on chat road. Come, or write. WM. MEYER, Farlington, Kansas

Rate for Display Livestock Advertising in Kansas Farmer

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

Change of copy as desired.

LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

The Shorthorn Breeders of Kansas

Shorthorns

Cedar Lawn Farm
Scotch Shorthorns. Divide Matchless in service. 100 head in herd. Stock for sale. Inspection invited.
S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

EWING STOCK FARMS
Home of Reg. Shorthorns and Percherons for over 30 years. Stock for sale at all times.
FRED H. EWING, GREAT BEND, KAN.

Straight Scotch Shorthorns
The utility type. Son of RODNEY in service. Inspection invited. Young bulls for sale.
C. L. WHITE, ARLINGTON, KAN.

Profitable Registered Shorthorns
Grandson of the undefeated Bapton Corporal in service. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Inspection invited.
FRANK E. LESLIE, STERLING, KAN.

Young Herd Bulls
A choice selection of 1928 Straight Scotch bulls for sale. Nice reds and roans. Expect to be at the fall shows.
Tomson Bros., Wakarusa and Dover, Kan.

Golden Fountain Farm
Offers Shorthorns of all ages. Quality and individuality.
HARRY T. FORBES, AUBURN, KAN.
Phone Dover Exchange

SEVEN DANDY ROAN BULLS
and 1 white. The best bunch I have had for some time. All sired by GRAND MARSHAL. Real herd headers among them. Will also sell the herd bull, keeping his heifers.
S. B. Young, Osborne, Kansas

Maple Heights Farm
Utility Scotch Shorthorns. Best of individual merit. CROWNS HEIR by Marshalls Crown in service.
J. M. NIELSON, MARYSVILLE, KAN.

PINE HEIGHTS FARM
Two miles south of town. Home of select breeding in Shorthorns. Crowns Heir by Marshalls Crown, heads herd.
J. L. MODEN, WATERVILLE, KAN.

Olson Shorthorns
150 head in herd. Best of Scotch and Scotch Topped breeding. Ten young bulls and 10 heifers for sale.
Theo. Olson & Sons, Leonardville, Kan.

See Our Shorthorns
Farm adjoins town. Son of Imp Dramatist in service. Females carry the blood of Matchless Dale, Oakland Sultan and other good sires. Young bulls for sale.
OTTO BROS., RILEY, KAN.

Knox-Knoll-Shorthorns
One of the largest herds of all Scotch Shorthorns in Kansas. Bulls and females always for sale.
S. M. KNOX, HUMBOLDT, KAN.

Nothing For Sale
at present. Am getting some nice fall calves by a red son of Prentice.
W. W. WORKS, HUMBOLDT, KANSAS

6 Shorthorn Bulls
for sale. Reds, roans and whites. Sired by our 2200 pound low blocky bull. All Scotch females. See them.
C. H. Shaffer, Monmouth, (Crawford Co.), Kan.

Maxwalton Rodney
Heads our Shorthorns. Heavy beef quality and special attention given to milk production. Young bulls and heifers for sale.
THEO. JAGELS, HEPLER, KAN.

Valley View Shorthorns
Herd established 30 years. Clipper Grandee in service. Young bulls and females for sale.
ADAM H. ANDREW, GIRARD, KAN.

Shorthorn Bulls
For sale. Tops offered for breeders. Others for in feeding lot. Oakdale Sultan and Rodney blood.
BERGESON BROS., Leonardville, Kan.

Prospect Park Farm
Has been the home of registered Shorthorns for over 40 years. Best of tried breeding. Stock for sale.
J. H. TAYLOR & SONS, CHAPMAN, KAN.

RED BULL FOR SALE
11 months old, good individual sired by Narisses Dale out of a dam by Imp. Babtons Dramatist. Reasonable price.
W. H. Seyb & Sons, Pretty Prairie, Kan.

Shorthorn Association Expands Activities

The Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Asso. is composed of breeders of Shorthorn cattle in Kansas. It has its annual business meeting each year at the College, Manhattan, in connection with the Farm and Home week program.

Its object is to promote Shorthorn interests and to assist its members in every way possible.

Its activities in the past have included breeding cattle sales, livestock tours, and picnics. Last year its activities included an effort toward the improvement of exhibits of the breed in county fairs, and the sending out of information concerning Shorthorns to various interested and prospective buyers. It also awarded ribbons to Shorthorn winners in local calf clubs and a silver

pitcher for the best Kansas Shorthorn calf club steer at the American Royal and silver plates to the best calf at the Kansas Free Fair and the Kansas State Fair.

This year the association has in mind to make a special effort to increase the numbers of Shorthorns shown at the fairs and in calf clubs, and to continue the encouragement of baby beef club work by offering prizes for the best calf in each club and to award prizes at the American Royal, Kansas Free Fair and the Kansas State Fair for the champion Shorthorn calf club steer shown there. The Association will encourage sales, assist wherever possible, and support Shorthorn interests by assisting at the fairs.



C. E. AUBEL, Sec.
Kansas Shorthorn Association

Scottish Knight
Son of Scottish Gloster heads our herd cows of Fair Champion and Village Avon blood. Young bulls for sale.
Earle Clemmons, Waldo, (Osborne Co.), Ks.

Bred Cows and Heifers
Sired by or bred to SUPREME GLOSTER, a splendid breeding son of Supreme Senator. Good individuals. Also choice young bull by same sire.
J. H. Kennedy, Perth, (Sumner Co.) Kan.

Good Selection of Bulls
Good individuals and colors. Calves up to serviceable ages. Sired by Maxwaltons Lamash and Supreme Gold. Glad to show them.
McILRATH BROS., KINGMAN, KANSAS

BLOOMERS REG. SHORTHORNS
Oldest herd in the Northwest. Best of Scotch breeding. Roan Avon in service. Bulls and heifers for sale.
W. A. Bloomer, Bellaire, (Smith Co.), Kan.

Scotch Shorthorns
Choice young bulls for sale, out of selected dams and sired by Royal Emblem.
CHAS. F. HANGEN, Wellington, Kan.

Bluemont Farms, Manhattan
Headed by Sni-A-Bar Baronet, a son of Prentice. Come and see us.
BLUEMONT FARMS, MANHATTAN, KAN.

Milking Shorthorns
BUTTER BOY CLAY
Deep red, 6 mos. old. Sired by Duchess Signet 3d., dam a granddaughter of Glenide Dairy King and Cyrus Clay. Recorded and transferred. First check for \$150 gets him. Leo F. Breeden & Co., Great Bend, Kan.

Retnuh Farms
Milking Shorthorns, Bates and English foundation. Bull calves to serviceable ages \$75 to \$150. Heavy production dams.
WARREN HUNTER, GENESEO, KANSAS

Wyncrest Farm
Milking Shorthorns, good production beef and milk. Herd bull grandson of Kirkley-Ingtons King.
H. H. COTTON, ST. JOHN, KAN.

WINCHESTER'S DUAL PURPOSE
Shorthorns. Cows have County Cow Testing records up to 62 lbs. of fat per month. Milk without sacrificing the type.
B. E. WINCHESTER, STAFFORD, KAN.

Lord Wild Eyes
Red and pure Bates heads our herd, mating with cows of equal bloodline and heavy production. Nothing for sale now.
C. R. DAY, Pretty Prairie, Kansas

Spring Creek Shorthorns
Oldest herd of Dual Purpose Shorthorns in Central West. Cows milk heavy, carry lots of beef. Bred long enough this way to insure transmitting these qualities.
THOS. MURPHY & SONS, CORBIN, KAN.

Teluria Supreme
English bred bull heads our herd. Mating him with daughters of Otis Chieftain. Bull calves for sale.
D. J. SHULER, HUTCHINSON, KAN.

Young Bulls For Sale
Sired by Roan's Chieftain, the best son of Otis Chieftain and out of Roan Duchess. 12,000 lbs. milk 8 months.
L. H. STRICKLER, NICKERSON, KANSAS

Nebraska Shorthorns

Young Herd Bulls for Sale
out of Marshall Joffre bred dams and sired by Sultans Laird. Also females of all ages.
JOHNSON & AULD, GUIDE ROCK, NEB.

Polled Shorthorns
Mardale 16th. by Mardale
Heads our Polled Shorthorn herd. Choice young bulls for sale sired by Sultan Commander. Wm. Kelley & Son, Lebanon, Kan.

Love & Co. Polls
50 females, best of breeding and type. Master Buttercup in service. Young Bulls.
W. A. LOVE & CO., Partridge, Kan.

Plainview Farm
Registered Polled Shorthorns. Headed by White Leader. Young bulls for sale.
W. G. DAVIS, Haggard, (Gray Co.) Kan.

HANSON'S POLLED SHORTHORNS
Choice breeding and selected type. Good young bulls, reds and roans for sale. Inspection invited.
R. H. HANSON, JAMESTOWN, KAN.

SHEARD'S POLLED SHORTHORNS
Grassland Victor, herd bull, young bulls by Master Galahad for sale now.
D. S. SHEARD, ESBON, KANSAS

Red Ranch Polled Shorthorns
Best of breeding and individuality. Herd established 12 years. Young bulls for sale.
R. L. Taylor & Son, Smith Center, Kan.

Wilsons' Polled Shorthorns
Mardale 16th in service. Bred and open heifers for sale.
T. M. WILSON & SON, Lebanon, Kan.

MILLER'S POLLED SHORTHORNS
75 in herd. Sultan of Anoka blood thru True Sultan, Meadow Sultan and other bulls. Orange Blossom bull in service.
Clyde W. Miller, Mahaska, (Washington Co.) Kan.

Gallant Dale
Grand Champ. Iowa 1926 still heads our herd. Real herd bulls for sale. Also few females.
Ira M. Swihart & Son, Lovewell, Kan.

Pleasant View Farm
Quality Polled Shorthorns. Silver Springs Commander in service. Choice red and roan April and May bulls for sale. Inspection invited.
McCrerey Bros., Hiawatha, Ks.

Bird's Polled Shorthorns
Our herd bull is a son of Golden Dale and carries the blood of Lord Collynie. Choice young bulls for sale.
Harry C. Bird, Albert, (Barton Co.) Kan.

Shorthorns

Lambertson Shorthorn Farm
Choice bull calves for sale. Reds and roans. Best of Scotch and Scotch Topped breeding.
Lambertson & Lance, Fairview, Kan.

HOMER CREEK FARM
Shorthorns of breeding and quality. Scottish Alderman in service. Young bulls for sale.
Claude Lovett, Neal, (Greenwood Co.), Ks.

Alfalfa Leaf Shorthorns
Premier and Alfalfa Leaf Champ. In Service. Herd pure Scotch, stock for sale.
JOHN REGIER, WHITEWATER, KAN.

Good Scotch Shorthorns
Best of blood lines, own interest in the Brownale bull PREMIER. Young bulls for sale.
J. E. REGIER, WHITEWATER, KAN.

A.L. Prentice For Sale
Son of Prentice, dam Sni-A-Bar Raglan in his prime and a great breeder of uniform cattle. Keeping his heifers. Priced right.
EDD R. MARKEE, POTWIN, KANSAS

Rose Hill Farm
Offer young Shorthorn stock, also Rodney, 3 years old, brother of "Melbourne Rodney" Jr. champion at American Royal 1929. Quiet, smooth and weighty.
W. H. Molyneux & Son, Palmer, Kan.

Lucernia Stock Farm
Home of Reg. Shorthorns for 42 years. Inspection invited. Stock for sale.
Joe King & Son, Potwin, (Butler Co.), Ks.

Cedarlawn Stock Farm
Ashbourne Dauntless 151838 son of Ashbourne Supreme in service. Mating with cows of merit, young bulls for sale. Visit our herd. O. E. R. Schulz, Ellsworth, Kan.

Registered Shorthorn Cows
In calf to SUPREME DUKE. Good individuals for sale, priced right.
FRANK N. FUNK, MARION, KAN.

Beef and Milk Shorthorns
Our kind are profitable for milk as well as beef. Good breeding. Visit us any time.
L. H. ROLLINS & SON, HILL CITY, KAN.

Meadow Park Farm
Home of Reg. Shorthorns for 27 years. Grandson of Brownale Count in service. Best females trace to Galford champion. Stock for sale. F. J. Colwell, Glasgow, Kan.

Elmdale Stock Farm
Selected Reg. Shorthorns headed by a great son of Divide Matchless. The utility kind. Bulls and heifers for sale.
A. W. Segerhammar & Sons, Jamestown, Ks.

CONARD STOCK FARM
Registered Shorthorns number 150 headed by Divide Magnet, 20 bulls and 20 females for sale. Just the tops.
Elmer Conard, Timkin, (Rush Co.) Kan.

Anoka Gold Cuo
A great son of Maxwalton Raglan and out of Imp. Julia's Lady heads our Reg. Shorthorns. Scotch cows. Young bulls.
R. L. BACH, LARNED, KAN.

ATKINSON SHORTHORNS
75 head in herd. Ashbourne Supreme the only son of Supreme in service. All Scotch females. Young bulls for sale.
H. D. ATKINSON & SONS, Almena, Kan.

ASHBOURNE RENOWN
heads our registered Shorthorn herd. His sire was Silvercoat and his dam was by Galford Renown. Glad to show our stock to interested parties. Vincent Field, Almena, Ks.

Mulberry Stock Farm
Reg. Shorthorns. 50 Breeding Cows headed by Galford bull of great merit. Good individuals and pedigrees. Bulls for sale.
HARRY M. ROBERTS, SELDEN, KAN.

A March Yearling Bull
good individual. Sired by Cumberland Joffre and out of a dam by Cumberland Gift. Good enough to head any herd.
LLOYD MATHES, Smith Center, Kansas

Shorthorns For Sale
Scotch topped and good individuals. The blood of Dales Heir and Galford Conqueror and Rosedale. Roans and reds. Any part of herd for sale.
E. B. WILLIAMS, ALMENA, KANSAS

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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



February 4, 5, 6, and 7 are the dates of the Farm and Home meetings at the Agricultural college, Manhattan, and the first day, Tuesday, is poultry day; Wednesday, dairy day, and Thursday livestock. The several state breed associations will hold their annual meetings during the week and it is sure to be a very interesting week for those who are interested in livestock.

On January 15, J. H. Moorman, Solomon, Kan., is selling at auction the 186 acre bottom farm known as the George Benfor farm. The sale is made to close an estate and any information desired may be had by writing J. H. Moorman, auctioneer, Solomon, Kan., at once. The farm is two miles southwest of Solomon, and the sale will be held on the farm starting at 12:30 p. m., Wednesday, January 15.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Forbes, Auburn, Kan., are managing the big Marks Lodge Shorthorn dispersal sale at Valley Falls, Kan., January 18. In this sale are 84 registered Shorthorns and 60 of them are cows and heifers, many of them with calves at foot. It is a big clean up

sale and if you are interested write to Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Auburn, Kan., for the sale catalog. They will be glad to send you a copy at once and it is ready to mail right now.

The Meyer Dairy Farm Co., Basehor, Kan., has recently sold to a representative of Central America, located at Guatemala, two young Holstein bulls to be used for breeding purposes in that country. They were sired by Illinois Triticum Homestead One, a sire sired by the Meyer Dairy Co., bought from the University of Illinois several years ago. These young bulls that went to Central America are half brothers to a number of official record cows now in the Meyer herd. This firm is now offering some nice young bulls of serviceable ages and out of high record dams.

Carnation Inka Matador, Congressman Jas. G. Strong's great Holstein bull, has been made all American bull by the committee appointed by the National Holstein breeders' association, which is a committee of prominent and well known Holstein judges who meet at Chicago every year after the show season is over and consider all of the bulls that have achieved prominence in the show ring during the show season and select the bull that in their judgment is the best bull shown during the year in America. So Kansas and the fifth district has the honor of being the home of the best Holstein bull in the United States. Mr. Strong's farm is in Washington county, near Linn, and is managed by Mr. Strong's nephew, Frank Trumbo.

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. Sale in pavilion, Oberlin.

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.

Worthy

"Can you give any reason why you should enter here?"

"Well . . . I owned an automobile for 20 years and never tried to knock a locomotive off the track."

"Enter, Brother. Common sense is a heavenly virtue!"

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.

E. M. Poister, Enterprise. Mink, civet cat, two skunk and three opossum furs.

George W. Nichols, Hutchinson. Rim, tube, United States tire, tire pump, two car jacks and a horse blanket.

A. B. Schmidt, Ulysses. Lister cutter bearing No. EP700.

R. A. Thornton, Onaga. Three rolls of 26 inch fence. Mr. Thornton, personally, offers an additional \$25 reward.

Joseph Steffen, Halstead. Hundred chickens with tail feathers cut.

Ernest Holz, Belvue. Coon hound, white spot between front legs. Right front leg jerks continuously.

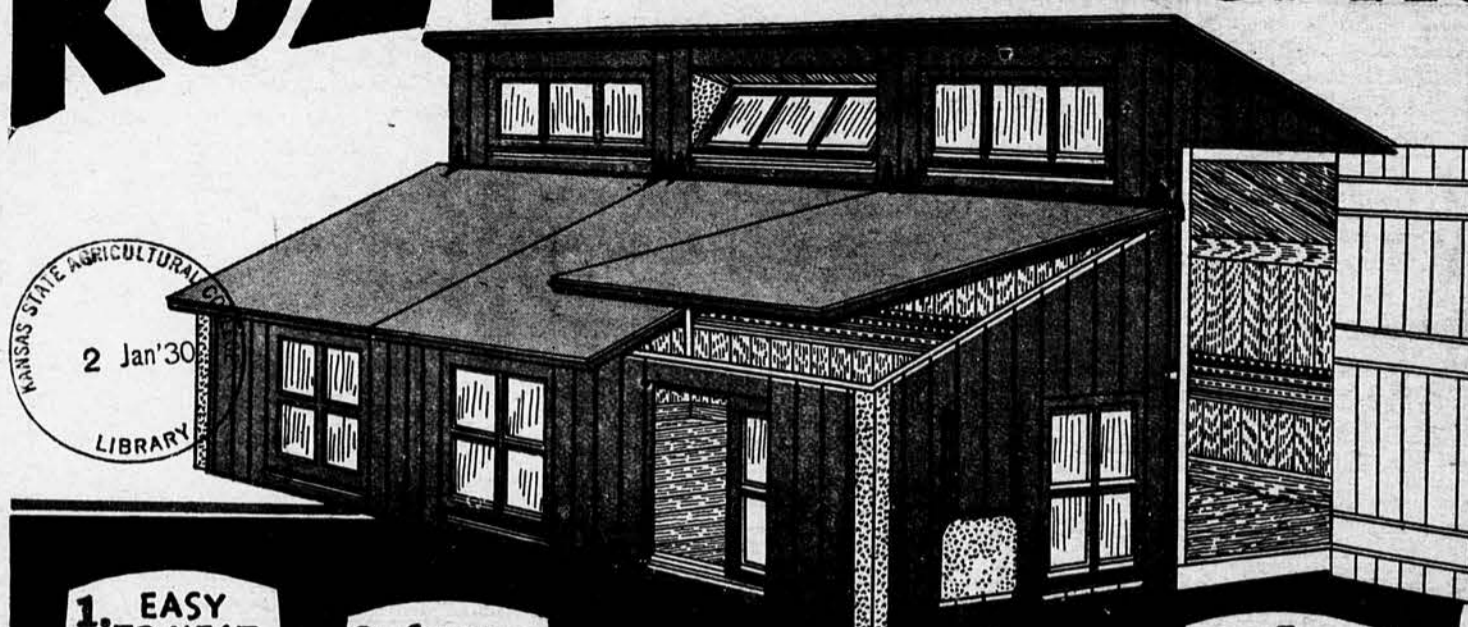
Charles C. Latham, Muncie. White saddle pony weighing about 900 pounds.

R. C. Simpson, Valley Falls. Between 75 and 100 White Rock hens.

C. W. Frey, Wichita. Overcoat, pair of shoes and flashlight.

Frank Kopl, Auburn. Fifty Rhode Island Red hens.

KOZY Ready Built Brooder House



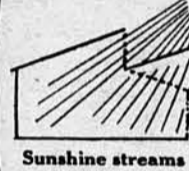
\$33²⁵ and up
6 Sizes
Choice 3 Colors
Soon repays
the cost

1. EASY TO HEAT



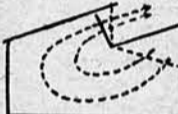
Tight walls, low roof conserve warmth.

2. SUNNY



Sunshine streams through windows.

3. FRESH AIR



Perfect ventilation without drafts.

4. CONVENIENT



Ample head room. Easy to clean.

5. WITHSTANDS WIND



Sloping roof, small wall space, breaks wind.

6. EASY TO MOVE



Skids provided.

14 Years of Square Dealing are Back of this KOZY Guarantee



Here's a guarantee you can depend on. Notice carefully: If, for any reason whatsoever, you don't want to keep anything you buy from us, send it back and we will refund every cent of your money without asking a question. You take no risks. If we can't please you, it costs you nothing.

Tom Godwin

Send for new KOZY FREE BOOK!

Get your copy, quick! Write TODAY. Brand new 1930 edition, just off the press. 40 pages. Nearly 100 illustrations. New KOZY buildings. New features. New low prices. See the high grade materials, splendid workmanship. How KOZY is warmer, tighter, more convenient. Built of best lumber. Longer lasting. Tells how KOZY saves chicks and little pigs. Letters from users tell how they start chicks early, bring them through blizzards without loss, grow them faster. Saved chicks pay for the house. Early cockerels bring big money. Pullets lay heavily all winter. —more profits.



Write for LOW PRICES!

See how KOZY's price is less, yet gives you a better house. Better than you can build, yet costs less than retail price of lumber. Get this year's big savings on KOZY houses. New catalog tells all. Get your copy, quick. Don't wait—send, right now . . . N-O-W!

Mail Coupon NOW

G. F. MANUFACTURING CO.
Dept. F112, Exira, Iowa
Please send me, free and postpaid, copy of new illustrated KOZY book, and low prices.

Name.....
Town.....
State..... R.F.D.

Poultry Profits are Bigger, Quicker, Easier, Surer---with a KOZY!

KOZY is the world's greatest brooder house value—bar none!

So warm and tight, you can start chicks in the dead of winter! So sunny and perfectly ventilated, you raise every chick—and how they do T-H-R-I-V-E!

So low in price that the young roosters, alone, usually pay for the house—giving you big profits from pullets that shell out the eggs all Fall and Winter!

—That's why KOZY owners make such big poultry money!

GUARANTEED Better Built of Better Materials

We absolutely GUARANTEE:

1.—that KOZY is built of better, thicker and more durable lumber than any other brooder house.

2.—that it is built of genuine "clear" Western Coast, 4-inch, tongue and grooved FIR flooring, best lumber for this purpose.

Every piece of KOZY lumber is extra thick, sound, clear, no knots. Never shrinks, warps or causes cracks. Makes a building so tight, permanent and good looking that you will be mighty proud of it.

Remarkable Design

KOZY design can't be improved on. It's a marvel of efficiency. Built high enough in the middle so caretaker has ample head room. Built low at front and rear so it is easy to heat. Built close to the ground—strong winds sweep right over it. Sound walls and tight corners keep out cold. Sunshine floods through double row of windows. Upper windows tilt inward to admit fresh air without drafts. Hinged front roof sections raise for added ventilation or full sun-bath. Heavy slate-surfaced roofing . . . full size door at each end . . . metal sills fit up into groove in bottom of windows, making them fit snugly . . . 3 adjustable roosts . . . skids for easy moving.

Now, Raise ALL the Chicks —Birds Grow Faster

Try the KOZY plan, this year. Start chicks in February or in March, regardless of zero temperatures or bad weather. See how cold-proof walls and wind-tight corners keep the KOZY snug and warm. Just see how the sunshine streams in through many windows to build health and drive out vermin. See how easy it is to have plenty of pure, fresh air, without drafts. No worry, now, about chick death losses from chilling, bunching, drowning. Protected from prowling animals. Chicks are safe, comfortable, alert and active. And how they do grow!

Folks who used to lose most of their chicks, now say KOZY helps them raise practically every chick—bigger, quicker. You, too, can make big money with poultry, the KOZY way. So easy to handle several hundred chicks all under the one roof. Ends all the hard work of tending a lot of cranky hen mothers. Makes profitable chick raising just fun.

Costs Less Than You'd Have to Pay for Lumber, Alone

Best of all, KOZY's price is amazingly low! Lowest priced quality brooder house you can buy. As little as \$33.25 buys a complete KOZY Brooder House, all painted—even includes the bolts to put it together.

KOZY saves you a lot of money. We buy our lumber direct from the mills in trainload lots, at lowest wholesale prices. We build thousands of houses at a time, which cuts manufacturing costs 'way down. YOU get the saving. YOUR profits are bigger. No wonder most folks buy KOZY's than any other brooder house.

Choice of 6 Sizes—3 Colors

Sizes to hold 275, 400, 600, 800, 1,200 or 1,500 chicks. The KOZY shown above is the 600-chick size. It is 10-ft. across the end, 12-ft. long, 7-ft. high at the peak. Other sizes are 8, 10, 16, 24 and 32-ft. long. Usually painted cream, with red trim. May be had in red, with grey trim. Or, grey with red trim.

WRITE! Big 40-page FREE book and New, Low prices. Almost 100 illustrations. Prices slashed 'way down, this year. Shows brooder houses, farrowing houses, feeders, waterers, garages, grain bins, wagon boxes and other KOZY bargains. Mail the coupon. Send N-O-W!

G. F. MANUFACTURING CO.

New Council Bluffs, Ia., branch factory enables lower freight costs, quicker shipment. Send all mail to Exira, Iowa, office.

Dept. F112, EXIRA, IOWA

Chicks Grow Faster "KOZY makes chicken-raising so much easier and they grow so much faster. Very easy to keep clean." Mrs. J. Ogile, (Nebr.)	Easy to Erect "My wife and daughter put the KOZY up and have not lost a chick. Will order 2 more." P. C. Wagner, (Nebr.)	Big Profits "Put 535 chicks in my KOZY. Raised 519. Sold \$98 worth of broilers which more than paid for the house. Had 240 pullets left that I could have sold for \$1 each. Later, sold some of them for \$2 each. Next year, I bought two more KOZYs, raised 1420 chicks. Lost only half of 1 per cent. I certainly recommend KOZY to every poultry raiser." H. C. Anderson, (Ia.)	Easier, More Profits "Raised 400 chicks and didn't work as hard as when I raised 100 with hens. Sold enough young roosters to pay for the KOZY." Mrs. M. Crosser, (Ia.)
Built Right "KOZY is so snug and warm during cold weather and so easily kept cool during hot weather. Raised 400 chicks with practically no loss." Wirth Bros., (Ia.)	Nothing Surpasses It "Nothing can surpass the economy and convenience of my 2 KOZYs. I raised 1000 chicks and 100 ducks with 75 per cent. less loss than formerly." Mrs. T. E. Carmody, (Ill.)	Comfortable as Home "KOZY is as comfortable as my home. Raised 700 chicks in it. Sure saves work and worry." Mrs. C. Zell, (Minn.)	