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# KANSAS FARMER

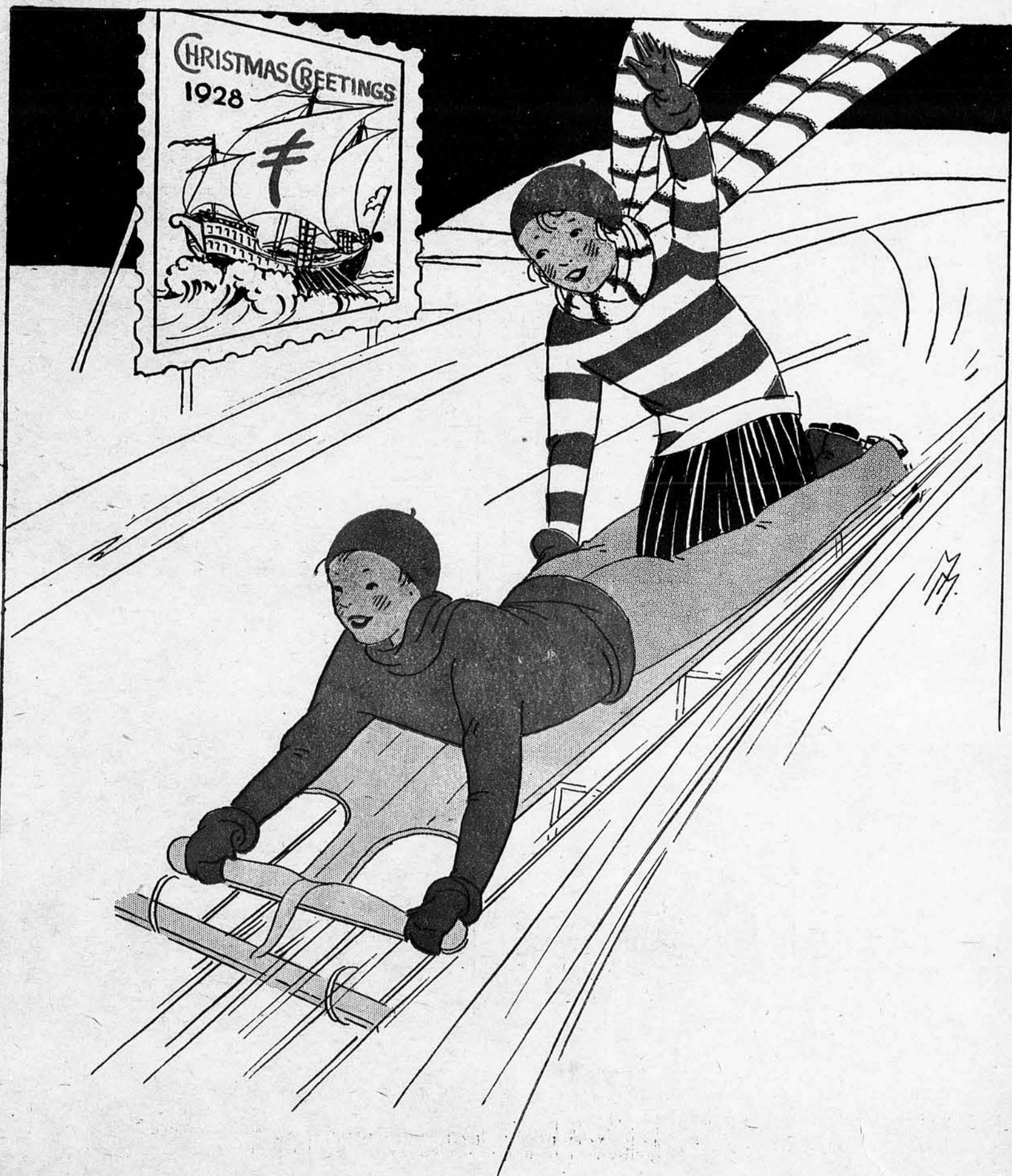
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 66

December 8, 1928

Number 49

6 Dec 1928  
LIBRARY







# Make these Hardware Stores Your Christmas Gift Headquarters

## Suggestions

### Gifts for Mother

Carpet Sweepers  
Shears  
Roasters  
Clocks  
Toasters  
Table Lamps  
Framed Pictures  
Kitchenware  
Glassware  
Vacuum Cleaners  
Cutlery  
and hundreds of other useful articles.

### —for Dad

Tools  
Automobile Supplies  
Razors  
Fishing Equipment  
Guns  
Pocket Knives  
Camp Equipment  
Cigar Lighters  
Bright Lanterns  
And many useful novelties that always please men.

### —for the Kids

Toys  
Pocket Knives  
Toy Cooking Sets  
Little Wheelbarrows  
Roller Skates  
Manicure Sets  
Kiddie Cars  
Baseball Gloves  
Tennis Rackets  
Coaster Wagons  
Bicycles  
Skates and Skis  
Sleds

## Gift Ideas for Your Family

There is nothing like a family present if you wish to get the utmost from a moderate Christmas expenditure. Put all the Christmas money together and buy with it one of these big, useful, long-lived gifts for your home.



### RANGES

A modern kitchen range is a gift that the entire family gets the benefit from. Let us show you the very newest ones.

### SILVERWARE

Fine sets of silverware have always been a favorite Christmas gift. You can get them here at almost any price you want to pay.

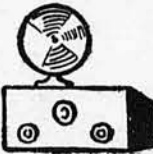


### WASHING MACHINES

With a washing machine you give a present of hundreds of hours of extra leisure and tremendous savings in back-breaking work.

### RADIO SETS

A good radio gives you music and entertainment for years and years to come. It is the gift of gifts.



### KITCHEN UTENSIL SETS

A set of glistening aluminum or beautiful enamel cannot help but be appreciated. You can buy as much or as little as you like to make a set at this "Farm Service" Store and you can be sure of the most value for your money.

YOU will find a new pleasure and satisfaction in Christmas shopping at your local "Farm Service" Hardware Store. It makes no difference whether you want a twenty-five cent toy or a fine, big gift of some kind—you can find an appropriate article from our big varied stocks. Hardware gifts are useful ones—the kind that are long remembered and best express the real spirit of Christmas. At our stores you'll find such a wide variety of hardware gifts and so many new ideas for holiday presents that you will get more pleasure from holiday shopping than ever before. You will find quality, honest values and low prices at the stores with our "tag" design on the windows. Come early while stocks are most complete.

Your "Farm Service"  
Hardware Men

Look for this "tag" design on the window. It's your guide to Christmas Gift Headquarters.





# KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 66

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## Progress Has Rewarded Page's Efforts

*He Built Up Fertility and Invested Wisely in Equipment*

**C**ONSERVATION of fertility and finances sums up William Page's ideas on agricultural progress. There in Dickinson county, during the last 36 years, he and his family have built with just that thought in mind. The Page farm is safely in the better class of Kansas farms. The buildings all are substantial, in good repair and always painted. There then, we see that conservation of finances in this case does not mean being miserly on the point of having good

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

the sheds and the silo. All are worth mention. And if Mr. Page followed up the remark, he probably would say something to the effect that the poultry end of the farm work and the profit that may come therefrom are to the credit of Mrs. Page. You can see her standing at the corner of the laying house in the picture on this page.

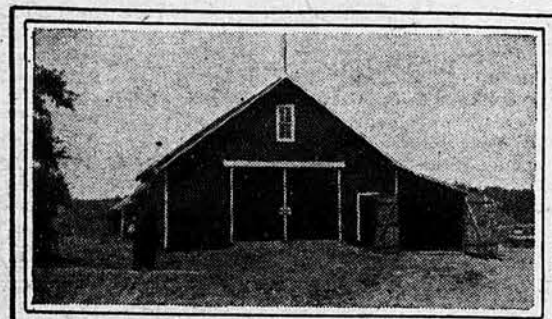
This egg-producing plant always is clean and comfortably houses some 50 White Rocks and about 165 White Leghorns. The birds all are purebreds and nothing but purebred males are kept. This flock shows that care is exercised with the starting of baby chicks, culling for the best layers and proper feeding for egg production. Nests are kept clean for the layers. This isn't much of a chore because the bottoms of the nests are made of 1 by 12 inch boards that slide out or drop down on hinges, allowing litter to be thoroly cleaned out and the nests disinfected when necessary. It

is little wonder that the poultry flock has proved to be one of the most profitable ventures on the farm, and that the layers are depended upon, as well as poultry products as a whole, to help meet the many bills that have a habit of presenting themselves. The other income that is set aside to meet current bills is from the dairy cows. Enough cows are milked for family use and for a surplus to sell. Mr. Page hasn't stressed the dairy end to any extent because his 160 acres of pasture is too far from the farmstead.

Another thing Mr. Page would likely comment about is the silo, and with it the ensilage cutter. "I wouldn't do without silage for cattle," he said, and went on to explain its value in the ration for economical gains which so many beef cattle men know so well. And around in the cattle sheds is located a home-made labor-saver that functions seven months out of every year. The long feed bunk extends from the silo out thru the cattle sheds. It would be awkward to load a wagon with silage and haul it along to distribute the feed. Likewise it would be a back-breaking job to carry it out in buckets or other containers. Mr. Page made a good-sized box and mounted it on four old binder wheels. The edges of the long feed bunk comprise the track on which these wheels run. Now it is a simple matter to roll the silage conveyor over to the silo, fill it and push it back along the bunk, distributing the silage by pulling out the several sections that make up the bottom of the carrier. This gets the feed before the cattle in a single handling.

Perhaps the statement concerning conservation of fertility should be explained. It is entirely correct now, but 36 years ago when Mr. Page moved to this farm, there wasn't much fertility to brag

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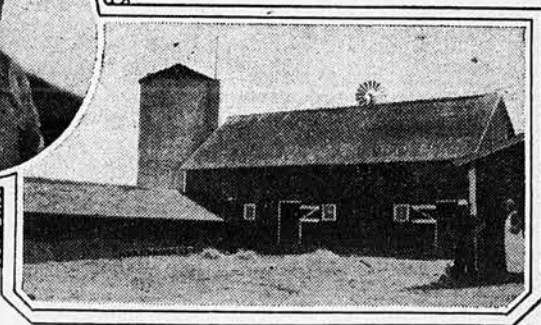
equipment. It has meant careful investment in buildings and equipment that would adequately serve the purposes for which they were meant.

Two tractors have proved practical as labor savers on the 500 acres Mr. Page has under his control. He owns 320 acres and has 340 under cultivation. Tractors to operate two-bottom and four-bottom plows and handle all seedbed preparation quickly and thoroly; to run the grain binder, fanning mill, ensilagecutter and do numerous other jobs have proved to be good economy—returns commensurate to the investment.

The cattle feeding plant is efficient and further indicates that wise investments in equipment conform with the Page idea of good farming. Most any visitor would be prompted to remark about the comfortable home and farmstead, the new straw-loft, open-front poultry laying house, the barns and cat-



The Buildings on the Page Farm Always Are Kept in Good Repair and Well Painted. Note the Garage, Upper Left, the New Poultry House Which is a Kansas Straw Loft, and the Cattle Feeding Plant. Mr. Page Smiles at You from the Oval, and Mrs. Page Stands at the Corner of the Poultry House. The Harvest Scene Shows the Page Outfit Being Set up for a Run



## Porter Couldn't Stand Many Loafers

**T**HERE couldn't be any loafers in T. C. Porter's dairy herd. First because he watches each animal too closely for anything like that to "get by" and secondly, if the cows didn't do their best Porter couldn't farm right at the edge of Kansas City. He is out near Rosedale Station.

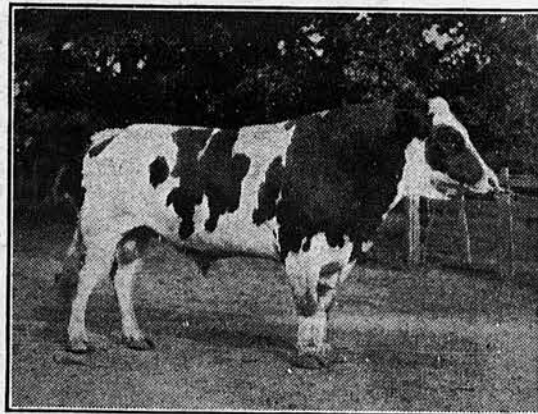
How does he keep an eye on the cows? Every cow's milk is weighed each milking. The tester comes out once a month. This costs Mr. Porter \$10, but he says it is worth it. "If I didn't do these things," he remarked, "how in the world would I make things pay on this high-priced land?"

Mr. Porter controls 200 acres and is exclusively a dairyman. He was born on the present farm, and at that time the place was 8 miles from the city limits. But the city moved out to the country, and some day it will push Porter out, but not before he gets the price he wants for his land as city lots. Then he will calmly move out to an 80 acres farther from town and continue to operate one of the best dairy farms in the vicinity of this particular city.

"Until about seven years ago," to put it in Mr. Porter's words, "I just about broke even doing general farming. But the cows pay a good profit even on this high-priced land. In three or four years I'll have to move out of the present location because I won't be able to get grass. Then I'll go to the 80 acres I own that are 5 miles farther out."

It is a matter of pride with Mr. Porter to show his fine bull and dairy herd. There are 54 head of cows, mostly Holsteins, a few Jerseys and two Guernseys. They are high grades purchased at grade prices and headed by a purebred Holstein

bull. The cows averaged \$110 a head. "They pay for themselves in half a milking period," Mr. Porter explained, "and that is what I mean by a good grade cow. I won't have anything of inferior quality. I select cows with bags 'back and forward.' No swinging bags for mine, because there is more danger of injury with them. And I don't want them too low. I don't want a cow, nor do I buy them, that fail to give 5 gallons of milk. I want 6 and 7 gallon individuals. Milking three times a



Here is the Fine Purebred Bull That Heads the Dairy Herd Owned by T. C. Porter, Johnson County. For Every Dollar's Worth of Feed the Cows Produce \$5 Worth of Milk

day has increased the production of the best cows about one-fourth. Last winter, counting cows partly dry, my herd averaged  $4\frac{1}{2}$  gallons a day. Most of the cows run 5 to 6 gallons when fresh with a few doing even better than that."

Oats and timothy hay are about all the crops Porter grows. He feeds the hay to young stuff and dry cows. There is a point worth while. Here is a man who must make the best possible returns on his total investment which includes high-priced land near a large city. And mark you, he feeds his dry cows, and is especially careful to give them this attention just before freshening. "With such care a cow will do her best right off," Mr. Porter assured, "and she will be in good production within 10 days. It might take six weeks if she wasn't fed as a dry cow." Alfalfa hay is used liberally, as you would guess with 10 carloads on the books as fairly recent purchases.

The ration consists of corn cob meal, corn bran, wheat bran, gluten meal, cottonseed or linseed meal, plus a commercial mixture. Of course, all three of the meals are not used at one time. Mr. Porter says the gluten meal with either cottonseed or linseed is the thing. How does he make such rations pay? His books show that for every \$1 worth of feed his cows consume, they produce \$5 worth of milk at retail. He gets 60 cents a gallon delivered to some 500 customers who take 2 or 3 quarts each. Milking is done by hand. Mr. Porter hires two milkers and a milkhouse man. He and two sons do the delivering with two trucks. A new truck has been purchased for hauling stock and feed.

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## Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

**W**HETHER compulsory liability insurance would solve the reckless driving problem or not, driving license laws are reported to be having a good effect.

Such laws require physical and mental examinations in the first place, before license to drive can be obtained, and also provide for revocation of licenses for cause. The trouble with them is that they are not always taken seriously by drivers because not so taken by the police authority. Where there is a serious effort to enforce such regulations the accident and mortality statistics show a marked decline.

It is stated by the Chicago News that the value of these regulations "is established beyond question by the fact that the average death rate from automobile accidents in states that have licensing laws is less than half the rate in Illinois, where any one, fit or unfit, may drive a car."

License laws are likely to be progressively better enforced as experience proves that when well enforced they are effective. Knowledge that reckless driving may deprive him of the use of his car tends to make the driver careful. And incidentally such laws have a wholesome moral effect in developing a reasonable attitude by drivers as to the rights of others on the road. When careful driving becomes a habit, it does not make much difference whether or not originally it was due to compulsion and fear of the loss of privileges.

## An Eminent Kansas Educator

**A**BOSTON dispatch reports the return of Dr. L. H. Murlin to the pulpit after 34 years. The event is of interest to Kansas which remembers Dr. Murlin as president of Baker University. He was elected president of Boston University nearly 20 years ago, and the Boston news item states that his service of 34 years as a college president is "the longest continuous service in that office of any man in America." Before going to Boston he was for 17 years president of Baker in this state.

While president of Boston University Dr. Murlin increased the number of schools and colleges in that institution from five to 10 and the number of students from 1,400 to more than 11,000. Resigning in 1924 to accept the position of president of his alma mater, DePauw University in Indiana, Dr. Murlin held that position until his retirement this fall to become pastor of the American Church in Berlin, Germany. He holds the degree of LL.D. from five universities, including Harvard College, and is a distinguished ex-Kansas educator.

## 'Tis an Age of Prophecy?

**I**N AN analysis of The Literary Digest pre-election poll, Fabian Franklin of the New York Magazine corrects the almost universal impression that this poll was an accurate cross section or forecast of the results. Mr. Franklin, however, is not the first to point out that the poll was only superficially like the results. And the same criticism has been made of the Literary Digest 1924 forecast by careful examination of what was actually indicated.

The New York critic is no doubt correct in his analysis, as well as in his comment, that if the false idea that the Literary Digest has now twice in succession precisely forecast an election merely by reporting the preferences of 2 million or more voters (many of whom in fact may not vote at all) chosen blindly out of a hat or a telephone directory, becomes deep-seated "its effect on the whole character of our Presidential campaigns would without question be most formidable."

What the poll actually forecast was a big Republican victory in both years, something that would quite likely be indicated by polls at any time when a big Republican victory occurred. But this is not remarkable. All other polls indicated the same thing. Where the Digest poll has come in for admiration as something uncanny is in its distribution of the vote. Mr. Franklin shows from the election returns and the poll itself that it did nothing of the sort. It predicted, for example, that Hoover would carry Massachusetts, 2 to 1, when Smith actually carried the state, that Hoover would carry Rhode Island, also about 2 to 1 when Smith carried it, and that Connecticut, which Hoover carried by a narrow margin, would be for him by more than 2 to 1.

These were grossly wrong, but in other states it is claimed by Mr. Franklin that the Digest error was great enough to have become ridiculous in a close election and is saved from ridicule now only because of generally sweeping majorities. Taking the total vote, if it had been divided in the Digest poll ratio Hoover's majority of the popular vote would have been 50 per cent greater than his actual majority. "This," says Mr. Franklin, "is not a slight error, it is a gross error; it is an error of almost 4 million in the popular plurality—an error amply sufficient to reverse the result not merely in a close election, but in almost any election in which the victory is not of an overwhelming character."

Taking the 1924 and 1928 Digest pre-election polls, Mr. Franklin remarks: "If the future of the Digest polls is to be like their past, what can truly



Did Someone Mention "Flood Relief?"

be said about them is this: If the Republicans are going to win, the Digest poll is sure to forecast, and to exaggerate, their coming victory; if the Democrats are going to win, the Digest poll will still forecast a Republican victory unless the Democrats win very decisively; and if the Democrats are going to win by a narrow margin, it will forecast a big Republican victory."

Republicans have won by big majorities for three national elections in succession. If they keep on, with the Digest faithfully foretelling the result weeks in advance, it may be necessary for the country some time to go Democratic, just to find out whether the Digest polls have any real merit, after all.

## The Key to Tax Revision

**A**HOPEFUL sign of progress in Kansas is the interest bankers and business men are evincing in tax revision for the common good. Kansas promises to get a good tax system when there is a general getting together in a co-operative effort to accomplish something which looks forward, rather than when there is conflict of many interests approaching the problem from the single point of view of self-protection or advantage. And the members of the legislature can take example from business interests generally in what they finally resolve to do at the coming session.

We believe that there has been a general recognition of the fact that in any revision of the tax system the income tax, preferably personal rather than including corporations, is necessary. Nothing else promises to meet the difficult question of taxation of intangibles. They are obscure, easily sequestered from assessors and in some instances are securities returning so small a net income that their direct taxation is a hardship. This does not apply to moneys and credits now included in the 50-cent intangible tax, yet there is a difficulty in any direct intangible property tax growing out of lack of public confidence in the stability of the tax rate. This is what has prevented so much intangible property from being returned to assessors, and it will be a handicap on direct taxation of intangibles just as long as there is fear that a legislature will hike the tax.

The income tax is an indirect tax on intangibles, being rated on the income from them as well as from other sources, and the history of income taxation is the reverse of a continually increasing tax rate. Either the rate remains as first fixed or else it is reduced. The income tax is in principle the most just tax ever devised, since it is based on realities and not on uncertainties. The general property tax is levied and paid whether the property produces as much income as the tax, or no income at all. Many farmers and even businesses at times have paid taxes not earned during the year, and such taxation is a rank injustice, being paid out of capital. But no income tax is ever paid that is not earned during the year.

Besides these justifications for an income tax, it will produce enough revenue to be worth while in any plan of tax revision or in any tax system. It will produce in Kansas more revenue than any other item in a revision of taxation. For every reason it is the key to tax revision in the state.

The tax problem is not very complicated. A good deal of study has been given to it for a long time and intensive study during the last five years by experts of the Agricultural College and University as applying to Kansas conditions, and the number of proposals that have received much general support are not many. No program of any kind has been offered from any quarter that does not include the income tax. Other items in tax revision to round out a program can be brought into the system with good effect with the income tax as a start, where there would be more confusion than ever if the income tax is ruled out. In this sense it is the real key to tax revision.

If there is general agreement at the outset for the income tax a good deal can be accomplished this winter by the legislature. There is very strong opposition among the farm organizations to any proposal that the legislature pass up tax revision this winter, in favor of a tax commission to report at a future session. Legislatures meet only once in two years and putting off the whole subject is not acceptable to the farmers who by common assent are the goat of present methods of taxation in the state. They are entitled to action and have waited too long, at that. It has been five years since the people amended the constitution for tax revision, and they have got practically nothing yet out of it.

Whether the legislature therefore succeeds this winter in adopting a well rounded tax plan, it will disappoint the state if it fails to enact the income tax. But if it enacts this tax, whether or not it accomplishes anything further in tax reform, it will insure radical reform of the present tax system by other provisions at later sessions.

## World Hasn't Ended Yet

**T**HE once famous problem, How old is Ann, is simple compared with the problem Sir James Jeans, secretary of the Royal Society of London, sets himself, which is nothing less than how old is the universe. He figures it at about 10 trillion years, and the age of the earth only 10 billion, or such a matter, being only one-tenth of 1 per cent as old as the rest, or the first of the celestial bodies. This calculation makes the earth appear as insignificant in age as it is in size. Of course, there have been heavenly bodies of very greatly superior age to this planet which have paled and petered out and no longer exist, altho their dissolved or scattered remains may get together and so start some time a new star or solar system all over again, which some astronomers think is a process going on all the time, and so, that creation is a continuing act, old worlds constantly dying out, new worlds constantly coming into being.

This is not exactly the idea of Sir James Jeans as he describes it in the magazine, Nature, for November; for he believes the entire universe is slowly dying off, "wasting away bit by bit in the form of radiation, to disappear forever in the bottomless pit of space." It is a theory that enunciated at this season hardly reminds one of a Dickens Christmas Carol by reason of its bubbling cheerfulness, and for this reason many people will dismiss it as fantastic as well as disagreeable. They may even ask why scientists are perpetually thinking up such lugubrious things, when they might much better be talking prosperity, and so on.

There is something rather fascinating nevertheless in such an iconoclastic theory as the annihilation



tion of the complete universe, and if it cannot be called an inspiring idea, it is anyhow a big one. The inquisitive mind is intrigued by it. Supposing a dead universe, what becomes of it? Or what succeeds it? And if thru radiating itself out of existence all of what we term matter is annihilated, despite the doctrine of its conservation, is all intelligence annihilated along with it?

It is easier to conceive matter completely destroyed than to conceive ideas, knowledge, intelligence or mind destroyed so that they do not exist. Or to conceive of intelligence existing yet with nothing to work on, and of things to be known without any consciousness for knowing them. The English astronomer's belief that the universe will be annihilated, however, does not necessarily imply that there will be nothing left alive. Ideas can't be killed off, for one thing, and in the belief of probably most people neither can the spiritual sense that creates and lives in them. But this British astronomer to the contrary notwithstanding, a universe that he confesses has been going for 10 trillion, or 10 million million, years may go on indefinitely. This world has been fooled so many times by prophecies that it was "coming to an end," that it won't lose any sleep worrying over this latest one.

## The Kansas Road Program

THE complicated analysis made by Chief Engineer Buck of the State Highway Commission of a road and highway program based upon the present allocation of all road revenues within the state and from Federal aid seems to indicate that Kansas can complete its state highway system in about 15 years from this time, at the same time improving all roads.

Our state highway system comprises a total of 8,690 miles, which is not far from the total railroad mileage of the state. When such a system is completed the cost will be substantially reduced, being limited to maintenance and replacements. But in addition there will have to be considered the widening of roads with increasing traffic. Mr. Buck calculates the increase of traffic at about 5 per cent per annum, and a corresponding increase of revenue from gasoline, auto license and other sources. Every road showing a count of 350 vehicles a day is considered a road requiring hard-surfacing, in the sense that it will be economy. If traffic increases at about 5 per cent annually many roads not now requiring hard-surfacing will come into that class from time to time, and this is included in the calculations.

The Kansas program is in advance of that of most states in respect to the fair treatment of the local roads. Kansas has lagged, in fact not in local road improvement, but in state highway construction in comparison with progressive states in road building. It is not intended to change this policy, but local roads will continue to get the same proportionate part of total road revenues as in the past.

This policy of distributing a large part of total revenues to localities will make a long job of completing the statewide system, but it is the popular policy and a great deal can be said for it not only on the ground of fair play but of the construction of a complete road system, even if construction of the hard-surfaced system drags.

Under the plan outlined by Mr. Buck, Kansas will spend about 80 per cent of the state and county funds for state roads and 20 per cent for local aid, to which some 2 millions a year will be added from Federal aid. In a period of 10 years Kansas will have spent anywhere from 150 to 200 million dollars on its road system. Such expendi-



WINTER STYLE SUGGESTIONS:  
NIFTY BUSINESS SUIT FOR CHICAGO  
PARSON'S

tures have been made by many states, but largely out of the proceeds of bond issues. Kansas in paying as we go will in the long run save half the cost of a highway system.

## Would be Voluntary

A short time ago a bunch of men got together for the purpose of drilling an oil well. They formed a company and obtained a charter. They bought a lease of a certain party, paying him with shares in the company. They contracted with him to drill one well paying him additional money. When this well is completed and the majority of the stockholders wish to drill another well will each stockholder be compelled to bear the cost in proportion that he has shares in the company? The contract calls for only one well.

If these shares of stock were fully paid no assessment could be made upon the stockholders at all. If they made payments they would be purely

voluntary. If the stockholders only paid part of the par value of their stock then the company by vote might contract debts up to the par value of the stock and collect from each stockholder whatever remained due on his payment. Suppose, for example, he paid 50 per cent of the par value of the stock. They might compel him to pay the other 50 per cent. But if he made payments beyond that they would be entirely voluntary.

## We Vote for Electors

Will you please explain what is meant by electoral votes in each state?  
G. D.

Each state selects as many electors as it has representatives and senators. The voters of the various states do not vote direct for President and Vice President. In other words, in the recent election no one cast a vote for Hoover and Curtis or for Smith and Robinson. They voted in Kansas for 10 names that appeared upon the ballot. There will be 10 names designated as Republican electors and 10 as Democratic electors. Theoretically these electors might vote for any candidate for President and Vice President they pleased, provided they could not vote for a candidate for President and Vice President both from the same state. In practice, of course, the electors are mere figure heads. They are supposed to vote for their party candidates. They meet at the capital of their respective states and cast their ballots for a candidate for President and for another candidate for Vice President. This vote is then sealed and sent or carried as a matter of fact to Washington by some one of the electors chosen for that purpose. In December the senate meets and counts the electoral votes and declares the result.

## Outlawed in Five Years

How long does it take a mortgage to be outlawed in Nebraska when there has been no interest paid for seven years? This was a five-year loan due in 1924. The land decreased in value so that it was not worth the cost of foreclosure and the mortgage.  
A. R.

A note or other contract in writing outlaws in Nebraska in five years. The statute of limitations would begin to run when the note and mortgage were due, which you say was in 1924. If so the note is not yet outlawed. I might say further that if the maker of this note moved out of Nebraska that would automatically prevent the running of the statute of limitations.

## Tanks May Be Removed

A sold B his farm. He has a tank to use to catch rain water. The tank stands on the ground under the eave trough and is in no way connected with or fastened to the ground. Can B hold this tank as an improvement on the place? Can B hold A's feed bins and portable houses?  
H. R.

In my opinion the improvements, not being fastened to the soil, are not part of the real estate and might be removed as personal property by A.

# Another Attack of War Fever

THE folly of a few British jingoes, deplored by their own prime minister, threatens to start the United States and Europe on another armament contest. Today almost every country except Germany is spending more money on armament than before the war.

If carried thru we know that ultimately this can have but one result. The best and perhaps only hope of avoiding the inevitable consequences of international fear and suspicion, is to do what we can to allay these fears and these recurring attacks of war fever and jingoism.

The British jingoes in a semi-secret pact with France have violated the spirit if not the letter of the naval parity agreement reached at the Washington disarmament conference. This has led a pacific President of the United States in a formal address delivered on Armistice Day, to advocate strengthening the American navy to the limit of that agreement.

Strongly as I am opposed to the extremes advocated by the "bigger navy" jingoes, I can see the force of the President's position that this Congress should pass the 15-cruiser bill. But I will not vote for this measure with the idea that it is to be a starter for a war fleet "second to none." I am for moderation in armament and not for establishing the world's greatest navy.

Our own naval expansionists, ever ready to spend large sums on warships and on more warships, will seek an immediate appropriation of 274 million dollars at the short session for building fifteen 10,000-ton cruisers and an airplane carrier within the next 10 years.

Even this will not restore our naval parity with Great Britain, and they announce their policy will be to give the United States a war fleet "second to none." And of course, we have the resources, if we are of a mind to expend them in that way, and can beat the world at any kind of a military contest. But in the doing of it we shall ourselves be in great danger of becoming an aggressive military nation, just as the highly intelligent German people were inevitably led into war by their military machine.

At this rate it will not take long to change a 5-billion dollar Congress into an 8 or 10-billion

dollar one—for the world has discovered no other tax-eater that can equal or surpass a spread-eagle preparedness program for burdening a people and placing a millstone around the neck of their advancement and progress. To this kind of preparedness there is no end but destruction.

In 131 years the United States Government has spent \$52,607,489,927, or nearly four-fifths of its total ordinary disbursements on war or on things relating to war.

The figures are those of the Boston Peace Foundation.

And today, after 10 years of peace, more than 82 per cent of our national expenditures still are for wars past and wars expected.

The cost of the Civil War, including interest on the public debt from 1861 to 1893 and pensions to date, totals more than \$12,322,186,601, or more than the Government had spent in all its previous existence.

The cost to the United States of the World War exceeds 33,000 millions of dollars so far, or more than all this nation's wars combined up to that time.

War keeps the world in poverty. The latest estimate on the total cost of the World War, made by the Carnegie Endowment for Peace, is 335,000 millions of dollars. This is about 80,000 million dollars a year for each year of the war.

It is war that makes the cost of living high. If we could abolish war the world could abolish poverty and wretchedness.

The finest paragraph in the President's Armistice Day address supplies the key to the whole situation. It is well worth repeating. This is what it says:

It is always plain that Europe and the United States are lacking in mutual understanding. We are prone to think they can do as we can do. We are not interested in their age-old animosities, we have not suffered from centuries of violent hostilities. We do not see how difficult it is for them to displace distrust in each other with faith in each other. On the other hand, they appear to think we are going to do exactly what they would do if they had our chance. If they would give a little more attention to our history and judge us a little more closely by our own record, and especially find out in what directions we believe our real interests lie, much which they now appear to find obscure would be quite apparent.

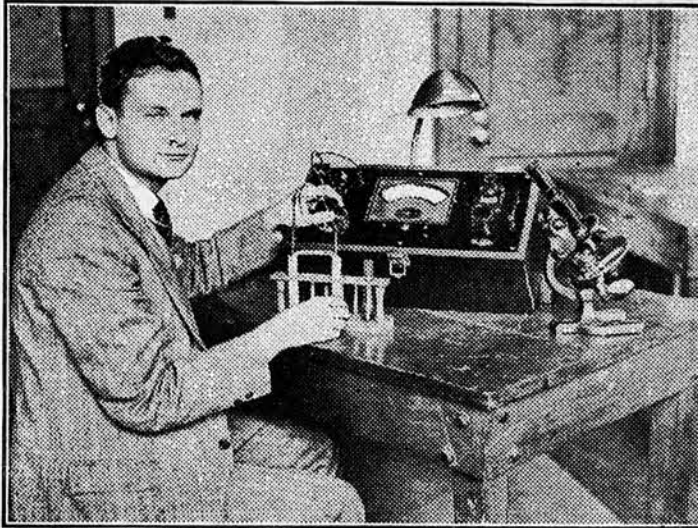
Arthur Capper



# World Events in Pictures



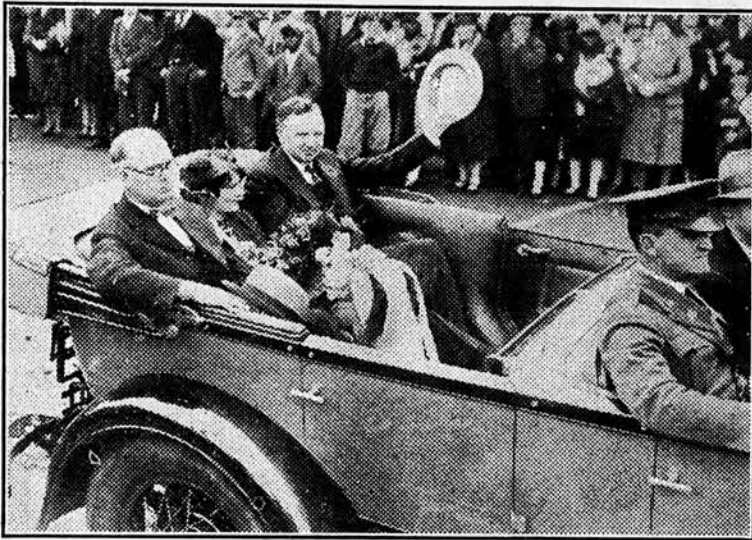
Mrs. Ella A. Boole, Brooklyn, President of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union, Who Was Re-elected at the National Convention in Boston



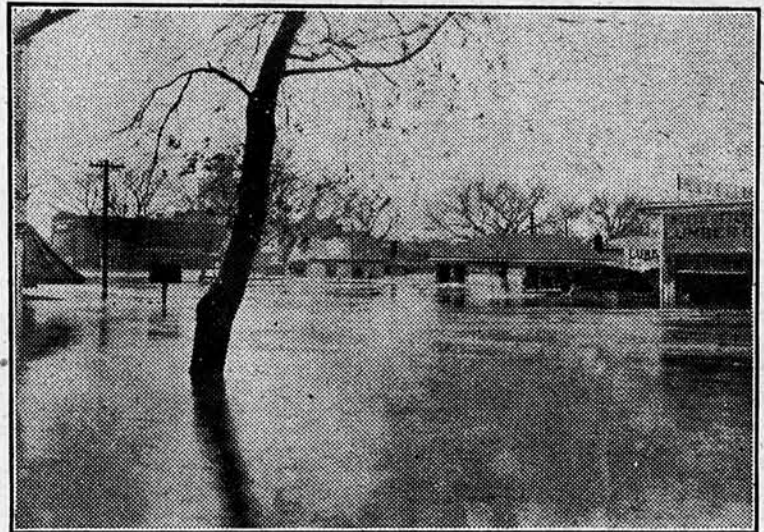
Charles Weyl, of the University of Pennsylvania, with the Debye He Perfected. It is an Electric Machine Which Measures Hydrogen Concentration of the Blood in Terms of Thousandths of a Volt, and is of Help in Studying the Cancer



Latest Photo of King George, Baring His Head During the 10th Anniversary of the Armistice. It Was This Exposure Which Brought on His Severe Illness



Left to Right, Mayor T. B. Jones, Newport News, Va., Martha Hiden as "Miss Virginia," and Governor H. F. Byrd of Virginia, on Their Way to the Opening of the 5½-Mile, \$7,000,000 James River Bridge. President Coolidge in Washington Pressed a Button Formally Opening This Longest Highway Bridge



A View of the Disastrous Flood at Ottawa, Looking South on Main Street. The Main Business Section of the City Was Flooded up to the Second and Third Floors, and the Railway Station Was Under Water. Heavy Damage Was Caused by the Overflowing of the River. The City Has a Population of 11,000



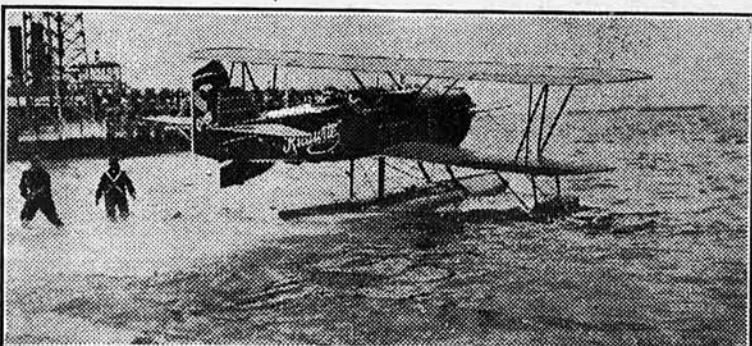
H. G. Ferguson, Lake Elsinor, Calif., Piloting "Blue Streak" and Winning the 5-Mile Outboard Motor Race, Smashing the World's Record. In the Class C 5-Mile Race He Covered the Distance in 8 Minutes, 10 Seconds



Avery Brundage, Chicago, President of the National Amateur Athletic Union, Succeeding Murray Hulbert. For Three Times Mr. Brundage Was A. A. U. All-Around Champion



Spaj Atkinson, London, Once a Poor Boy and Now a Recognized Artist of High Rank, Has Developed a New Art. He Makes Beautiful Paintings from Thousands of Butterfly Wings Collected from All Parts of the World



The Take-off of the Curtiss "Falcon" Seaplane "Ricaurte" from Rockaway Air Station, New York. Inside the Cockpit Are Lieut. Benjamin Mendez, Colombian Army Ace and His American Mechanic, John Todhunter. Their First Stop on Their 4,600-Mile Flight to Bogota, Colombia, Was Jacksonville, Fla.

Photographs © 1928 and From Underwood & Underwood



The Newest Addition to the Famous Caterpillar Tractor Family Being Unveiled at the American Royal by Jewell Mayes, Secretary, Missouri State Board of Agriculture. Express for Bringing the Machine to Kansas City from Montgomery, Ala., Was \$540, but the Royal Folks Thought it Was Worth It



# As We View Current Farm News

## No Note of Gloom is Sounded in This Report of Conditions

**C**ROP values produced in the Wichita Federal Land Bank district this year will exceed all the outstanding farm mortgages, according to Milas Lasater, president of the bank.

"This situation," Lasater said, "is directly reflected into the Federal Land Bank, which holds one-eighth of the total farm mortgages in the four states, Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma and New Mexico. During the last year for which data are available, the Federal Land Bank of Wichita acquired, thru foreclosure and otherwise, only one-ninety-second of the farms foreclosed upon. This indicates that the total number of foreclosed farms for sale in the district may be 92 times the number owned by the Federal Land Bank. Yet the bank is selling farms at about the same rate that they are acquired and, in the aggregate, has suffered no losses. Foreclosures on farms have been decreasing instead of gaining.

"Crops were good thru the district, taking them as a whole," Mr. Lasater continued. "This is largely responsible for the improved demand for farms. The bank has sold the bulk of its ranch lands which have advanced in value along with the increased price of livestock and livestock products.

"Payoffs and amortization installments have, since June 1, 1928, been in excess of loans closed during the same period. This has come as a consequence of the development of a degree of sales resistance among farmers and of a determination to keep their incomes in excess of their expenditures and to work their way out of debt.

"Delinquencies are less than a year ago and the outlook for the coming year is entirely satisfactory."

So long, Mr. Gloom. Facts like those don't seem to bear out certain statements that we are headed for the rocks with prosperity in our minds only.

### Horse Popularity Undimmed

**M**AYBE horses are slow for this day and age, but there still is a world of interest in them if one should judge by this year's American Royal. The light horses drew prolonged applause and the draft horses made up a show that will be long remembered. One of the most interesting features in this connection was the ability of the heavy animals to run up the tons on the dynamometer. That is the instrument provided by the University of Nebraska to determine the pulling power of a team. The first two teams set a new high record for the Royal, registering 3,100 pounds, or a load estimated to equal about 15 tons on a wagon. These teams weighed 3,200 pounds. The lightest team in the contest, weighing 3,020 pounds, pulled 3,100 pounds for 14 feet and 9 inches, which is an exceptional record. The proper pull is 27½ feet. Agriculture ever will owe a debt to the faithful horse.

### Wheat Acreage Takes Jump

**A**GREATER acreage of wheat has been sown by the farmers of Southwest Kansas to date than at any time since the beginning of wheat growing in this part of the state.

According to agricultural observers, when the wheat is all drilled the total acreage will be 6 to 8 per cent more than that of last year, which was the largest acreage ever planted in this section.

Much new ground has been broken out for wheat in Stanton, Hamilton and Grant counties. Altho there are a number of whole quarters and half sections plowed, in traveling thru the country one notices many small tracts.

Generally things point to a fine crop for 1929. Many things can happen, but they haven't yet, and farmers don't think of defeat when the game is so young.

### A Good Thing for Kansas

**W**HEN Charles P. Beebe, newspaper man and private secretary to Governor Paulen, published "Kansas Facts," he "accidentally" accomplished what most writing men spend whole lifetimes to do. He gave to the public a best seller, and one that promises to run thru annual editions, and always in demand alongside the best literary productions of other star writers.

Having copyrighted his idea, Mr. Beebe is going to remain in Topeka and spend his entire time editing and publishing "Kansas Facts." The edition for 1927 of 10,000 copies lasted only two months. The edition for this year will go to press soon. The larger industries and business concerns, realizing the importance of the publication, have evinced a real interest.

In fact, it is a publication that not only will keep us informed about the huge extent of our

industries and agriculture, and thus act as an incentive for continued progress, but it will comprise an informal invitation to other industries to locate in the state, which will add to our gross income, reduce unemployment and provide a better market for certain agricultural products.

### Still Plenty to Eat

**V**ISIONS of a time when there will be so many people that the earth will not be able to feed or support them are conjured up by Sir George Handley Knibbs, an Australian statistician. "If the population of the world continues to increase at the present rate of 1 per cent a year, it will within two centuries exceed the maximum which the earth can support or feed," he declares.

Of course, that isn't new to any of us. We have heard it before. And we might say, "We should worry, we will not be here in that far future date." But American people are not like that, or are other peoples. We are intensely interested in the welfare of the next generation, they in the next and so on. Therefore indirectly we are working for those folks who may read of us two cen-



turies hence. Mark you, the world hasn't come to an end yet, despite the annual outbursts to that effect.

But doesn't Mr. Knibbs fail to consider that we continually are becoming more efficient at food production? Out on the farms we scarcely have "scratched the surface" when it comes to maximum production, if we follow our best scientists. Just give the farmers a fair return for their products and they will grow all the food a hungry world can consume, even with a few more holiday dinners thrown into the bargain. And long before the date of this particular famine, farmers will have injected so much business into their industry that they will name the price they are to receive.

### Would Make Oceans Work

**T**HERE soon will be no annual coal bill to include in the farm budget—or any extra work in the mines for farmers—if George Bernard Shaw knows what he is talking about. Over in England the other day he said he looked forward to the time when the world would cease to use coal. He declared it is lunacy to send men down into the earth to dig coal and advocated utilizing the tides to generate electricity. He contended that the tides of Northern Scotland hold potential power to provide ample work for all unemployed. Now, of course, all that remains is for someone to work out the few little details incidental to putting the tides to work.

### Good Prices to Continue

**F**ULLY 85 per cent of the annual feeder stock movement from the Flint hills section of Kansas to market has been completed, with the van of the movement coming weeks in advance of the dates during recent years, according to H. E. Morris, general passenger and freight agent for the Frisco railroad at Wichita.

The earliness of the movement, according to Mr. Morris, is due to the high price during the shipping season. The last season also has been a heavy

cattle year to the subsequent enrichment of Flint hills cattlemen, who have suffered greatly for several years as the result of an unfavorable market. Many of the cattle raisers have almost completely recovered from the effects of the poor market years during the last season, Mr. Morris says.

For the first time in the history of the Flint hills section sheep have made their appearance on the feeding grounds during the summer and fall months.

And the best part of it is that good prices are to continue, according to the report of Secretary of Agriculture William M. Jardine to the President.

### Kansas May Double Up

**I**F OTHER states go to spouting off too much about their bountiful harvests, Kansas may just double up her capacity, or swipe a few crops that other states seem to have cornered. Mark the case of J. C. Page's crab apples, if you please. Just recently the second crop was seen maturing in his orchard. He is a gardener and poultry raiser of Saline county. The trees produced a crop of fruit earlier in the season, which was gathered and marketed. To show that Kansas can grow other crops, there is the J. B. Mackenzie lemon tree in Shawnee county. It is 3 years old and according to Mrs. Mackenzie, produced lemons 14¼ inches in circumference one way and 12¾ inches the other. Can Florida or California boast anything better in that line?

### Mother Earth Quite Portly

**W**E live on rather a buxom old mother earth, if you don't already know it. In the event there is doubt in anyone's mind, just go out or around or wherever it is necessary and do some little weighing of your own. It would take only five years or so. Dr. Paul R. Heyl of the bureau of standards at Washington, set out that number of years ago to get a result more exact than the estimate of six sextillion—the figure six followed by 21 ciphers—tons, arrived at 30 years ago by an English scientist. Heyl's calculations indicate that the earth weighs somewhat more than 6 sextillion, 592 quintillion tons, or 592,000,000,000,000,000,000 tons heavier than hitherto suspected. It's going up like crop estimates do sometimes.

### A Mark Worth Beating

**D**AIRYMEN around Newton are highly complimented in a report that comes from their town. The claim there is that this city has the cleanest milk in Kansas. Since early last spring there have been only 32 instances in which the bacterial count in milk has been more than 50,000, according to Dr. M. L. Deitrich, dairy inspector. One-half of the count running more than 50,000 came in June, a difficult month in which to handle milk. That is a mark worth trying to beat.

### Hasn't Much Spare Time

**A**N unusually busy young bachelor farmer is Joe Stark, Wabaunsee county. Besides taking care of about 100 purebred Hereford cattle, full-feeding a load of steers, cooking three meals a day for himself, he finds time to take care of about 900 chickens and 450 capons which he intends to market about Christmas.

There isn't any unemployment problem on farms like that.

### Room for More Poultry

**A**NEAR egg famine seems to have developed in the vicinity of Belleville, according to reports, as few eggs are being marketed. Eggs have been selling at 40 cents a dozen and difficult to get. Either the hens have gone on a strike or there is room for more of them.

### National Office to Kansas

**T**HE national president's office of the Farmers Co-operative and Educational Union will be moved to Salina from Union City, Ga., according to C. E. Huff, recently elected head of the organization. For the present Mr. Huff also will continue as president of the Kansas Farmers Union.

### Form a Dairy Association

**A** Marshall-Washington County Dairy association has been organized by the dairymen of the two counties, with Frank Wempe of Frankfort, as president; N. E. Copeland, vice president, and Albert Kraemer, secretary-treasurer.



# This Was An Afternoon "See" Party

## Husbands As Well As Wives Were Interested When Sedgwick Folks Held Open House in Honor of Their Kitchens

By Florence G. Wells

**S**EVENTY-FIVE kitchens in Sedgwick county have been improved recently. To 75 Sedgwick county women this means fewer steps, less heavy work and more hours to be spent at will. Speaking of cost, 75 housewives say, "nothing in comparison with the results," and their husbands echo the statement. Kitchens in new homes and built-on kitchens represent considerable financial outlay, but the third and largest class—rearranged kitchens—cost only a little paint and paper and some moving of furniture.

As a climax to the kitchen improvement campaign, Mrs. Laura I. Winter, county home demonstration agent, arranged an inspection party and almost 100 Farm Bureau folks went to call at three of the best kitchens in the county.

It was not a tea party of the accepted type but a see party. It was to be a lady's party, but the men came too, partly to drive, for it rained the night before and byroads were muddy, but mostly to be shown what improvements were due in their own kitchens.

Mr. and Mrs. Winter had their entire new home open for inspection. Practical in every sense of the word, the Winters' new home is a dream house. It was not built on the spur of the moment, to be the pride of a well managed farm and to meet present and future needs of a family of six youngsters. Planned and re-planned with the observation of many other homes and the advice of state extension specialists, a professional architect was called upon to draw the final plan before actual work on the house was begun.

From the grade entrance at the rear, the house is so arranged that one has a choice of going to the basement, the men's lavatory or up several steps to a tiny hall that opens into the kitchen, dining room, living room, downstairs bedroom and bath room. The stairway leads from this hall to a similar one on the second floor from which the four upstairs bed rooms open.

### Convenience First

The men's wash room is so conveniently located by the door that even the most shrinking youngster cannot pass up washing without experiencing a twinge of guilt as he dodges the door. There are plenty of hooks in this little room to hang work coats and it is further equipped with a lavatory, mirror and combs. From there the men may go directly to the dining room without entering the kitchen at all.

The kitchen—the most important room in the house from Mrs. Winter's viewpoint, is a south-west room with plenty of windows to make it light and cheery. It is finished in tile and plastered in pleasingly unobtrusive shades of tan.

The working center is along the south and west walls. Not only is it convenient to the stove but there is plenty of light there for working. On the opposite side of the room is a closet for cleaning apparatus and a folding ironing board fits into another section of the wall. With activities centered in one corner of the room the rest of the kitchen is more or less of a passage way to the dining room, service hall and to the breakfast room.

This room is one of the most individualistic features of the house. It is furnished with a built-in table large enough to seat six or eight comfortably. Instead of the usual benches, chairs are used and the room is large

enough so that any one sitting at the farther end of the table may pass out behind the chairs without disturbing the other diners. This room is so light and attractive that the Winters prefer to eat there rather than in the dining room.

Mrs. Kratzer's kitchen belongs in the class of rebuilt kitchens. It came into being as a back porch, later it became a screened porch and finally Mrs. Kratzer decided that it would make a better kitchen than the one she already had. It was not a large carpentering job to inclose the porch and put in a work table with a sink under the window and cupboards on each side, along

the east wall. To describe the finished kitchen in a few words, it is very tiny, convenient and very dainty. The latter attribute is the result of Mrs. Kratzer herself having wielded a deft hand with the paint brush. She chose ivory and green for the color scheme, for other kitchens she had decorated had been white.

The kitchen was so small that only a few of the guests could see it at a time, so they were ushered into the dining room while Miss Marion Harper, extension specialist in equipment from the Kansas State Agricultural College explained the points that must be considered in arranging a first-class kitchen. Running water, or at least water from a pump some where in the house, a work table convenient to the stove, a system for disposing of waste water, cooking utensils right at hand, and floors easily cleaned are some of the points which every kitchen visited had made provision for.

By careful arrangement and selection of things to have a place in it, Mrs. Kratzer had made her 6 by 12 kitchen not only large enough for her own convenience but roomy and cheerful enough that her family enjoy eating there instead of in the dining room.

A painted gate leg table serves the office of dining table. An opening that was originally a window looking onto the porch has been fitted with a wider sill and is now a pass window from the kitchen. The gate leg table sets under this and when meals are being served in the dining room, is convenient as a general service table.

### Likes Kitchen Now

"I lived here six years and all of the time hated my kitchen," explained Mrs. McQuillen when her kitchen was under inspection. "I tried using another room but that was no better. I am still amazed that a little paint and a little rearranging of furniture has made such a big difference."

Mrs. McQuillen had been doing some extensive cross kitchen work

in the big kitchen, with the stove on one side of the room, the sink across the room and cupboard and work table in opposite corners. Added to this, the supply tank to the stove was in the basement and a trip down there to pump up the pressure increased her mileage substantially.

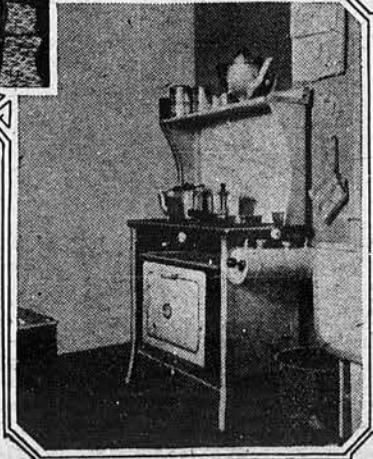
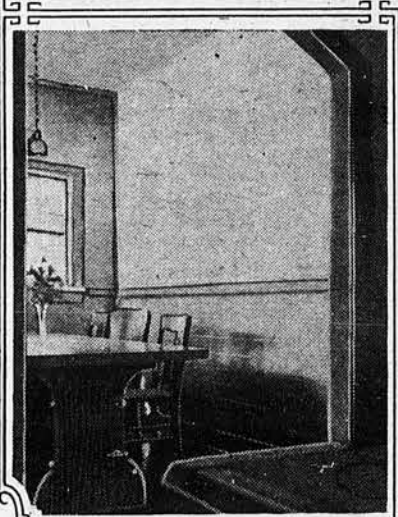
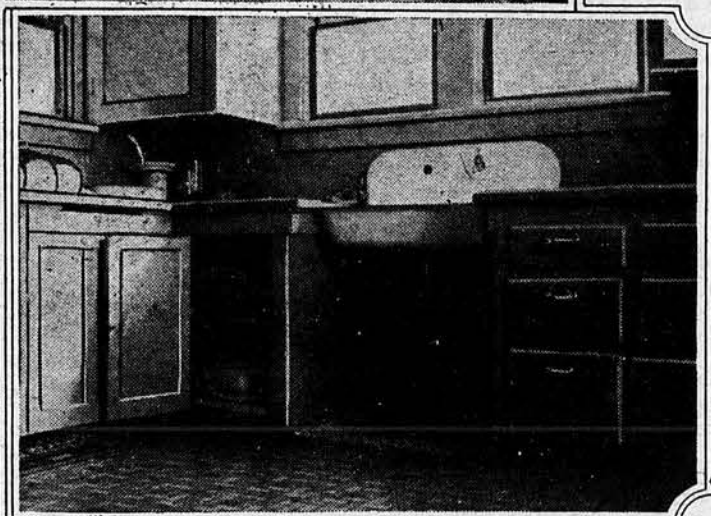
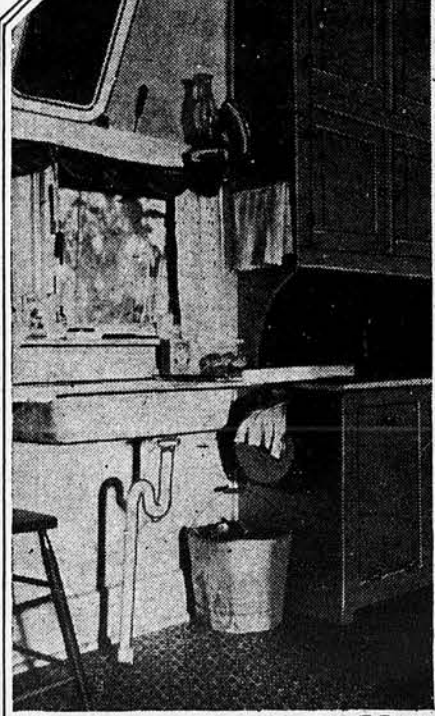
When the kitchen was rearranged the stove was placed near the work center and along an outside wall so that the storage tank could be on the porch just outside the door.

The change in her kitchen was quite far-reaching, for when the stove had been moved and her traveling area for preparing a meal cut down to a small working center close to the stove, she found that there was room for the dining table in the kitchen, leaving the old dining room to be living room and occasional dining room so that the old living room could be converted into a much needed bed room.

Moving furniture around to make it convenient was just a beginning for Mrs. McQuillen. The whole kitchen now shows her dainty touch. The color scheme chosen is cream and brilliant orange, while a blue border around the ceiling gives a touch of coolness. Cupboard shelves show bands of orange and orange hinges on the doors give a lacy effect when the doors are shut. Even the old fashioned clock, the handles of the kitchen cutlery and containers are gayly appointed in orange and cream.

Mrs. McQuillen laughed so that her dark curls danced when the mirror above the sink was mentioned. "I like to know how I look working," she said.

Having examined and admired these kitchens all went home to do likewise to theirs.



At Top: Part of the Crowd of Sedgwick County Folks Who Went Kitchen Calling. At Left Above: A View in Mrs. McQuillen's Rearranged Kitchen. The Stove is Directly in Front of the Cabinet. Towels, Dish Pan, Ice Pick, and Cleansing Powder Are Right at the Turn of the Wrist. At Right Above: The Center of Activities in Mrs. Winter's Kitchen. Space for Cooking Utensils is Nearest the Stove: The Opposite Side of the Work Table is Given Over to Linens. At Left Below: A Roomy and Cheerful Breakfast Room is One of the Most Convenient Features of the Winter's New Home. Lower at Center: Mrs. McQuillen is Her Own Artist. The Picture Shows a Coat of Paint Being Applied to a Small Jar That Did Not Fit Into the Color Scheme. At Right Below: From the Stove Mrs. Kratzer Steps Three Steps Right, to the Table. It is Two Steps in the Opposite Direction to the Sink and Work Table. The Stool at the Left of the Picture is a Step Ladder When Turned Upside Down



# Radio Brought in the News

## We Had to Go Six Days Without Mail and That is a Record for Us on This Farm

BY HARLEY HATCH

IT HAS been one week since our 7-inch rain, so rural mail service began to function again yesterday. The carrier made his rounds every day but he carried local mail only, as the flooded Neosho river held up all eastern traffic except by boat or airplane. Six days without mail is a record for us but we kept in touch with the world thru the radio and the farm broadcasting station over which the boy operator talked to half the country, giving and receiving news. The county road past this farm saw heavy traffic for several days as the cars from the south which could not cross the Neosho turned west at Burlington and came on past this farm on the county road, turning north at the Coffey-Lyon county line and going to Emporia by the Olpe road, where a crossing could be made at the Soden bridge. We did not need to be told when the road was open at Burlington as the number of cars passing immediately fell to normal. Strange to say, the heavy rainfall did not make the roads impassable.

### Water Did Some Damage

A well-graded, well-kept-up road, like the county road passing this farm, sheds a heavy rain like a duck's back; the impact of that 7 inches of rain packed the soil instead of making it muddy and cars ran freely as soon as the rain stopped. Locally the rain did little damage to the farms; the soil does not wash at this time of year as it does in the spring when it is newly worked. But on the river bottoms much damage was done, perhaps the greatest to the growing crops of wheat and alfalfa. The water in the Neosho bottoms did not subside until some 75 hours had passed and most farmers seem to agree that growing wheat and alfalfa is ruined when water stands over it that long. But a few seem to think that this cool water will not do the damage that is done when the water is warm and the sun hot. By this time next week the truth will be known. Fortunately much of the corn along the river had been husked but all too much still was standing especially the later planted corn. Old hands at this flood business say that corn is virtually ruined when the cob is thoroughly soaked and if being under water for three or four days will not soak it, I don't know what will. Much stacked hay was under water and that, too, is ruined.

### Silt Helps Bottom Land

The soil in this part of Kansas is very soluble in water and for that reason the flooded rivers carry a high proportion of silt. As the water slowly recedes after one of these floods a deposit of silt is left, in some cases several inches in depth. This adds a great deal of fertility to the soil and partially pays for the loss of crops. As I recall the last 32 years I have lived in Coffey county it seems to me that a river bottom crop is lost or damaged by flood in about one year in every three. But even in years of floods there is not an entire loss of crops. This year, for instance, very heavy crops of small grain were harvested and saved and a large proportion of the corn. It is a question if the rich deposit left by a flood pays for the present damage done but there is no question but that it helps to pay. Farmers on the bottoms say they can lose one crop in three and still raise more than is raised on the uplands. Perhaps this is true but if I farmed on the bottoms I would want my farm buildings and stock up high enough so the river never would reach them.

### Better Without the Horns

We endeavor on this farm to take the horns off the calves soon after they are born or within three weeks at the outside. We do this with caustic potash, clipping the hair well off the embryo horn and giving it a good rubbing with a stick of moistened caustic potash. Some say they have had

no success with this method but it seldom fails for us if the job is done before the calf gets more than three weeks old. But many times we miss calves that are born out in the pastures so that in every bunch of calves there are two or three with horns. We always can tell which are the late calves by the fact that they have horns. In three years or so this results in a number of cattle carrying horns and as they get old enough they get mean and bossy toward their hornless mates. One cow with sharp horns will keep all the rest away from the feed rack, not that they are hungry themselves but because they like to show their power; in this they show an almost human streak. But unlike humans with that disposition they can be cured and we had ours cured this week by having their horns taken off.

### And Taxes Are Less!

Tax paying time again is here and, strange to say, the taxes in this locality are a little less than they were one year ago. This is due to the reduction in state taxes; one year ago the state tax was 27.4 cents on the \$100; this year the rate is but 21 cents. This virtually accounts for all the reduction, for the combined county, township and school district tax this year is \$1.505 on the \$100 while last year it was \$1.495, or 1 per cent on the \$100 more this year than it was in 1927. The total state, county, township and school district tax on this farm is \$1.715 on the \$100 as compared with \$1.769 one year ago. Our county tax is 68 cents on the \$100, the township tax 37.5 cents and the school district 45 cents on the \$100. This makes a lower rate than obtains in most of eastern Kansas; if we lived one mile south of here our tax would be much higher as that part of the township is in the Gridley Rural High school district where taxes are very much higher. If any locality in the state wishes to have their taxes reduced they can study over their four levies and decide where they wish to make a cut. It seems to be the prevailing opinion here that state taxes should be raised in some other manner than by a levy on the assessed value of all property.

### Now Get Good Reception

For the last 10 days we have been "fishing" on our radio trying to locate and "log" the new wave lengths of familiar stations. As to the results of this wholesale changing, it is too soon to be sure. On the whole, I think the Kansas stations have fared very well; it is now easy to get any Kansas station in the daytime and to get them free from interference. But in the evening there is plenty of Bedlam on the lower wave lengths, especially on nights when reception is good. I fail to see how this situation can be remedied so long as some 600 stations remain on the air. It will be about as easy to do as to get a bushel of potatoes in a peck measure. But regardless of all that, we now get good reception on everything that comes over the air in the daytime from the early forecasts of the weather and reports of the markets up to the final news of the day which comes in "Tomorrow's Capital" from station WIBW at Topeka. It was from this Topeka station that we kept in touch with the news of the world when the flood cut off our mail. I also like the play by play reports of baseball and football games.

### Save the Pieces

AYNSLEYS FINEST CUPS AND SAUCERS

Only a Few Left Now and They are All Smashed to the Very Limit for the Final Days of this Great Sale  
—Ad in a Vernon (B. C.) paper.

### Self-Service

"Aren't you afraid the birds will eat your seeds? You ought to put up a scarecrow."

"Oh, it's not worth it. There's always one of us in the garden."

# Did we put too low a value on your feet?



Back in October we talked about your \$11,000 feet—we got that figure by averaging the value set by standard accident insurance policies.

Now a lawyer writes to say that a client has just been awarded \$30,000 for a permanently injured ankle. Well, perhaps we were too low. We realize that your feet are priceless. That is why we go to such lengths to give you the best possible footwear.

We say confidently that for long months of solid comfort the new "U. S." Blue Ribbon boots and overshoes are unrivaled. We know the quality of rubber and workmanship that goes into Blue Ribbon footwear. We offer it to you only after it has passed 12 tests to prove it will outwear other footwear under similar conditions of service.

United States Rubber Company



"U. S." Blue Ribbon Boots

Red or black uppers. Gray soles. Three lengths—knee, medium, hip. Any judge of footwear can recognize the super-quality the instant he sees and handles these boots. 4 to 11 layers of reinforcements wherever wear is heaviest.



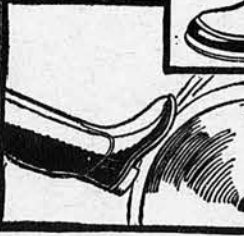
"U. S." Blue Ribbon Walrus (all-rubber arctic)

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Gaytees is the trademarked name of the new tailored overshoes made only by the United States Rubber Company. New styles, new patterns, new fabrics.

# "U.S." BLUE RIBBON heavy footwear



# Finally Our Money Arrived by Cable

*Then We Settled the Hotel Bill, Paying the British Debt in Full, and Moved Out to an Agricultural School*

By Francis A. Flood

**W**HEN our money finally arrived from home, by cable, Jim and I were at last able to pay our hotel bill in Khartoum and check out. But the bulk of our baggage, which had been following us by camel and truck and railroad, had not yet arrived. We had to wait for it before proceeding on toward the Red Sea and the African East Coast.

We paid our bill and settled the British debt. Then we packed our two motorcycles and moved a few miles out of town to an agricultural school and mission conducted by two young chaps from home.

One of these enterprising young Americans, Harvey McClellan, was from Western Iowa. I knew some of his cousins, and he knew vast hordes of mine. He and his assistant, D. C. Rife of Ohio, made Jim and me welcome on their little farm on the Nile. They had a few acres of level ground watered by pump irrigation, a dormitory for their boy students, class rooms, and living quarters for themselves.

## A Graduate of Ohio

Mac and Rife had many other problems besides Jim and me. Rife, for instance, born and raised on an Ohio farm, and a graduate of the agricultural college at Ohio University, knew something of agriculture—but he had to adapt this knowledge to systems of farming in the African Sudan. Some of his practices, half Sudanese and half scientific, were strange compromises indeed.

"Tractor farming, cow testing and record flocks are as much out of the question here as it would be to teach an Ohio boy how to make a water bag out of a goat skin," Rife explained to me. "We teach 'em agriculture all right, but some of our hybrid Sudo-scientific principles wouldn't be recognized at home."

"The dairying we teach here was all based on those ragged Nubian goats and what scrub cows we could pick up in the community," explained McClellan. "Finally we got in a few better goats, and that one good Holstein cow was given to us by a philanthropic breeder in Ohio. Now we can not only teach better feeding and care, but also improved breeding as well. But it's not exactly what you'd call scientific dairying at home, is it?"

## Have a Haughty Air

"I studied animal husbandry in college and we always had purebred stock at home," said Rife. "Then I come here and find only camels and donkeys to work with. I've got to teach the boys how to feed those beasts there." He pointed to two wobbly camels bulging out of their harness, hitched to a load of alfalfa hay. "It's pretty hard to instill much appreciation for those misshapen creatures with their foul breath and haughty air." Imagine judging a class of camels! What livestock judge could place any camel in the world at the head of a class when every one that ever stalked the sands belongs last in any ring?

"Or those mongrel donkeys there," said Jim. "I'd think it would be pretty hard to get your Sudanese boys to give any serious thought to those equestrian parodies, those clowns of the animal kingdom, those wise little, dumb little donkeys." And yet that morning we had seen a half-dozen of Rife's school boys returning the studied stares of the school donkey with all the thoughtfulness that a Four-H club would give to a champion baby beef.

"The donkey is as normal a beast to these chaps as the horse is to us," Rife explained. "And we've been teaching them that he is just as deserving of careful feeding, selection, and care as any other animal on the place."

I was reminded of G. K. Chesterton's appreciation of the donkey:

The tattered outlaw of the earth.  
Of ancient crooked will:  
Starve, scourge, deride me; I am dumb.  
I keep my secret still.

Fools! For I also had my hour:  
One far fierce hour and sweet.  
There was a shout before my ears,  
And palms before my feet.

## Did You Know That---

**T**HE Southwest—Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma and Texas—hard winter wheat area produced in 1927 approximately one-fifth of the wheat grown on the North American continent. In 1927 the Southwest produced more wheat than Argentina, two and one-third times as much as Australia, and more than half as much as Canada.

The total wheat flour milling capacity of the Northwest group: Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana, is 186,473 barrels, daily.

The total wheat flour milling capacity of the Southwest group, including St. Joseph, Missouri, and Greater Kansas City, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Oklahoma, Texas, is 233,910 barrels, daily.

In the last 10 years farmers in the Southwest seeded a total of 30 million acres of wheat that were not harvested. Much, altho not all of this abandonment, was due to winter killing.

The Southwest is known the world over for the quality of wheat produced. It is highly important that this quality be maintained at, or raised above, its present high level.

Losses caused by stinking smut or bunt wheat are increasing. From July to October, 1927, 19 per cent of the cars of wheat inspected at Denver were graded smutty, 14 per cent at Kansas City, and 25 per cent at Omaha.

In 1928 Kansas produced about 30 million bushels of wheat in excess of available local storage space. This is enough to fill all the terminal elevators at Kansas City.

"Another thing," Rife went on. "I studied horticulture at home but hardly knew that dates grew on palm trees until I came down here—and now my job is to teach these boys how to grow date palms. We're learning a lot about them." He took me out to their date palm "orchard" where this staple food of the desert folk is grown. It is a most important crop, without which those long and dangerous caravan trips could hardly be made at all. They are eaten raw or dried and are cooked in many ways besides. Sometimes they are dried in the sun and then ground into a sort of meal. Sometimes they are stuffed, when moist, into sheepskins or goatskins and then sewed up to dry into a sort of date-cake which makes a most nutritious lifesaver in lonesome places where other food is scarce. A Bedouin sultan in the French territory north of Chad had given Jim and me a 30-pound goatskin full of dates and we had munched on them for weeks.

Date sirup is made by pressing out the juice from the sweeter varieties, and date wine is a great luxury. This is made by collecting the juice that flows from the scars made by cutting off the leaf stalks, one by one. It is a sickly sweet at first, but turns into wine and then vinegar.

When date palms are grown artificially and are watered by irrigation it is necessary that they receive absolutely no rainfall during the summer season. In each orchard there must be one "male" tree for every 25 or 30 "female" trees. The males bear no fruit. Sprays

of pollen-bearing flowers are cut from the male trees and hung over the female flowers. The dates themselves grow in huge clusters, something like bunches of grapes, nestling just below the spreading dome, or crown, of the palm tree.

## 21 Tons a Year!

Mr. McClellan showed me his alfalfa field. It was cutting time and his "hay gang" was at work. His mowing machines consisted of three black men squatting on their heels, each with a short, curved knife. These knives cannot be called sickles, because they are almost entirely straight except for a few inches of curve near the point. Behind the cutters follows another lanky black who gathers the green, fallen hay and weighs it into bundles on an American platform scale. These bundles are then loaded on to a hay rack drawn by two camels and hauled into Khartoum and sold.

"Believe it or not," McClellan told me. "But we cut about 21 tons of alfalfa hay an acre off that field each year. And we weigh it over the scales and sell it, too, so we know," he continued in response to my dubious look. "Those boys go in there and cut it about every three weeks. We water it immediately after each cutting, and it grows almost the year 'round. It's a good paying crop, and helps to defray the expenses of the school."

"You may think that with these crude practices in our school we are not getting anywhere," McClellan suggested. "But we are putting these boys

farther ahead of their neighbors' boys than any Smith-Hughes school in the United States is doing. Our brightest student doesn't know as much about agriculture as the dumbest Four-H club boy in America, but he's a long, long way ahead of what he was when he came here. That's where Rife and I get our satisfaction."

## A Mohammedan Blessing

"Do you make Christians out of them, too?" I inquired. "Is that a prerequisite?"

"Only a small percentage of our students are Christians," he answered. "Most of them are Mohammedans. We teach 'em all agriculture, and good citizenship, and better ways of living. They have got to learn and accept those things to stay in the school. But their religion is their own business." This was illustrated at dinner that evening. The boys sat at one long table in the dining room, and McClellan, Rife, Jim and I sat at another. Mac asked one black boy to return thanks. He was an Abyssinian who spoke only Ethiopian, a language which neither the Arabic speaking Sudanese boys nor the English speaking Americans could understand, and he asked a Mohammedan blessing in the Christian mission. But they were all studying the same kind of better agriculture and better living conditions.

One of the employes on the mission farm was a staunch old desert man, a slave, owned by a penny-pinching black squire of the neighboring village. All his life this faithful Uncle Tom had worked for his black master, and all he had to show for it when we were there were a few rags upon his back and the turban on his head. Each week when McClellan paid the slave his wages, Simon Legree was right on hand to take the money over. There was nothing for the slave but two frugal meals a day and a mean grass kennel where he could sleep at night. Finally Mac insisted that the slave either be allowed to keep a part of the money for himself or else that he be given better clothes, more food, and a better place to sleep. I happened along with my camera during the argument and snapped the three of them without their knowing I was about—or knowing what I was about. The upshot of the argument was that the owner agreed to give his slave a reasonable share of his wages.

## Bit Off the Thermometer

That evening this same black squire sent an S. O. S. to McClellan begging him to call at his house in the village to see if he could cure one of his sons who had been sick for several days. Mac gathered up his quinine and first-aid kit and the rest of us gathered some clubs to help keep the village dogs away, and we walked across the moonlit desert to the little mud town on the edge of the Nile. There in an inner room, within a double row of thick mud walls, in a stifling atmosphere of sick-room air and the smell of many blacks was Simon Legree's son.

It was a simple case of fever, diagnosed even before the young man bit off the end of Mac's thermometer. Ten grains of quinine and the fresh air of the open courtyard were all that he would need. As we left the compound the old sheik walked a ways with us, according to the ancient custom as old as the Nile itself, and when he left us he muttered the same Arabic farewell that was used in Bible times.

The next week-end we got even closer to this simple ancient life of friendly Mohammedan Sudanese. We were the overnight guests in the home of a real sheik, not a cake-eating, slick haired, high school sheik, but a real one. I'll tell you about it next week.

## Leading a Double Life

Tho retired now from active mission work, he is "doing the work of the Lord on the side" while following his earlier and more respectable trade as a boss bricklayer.—Washington Star.



The Back Seat Driver



# What the Folks Are Saying

**N**OW is a good time to go over implements and machinery thoroughly. Find out just what is required in the way of new equipment and repairs. Rainy days are used to advantage on this farm by giving the machinery a thoro going over. A memorandum is made of every part needed. It is not difficult to order needed repairs, for every part has a number, placed there by the manufacturer to aid in identification when ordering repairs. In the event that no number can be found the part is removed and taken to the dealer's store where the implement originally was purchased. The dealer usually knows just what is wanted.

When I have made a complete invoice of my repair needs, I take my list to my dealer. Generally he has in stock all the parts necessary to meet my requirements. If he has not he can get them very quickly. By giving him time he is able to obtain the repairs for me when he is having other goods shipped, thus saving express charges, and other "hurry-up" expenses necessary if I were to wait till the last moment, ordering repairs only when actually needed.

With all the repairs at hand, some rainy day is made profitable by putting all my machinery in first class condition. Then when some implement is needed for use there is nothing required but to hitch to it.

A supply of the very best grade of both red and green paint is kept on hand. It is surprising how quickly an implement can be painted, thus preserving it from the ravages of rust and decay.

And do not overlook the harness. Obtain all necessary supplies required to do a perfect job, thread, needles, sewing awl, buckles, snaps and oil. Go over the harness carefully, sewing all ripped places. Replace missing buckles and snaps. A well-kept harness greatly increases the value of the team that wears it, and creates a natural pride in the owner. A well cared for harness will retain its softness even after years of service. On the other hand, a harness that is neglected soon shows wear. Don't fail to oil the harness. A dried out harness wears out very quickly. Rain, snow, dust and perspiration all tend to dry out harness. If the oil is not kept replenished in the leather, very soon the owner has just an old harness, one he cannot depend on in an emergency. Harness should be oiled at least once each year, and twice is even better. We have been using the same harness for 10 years, and it seems new even yet, but this is due to careful attention.

Oil is the natural food for leather, and without it in necessary quantities the life of the leather is greatly shortened. A farmer would not think of starving his horses, but how about the harness?

A well kept harness is a lasting satisfaction to its owner, and if he is required to take his team out on the road he is not ashamed to meet his neighbors.

Atchison, Kan. E. E. Beach.

## Top Cattle Prices in '30?

Cattle conditions are exactly the reverse of last year. The summer rise in prices occurred earlier than in 1927, corn prospects were brighter and feeders made a heavy purchase of fleshy cattle during the August to October period, reversing their replacement policy last year when the high point was reached by fat cattle later and feedlots were filled tardily. The result of this is a crop of fat weighty steers in the preparation stage that is even now pressing on the market. It will run freely this side of March, by which time the residue should be in strong hands.

Realizing that present prices are actually high, it is illogical to be a bull, at least of the rampant type, until this crop of steers has been marketed. Values, after reaching the highest level in trade history in August and September, have declined meanwhile, and, unless all the signs are awry, have not hit bottom. In any event, we will have a series of wild fluctuations for at least another 90 days, or until weak holders are no longer a factor.

This year the reaction from 1927 high levels did not set in until February, or four months later than the

present decline. By the same reckoning the next rise should be due in March or April, when pasture replenishment becomes a factor and feeders require another crop of steers for summer feeding. In my opinion present cattle supply conditions are abnormal. Along in August and early September we had a brief taste of actual beef shortage. At current prices, or lower, the present and prospective supply is ample. The real cattle shortage is not scheduled to arrive until 1930, and it will not be remedied in a single season. It will put the breeder in the strongest strategic position in the history of the industry.

Chicago, Ill. Everett C. Brown.

## An "Iron Arm" Now

The "Iron Arm of Agriculture" is a term that has been aptly applied to machinery and equipment used in the fields and around the farmsteads of an efficient American Agriculture. The "Iron Arm" replaces straining sinew in the many tasks on the modern farm which human muscles are incapable of performing. The successful farmer of today is a director of power rather than a source of it.

Aside from the physical inability to perform the tasks which must be quickly and efficiently done in the profitable manufacture of farm products, the man of today is worth but 1½ cents an hour as a motor. No man can afford to work at that price when he is worth 30, 60 or 100 cents an hour, as the director and operator of power and machinery.

Hired labor, too, is expensive to use as the source of power to operate hand tools. The man with the hoe costs his employer nearly as much in wages as the skilled operator of a tractor or the driver of a large team of horses, while the work which he accomplishes is too small to compare with the results obtained by the director and user of power. There are too many hand workers in agriculture still endeavoring to compete in the production of farm commodities with the men who employ to the fullest extent the "Iron Arm of Agriculture."

Chicago, Ill.

## Sows Need Real Exercise

The brood sow should get plenty of exercise during the winter months. The sow that stays out of doors most of the time when the weather is good is much more likely to produce a strong litter than the sow that "lays around" in the barn or shed. A sow that is too fat will not produce a strong litter of pigs—neither will she be able to take as good care of them. Give the brood sows the run of a pasture lot during the winter, if possible, and scatter some feed over the ground so they will be induced to take plenty of exercise.

Manhattan, Kan. F. W. Bell.

## Up Goes the Milk Flow

What is a good ration under Kansas conditions for a 1,000 pound dairy cow producing 30 pounds of 4 per cent milk a day? The cow should receive 10 to 14 pounds of alfalfa or clover hay, 25 to 35 pounds of corn, cane or kafir silage, and 1 pound daily of the following dairy rations for each 3½ pounds of milk produced; 400 pounds of ground corn, cane or kafir grain; 200 pounds of bran or ground oats; and 100 pounds of cottonseed or linseed oil meal.

Manhattan, Kan. H. J. Brooks.

## Let's Use Good Seed

Kansas farmers plant 20 million dollars' worth of seed a year, and it cannot be too strongly emphasized that they should know the quality of this seed; whether it will grow, and whether it contains bindweed or other noxious weed seeds. Anyone who desires can have seed tested free if he will send a sample to the Kansas Seed Laboratory at Manhattan.

Topeka, Kan. F. M. Aiman.

## To Produce Vigorous Chicks

The practice of reproducing the flock with eggs laid by hens produces a better quality chick than breeding from pullets. The old hens have stopped laying and are storing reserve vigor to be converted into strong, vigorous chicks.

Manhattan, Kan.

Just a few extra cents bring you more active materials, and 25% to 30% longer life

If YOU could get two or more months' "B" battery service for 20 or 25 cents it would seem like a bargain, wouldn't it?

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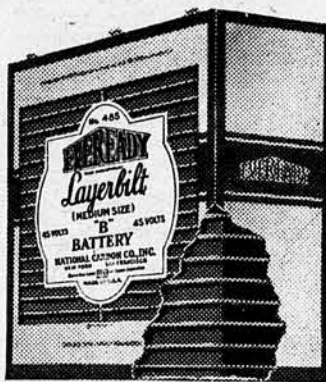
For instance, if you have been using medium size "B" batteries, such as the Eveready Medium Size No. 772, next time buy the Eveready Layerbilt "B" Battery No. 485. This will last 25% longer, though it costs you only 20 cents more.

If you have been using heavy duty batteries, such as the Eveready Heavy Duty "B" Battery No. 770, when you need new ones buy the famous original Eveready Layerbilt No. 486, which has the same outside dimensions but lasts 30% longer, though costing only 25 cents more.

Both these Eveready Layerbilts contain flat cells instead of cylindrical ones. The flat cells pack together tightly, occupy all available space inside the battery case, and so make it possible to put considerably more active, current-producing materials in the battery. That's why Eveready Layerbilts last 25% to 30% longer than cylindrical cell Evereadys of the same size, making them the most economical Evereadys, size for size.

Every Eveready Layerbilt "B" Battery has the word "Layerbilt" printed large on the label. Look for that word, to make sure you get the real, longer-lasting Eveready Layerbilt.

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## Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG

I don't see how one could ask for any better weather for fall work than we have been having the last week or two. As a result farmers are making good headway in the fields at husking corn. We were kept out of the field for a couple of days on account of having to fix up winter quarters for three brood sows we purchased. This job is off our hands now and will go to the field again this week and try husking.

We built our new hog lot near the barn on one end of a new alfalfa field we sowed a year ago. We have three brood sows in there now. The reason for building this lot now instead of next spring is that we wanted to get the sows and their pigs in clean quarters. In buying woven wire for this lot we purchased a heavy grade made up of No. 9 and 11 wires, and 32 inches high. We have more than a mile of woven wire fencing erected on this farm as hog lots. Most of this is 26 inches high with a couple of barb wires above to hold the cattle and horses back. Occasionally we have been bothered with some hogs climbing over this woven wire and getting out even with barb wires on top, so when we purchased this fencing we decided to get a little higher woven wire as it will be more effective in turning the hogs back.

In using the 26-inch wire we would have to put on an extra barb wire and this would cost about as much as the extra 6 inches on the woven wire and would not be as rigid as the solid woven wire. The wire is of a standard make and cost us 65 cents a rod from the local dealer. This comes pretty high, of course, but will pay for itself in due time. We expect to let this lot stand and use it as a lot even after we increase the size of the hog pasture later on, and so got a heavier grade of wire than we expect to use on the rest of the pasture. We used Osage hedge for posts and set them about 25 or 30 feet apart and expect to run on a barb wire above this woven wire a little later on when we have more time. When it came to stretching the woven wire we ran the tractor out about 20 feet past the corner post and used it as a portable anchor to hook the stretchers on and it worked fine and was better than burying a "dummy" or hooking on to the corner post itself.

The other day when we went to get the car out I noticed that a rat had dug up thru the ground floor under the car and probably had dug there from under the chicken house next door. I took down a large rubber hose we had used in gassing prairie dogs last year and ran one end of this hose down the rat hole and held the other end up to the exhaust pipe while my brother started up the engine and let it run for about 5 minutes and pumped this poison gas thru the rat hole. Upon looking around we found the gas was coming out from under the chicken house, so there is no doubt but that Mr. Rat got his fill of poison gas as the hole still remains plugged up like I fixed it when we got thru with the job.

When we built our barn 11 years ago we put the foundation down well into the ground to keep the rats from digging under. We put a cement floor in the west half of this building and before laying it we filled in with dirty sand from the sand pit and packed it down pretty well up to within 3 inches of the top of this foundation and ran the floor on top of this sand. The reason we used sand as a filler instead of dirt was in case rats ever should dig in under the foundation and come up on the inside they would fill up the hole behind them with this sand and be unable to find their way back out again thru this loose sand, thereby sealing themselves up on the inside where they couldn't do any more harm. So far we never have been bothered with rats working around the foundation of this barn and hope we have them bluffed out for good as they are an awful nuisance.

## His Wheat Worth \$40,000

Not so many weeks ago, S. F. Gutsch of Saline county, worked out a problem in arithmetic that surprised him, according to a Missouri Pacific Agricultural representative. He multiplied 800 acres by 40 bushels and 200 acres by 25, added the two sums, and multiplied the result by \$1.00. As he worked, his

smile broadened. When he had finished he sighed contentedly, for the figures showed he had produced 37,000 bushels of wheat on 1,000 acres, from which he would receive a gross return of more than \$40,000.

Mr. Gutsch is a newcomer in Western Kansas. It was during the early part of 1927 that he made his purchase of Wichita county land, buying 1,300 acres at a cost of approximately \$20 an acre. That summer, between July 10 and August 15, under the supervision of his son L. W. Gutsch, 1,000 acres of the land was plowed and listed. In September it was seeded to wheat.

Last July the wheat was harvested. Eight hundred acres produced an average of 40 bushels an acre, with one-fourth of the tract yielding 50 bushels, due to summer tilling by listing. The other 200 acres made about 25 bushels to the acre, the difference being accounted for by the manner in which the ground was prepared and seeded. In addition, an extra 5 bushels an acre could have been gathered on at least half the acreage had there been less rain at harvest time.

This fall Mr. Gutsch and his son have prepared and seeded 1,500 acres of wheat. An excellent seedbed was made by working the ground well with listers and one-way plows, and this, with the subsoil moisture, practically insures the crop for the coming season. Mr. Gutsch is convinced that Western

Kansas will grow bumper crops of high quality wheat, but he says it takes good farming to produce the big profits. He believes Western Kansas farmers should summer-till half of their wheat land each year.

## Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER

The last week was good for wheat and for husking corn. A few farmers have completed husking and some corn has been shelled. The market is holding fairly steady and it begins to look as if some better prices would be obtained than was first thought.

The rapid growth of the wheat has caused several farmers to begin fixing up the fences and set some temporary fence ready to turn out the cows as soon as the wheat will do to pasture. Wheat pasture cannot be beaten for milk cow feed.

On November 23, the Farm Bureau held its annual meeting. Sam Thompson, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, was the main speaker. His address was very interesting and he was very earnest in his plea for better things for agriculture. It is clearly evident that unless the farmers are going to stand firmly together little can be accomplished. Farm efficiency is only 2 per cent less than industrial efficiency, but agricultural distribution and marketing are far be-

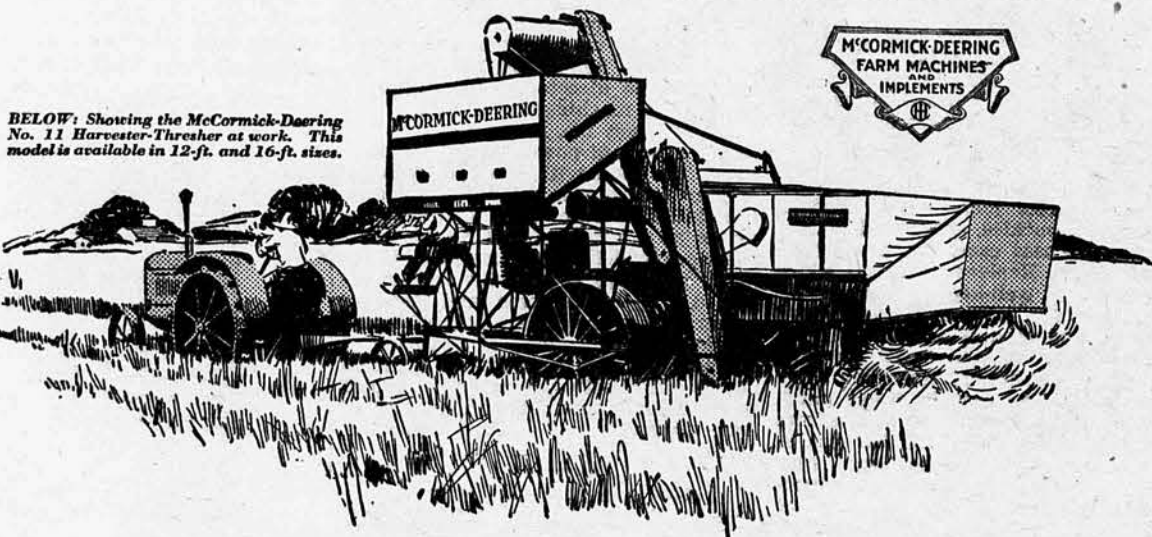
hind that of industry. Farm incomes and property taxes are badly out of proportion compared with industry.

One of the big regrets at the annual meeting was that more people did not come out to hear and meet Mr. Thompson. Rarely do we have the opportunity to hear such a worthwhile address. It still is an unsolved problem with me as to why more farmers are not interested in attending just such meetings.

"The Future Farmers of America," an organization recently started at the Royal Livestock Show, certainly is a fine piece of work. Too much emphasis cannot be given to that type of work. The following true story shows the need for club work and organization among the farm boys of America.

A certain man drove to a farm to see the owner and on arriving, the first person he saw was a 12-year-old boy. The man asked the boy where his father could be found. The lad said his father was out in the field but would be back to the house soon.

The visitor happened to notice 10 cows near the barn and asked the boy whether they were milking all of them and how much milk they gave. The boy promptly said they were milking them all and that they were doing mighty well now. That they were giving 13 gallons a day. The statement of 10 cows giving 13 gallons of milk and doing well made the man wonder a great deal as he drove home. When



BELOW: Showing the McCormick-Deering No. 11 Harvester-Thresher at work. This model is available in 12-ft. and 16-ft. sizes.

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vest field that has never been excelled. Wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, and similar crops are all successfully threshed with this machine.

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and where will that boy find out that that number of cows is not doing well giving 13 gallons of milk a day? Will he ever learn better from his father? Not likely.

There are two hopes in this true incident which represents a general condition. One is that the boy will learn 10 cows should give more than 13 gallons to be good ones. And the second hope is that dad may learn the difference between good cows and poor cows. The "Future Farmer" movement will help correct the ignorance with both the lad and the dad.

We have a lot of trouble with our garden every summer. The ground packs badly and will not hold moisture. Manure doesn't seem to help the problem much. If anything it makes the condition worse. This year we are going to try to get a lot of old straw worked in and thoroughly mixed into the soil before planting time. Another thing that bothers is the moles. The irrigation is difficult to do because the water insists on trying to fill all the mole holes. We have been on the lookout for some time for a good garden scheme but as yet have not found one that suits our conditions.

Plans are being made in the community for the annual play. This is given each year as a part of the lyceum course at the consolidated school. There usually are five numbers in the course. The proceeds from the community play are about sufficient to pay for the remainder of the lyceum numbers. The play is coached by a local person who has had considerable experience in handling play work. The consolidated school has made these community activities possible. When it comes to really big crowds it takes the basket ball games to bring them out.

### Cows Must Have Feed!

BY L. W. LIGHTY

Quite a number of folks I know are not interested in cows except in keeping a few so as to have a good supply of milk, cream and butter for the home family. Here I know the keeping and sustaining is reciprocal in that the cows help to keep the family as well as being kept. But frequently I talk with men who tell me they keep 10, 15 or more cows, and often unfortunately they do so in the full meaning of the expression.

What does it take to keep a cow? The big item is feed. Investigators tell us it takes 12 to 15 pounds of timothy hay and 3 to 4 pounds of bran to keep a cow when she is doing nothing in particular but eating. Ten to 12 pounds of mixed hay and 4 to 5 pounds of corn-and-cob meal also will do the trick. Quite a few "keepers" make a small addition to this ration which enables the cows to give some milk. It also is a fact that many cows are not possessed of profit-making qualities regardless of feed and care, but at the same time many cows would make a profit if they had the material to do it with.

But remember, the cow takes the first toll from the feed for her living. She makes a levy on you which is rightfully called "keeping the cow." But from this point on, where there are possibilities, the cow may help to keep you. She may make you good money and help to improve the fertility of the soil. But first we must select the cow with possibilities and discard the one that does not possess the powers to turn feed into dairy profit.

In the average community where the cow-testing association has not been seriously considered fully a fifth of the cows belong to the boarder variety, regardless of care and feed. The keeping of these cows is an injustice to the other cows and also to the owner and his family. At present beef prices they will very fully bring their worth and lots more than they are worth to keep as milkers, because that is a losing proposition at best.

Profitable cows may be purebreds, grades or just common cows, but they are selected. A cow can make milk when given feed, and she is dependent on the quantity and quality of feed, so the matter is up to the feeder and manager. True a cow may for a very short time pull down her own flesh and fat to make milk, but that soon ends. The cow is especially built to utilize great quantities of rough feed, and every wise cow feeder makes provision to have plenty of this kind of feed. Hay, silage, stover and straw are

the great roughage standbys. On the market they cannot be sold at any profit at all, but by way of the cow they may be marketed very profitably.

The most outstanding rule in economical dairy feeding is: feed the cow all the roughage in variety she will eat. This phase of feeding cannot be over-emphasized.

Many feeders think only of grain. That is expensive feed, and we want to use as little as we dare to get the most profit. By securing a fine quality of roughage in variety we can save grain. When we have an adequate supply of roughage we can be and are liberal with it and this pays. Plenty of farmers would better keep a smaller number of cows so the roughage will be abundant for those cows kept. If the quality is good the consumption will be increased.

It is an important question with everyone how much and how little grain to feed the milk cow to realize the largest net profit. Every cow has her capacity in being able to use a certain amount of grain in the making of milk and keeping in a perfect physical condition. When we feed her more than this she will lay part of it on as extra weight, and the rest will be wasted. If we do not feed her up to her capacity she will not make the

profit which she is capable of making.

Many of us must admit we do our grain feeding in a rather haphazard manner. How often I have watched the process of "graining" the cows. It was a measure full for each cow or it was a large pail full of feed scattered along the trough from end to end and each cow went at it like the pigs in the trough. This may do for steer feeding, but it surely is wasteful in feeding the milk cow. You may save a nickel's worth of time and lose a muckle's worth of milk.

The thing that really pays is to gauge the capacity of the cow 10 days or two weeks after she has calved. She is giving 40 pounds of milk, and this calls for 13 pounds of feed. Give her 15 pounds of feed and ask her produce 45 pounds of milk, and if she has the capacity she will do it. Then go up another step with the quantity of grain, and if she follows you in production take another step until the milk increase does not follow and you have her to her capacity.

Then when she drops in milk, flow again follow in the quantity of feed by a proportionate reduction. If you continue the larger quantity you have an over-fat animal and wasted grain. Also consider that a large cow needs a little more feed than a small one in

proportion, and a cow that gives milk testing high in butterfat needs more than a low testing one considering the quantity of milk yielded. This manner of observation and feeding is not fussy or technical but simply good common sense business practice.

### A Baby Chick Campaign

Several thousand dollars are offered in a national baby chick campaign for the best 500 word letters on "Why it Pays to Buy Chicks from a Hatchery."

The rules are simple. Anyone is eligible to submit a letter except hatchery operators and employees of hatcheries and their families. Letters must not contain more than 500 words, and must be mailed to Contest Editor, Campaign Headquarters, 705 Third National Building, Dayton, O., by February 28, 1929.

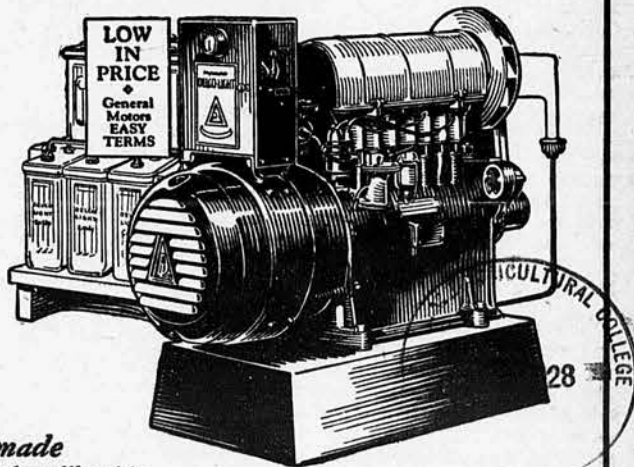
First prize in the contest is \$5,000, the second \$2,000, and the third \$1,000. In addition, 38 other cash prizes are offered.

The contest is sponsored by a nation-wide organization of hatcheries in order to obtain facts that will enable them to carry out their improvement plans. It is on the basis of ideas, rather than excellent composition, that prizes are to be awarded.

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# A Call for Kansas Mothers

## Boys and Girls Take More Interest in the Capper Clubs When Their Mothers Are in Too

BY J. M. PARKS

I WANT 200 mothers living on Kansas farms to join the Capper Poultry Club within the next two months. If that many mothers are enrolled, fully five times that number of boys and girls will belong to the Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs in 1929. I've found that out by comparing numbers for 1928.

And here's something else I've learned from studying the records: Nearly every outstanding, active county team at this time has at least one mother on its roll. And, without exception, those teams in which mothers have taken an active part have made good records. In those teams a noticeably large percentage of club members have reported regularly and promptly throughout the year.

As I glance over the ledger I am impressed especially with the fine work done by Mrs. O. F. Ruppe, Trego; Mrs. D. C. Freer, Shawnee; Mrs. Lavinia Everett, Republic; Mrs. Jessie Horworth, Osborne; Mrs. O. E. Gould, Norton; Mrs. Bertha Adams, Morris; Mrs. Russell Schaub, Montgomery; Mrs. Luella Howell, Mrs. Myrtle Howes, Mrs. Frank Williams and Mrs. J. M. Nielson, Marshall; Mrs. Lottie Parson and Mrs. George Hellmer, Lyon; Mrs. O. J. Ackerman, Lincoln; Mrs. J. F. Seefeld, Lathrop; Mrs. Henry Sterling, Dickinson; Mrs. N. J. Briles and Mrs. Emma Thompson, Coffey.

These women want their sons and daughters to grow into useful and contented citizens, and they know enough to know that the mothers have a vital part to play in this growth. They know enough to know that the invitation "come on" means a lot more than the command "go on." They know enough to know that the mother's example in keeping an accurate record on the farm flock and reporting promptly to the club manager each month will do more than anything else to fix habits of record keeping in the minds of her boys and girls. They know enough to know that if the mother is to be the pal of her children in their early adolescent age, she must take an active interest in their social affairs. So these mothers welcome the opportunity to attend the monthly meetings of the Capper clubs on an equal footing with the young folks and pull side by side with them in the pep race.

But why are not more mothers in the Capper clubs? Maybe you think there's something burdensome about club work. Then listen to Mrs. Bertha Adams who speaks from experience: "I'm so glad to be back in the club again. Raising chickens without the zest of club work is just like eating the cake and leaving the icing."

Or maybe you feel it's not worth while. Mrs. J. M. Nielson has the answer: "Club work has taught my children first of all, responsibility, a greater interest in livestock, a knowledge of the business-like way to do farming, and the business-like way will soon be the only way. It has formed a closer bond between them and their parents."

Is that worth while?

Why, as you look at the picture of Mrs. Williams and Marjorie, you can actually feel the spirit of team work

and companionship existing between them. Could anything be more desirable than such relationship between mother and daughter? Yet Mrs. Williams will tell you this much prized understanding has been strengthened greatly by their years of co-operation in club work.

Mothers of Kansas, you're overlooking the most precious chance of your lives. The eight years in which your children are eligible to membership in the Capper clubs will slip by before you know it. There are other clubs for



Mrs. Frank Williams and Marjorie, Marshall County, Say They Enjoy Capper Club Work Together and Have Been Rewarded Richly for Their Efforts

young folks, but in this one you, too, can be a full-fledged member and work right with your boy or girl.

Furthermore, there's a personal element in this club not present in any other. The very origin of the club was unique. It grew out of a desire on the part of its founder to help a Kansas boy start in a paying business of his own. Tho a very busy man, having served two terms as Governor of your state and nearly 10 years as U. S. Senator, yet he has given of his time and means right along to keep the Capper Pig and Poultry clubs functioning for the boys and girls who come of club age from year to year.

All this he does solely for the pleasure he derives from being of service to young folks. I've never seen so tender a smile from this lovable man as when he talked to me, just before he left for Washington a few days ago, of the joy he gets from meeting young men and women, as he travels over the state, who say they have been benefited by having belonged to the Capper clubs.

If it's convenient, encourage your boys and girls to join and work with the 4-H club, but whether they can belong to another club or not, see to it that they get into one of the Capper

clubs for next year, and set the example yourself by filling out one of the application blanks which you will find in the club stories that follow from week to week.

Surely there are at least 180 more mothers in Kansas who will say, "Count me in your club for 1929, Senator Capper. You can depend on me to co-operate with you in your efforts to improve our boys and girls as well as our farming methods."

## Award the Honor Medal

The George Robert White gold medal, considered the highest horticultural honor in America, was awarded at the meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in Boston to Colonel William Boyce Thompson of Yonkers, N. Y., of the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research. The award has been made yearly since 1900 to the man or woman, commercial firm or institution in the United States or other countries that has done the most in recent years to advance the interest in horticulture in its broadest sense.

The planting, founding and endowment of this unique research laboratory at Yonkers, dealing exclusively with the fundamentals of plant life, including elaborately equipped laboratories, 300 acres of experimental grounds and 329 acres for an experimental arboretum, all supported by an endowment of 8½ million dollars, was deemed to have constituted in the brief four years since its foundation the outstanding recent contribution to the development of horticulture.

The list of 19 recipients of this medal, headed by Professor Charles S. Sargent, Director of the Arnold Arboretum, at Jamaica Plain, Mass., includes such well known names as the following: Sir Harry James Veitch, seedsman and nurseryman of London, famous for the introduction of ornamental plants; Dr. Walter Van Fleet, Washington, D. C., and M. Pernet-Ducher of France, both famous for the production of new roses; Professor U. P. Hedrick of the Geneva Experiment Station, noted as a hybridist and writer on fruit growing and Pierre S. DePont of Wilmington, Delaware, for popularizing horticulture. In 1927, the award went to Liberty Hyde Bailey of Ithaca, New York, for his work as a teacher, editor and author.

## Progress Rewarded Page

(Continued from Page 3)

about. Thru careful rotation, and Mr. Page considers this along with livestock and poultry his most profitable features, the ability of the fields to produce has been increased. For example, upland wheat makes 30 bushels an acre, oats 37 bushels, corn 70 bushels. All of the straw goes back to the land and a good part of it after it has been fed is used for bedding. The rotation system runs about three years to wheat, two to corn and one year to oats, being broken with Sweet clover. There also is some alfalfa, which is a profitable crop. Mr. Page isn't satisfied that his rotation is the best, and he will improve it as he continues to farm. But so far his system has proved best as he puts it, to conserve fertility and finances.

The whole system of farming is mapped out so that the work is rather equally distributed thruout the year. In the winter Mr. Page handles it alone. Two sons are with him during the summer and he hires some help thru the fall and spring. Mr. Page is proud of his beef herd, and he has a right to be. There are 40 head of Shorthorns and all purebreds. This accounts for a profitable investment of his time. And it started thru one of the most outstanding bits of present day farm work—the 4-H clubs. The herd of Shorthorns got its start thru the clubs. One son was the first boy in the county to win a scholarship to the Kansas State Agricultural College offered by a railroad. You will find the Page family eager to help with progressive things. Aside from doing an excellent job of farming, Mr. Page is the pastor of his church and has been a minister for 34 years; for the last 14 years he has been secretary for the general Sunday school work for the United States and Canada, and is vice-president of the county work and president for what is termed the northeast section.

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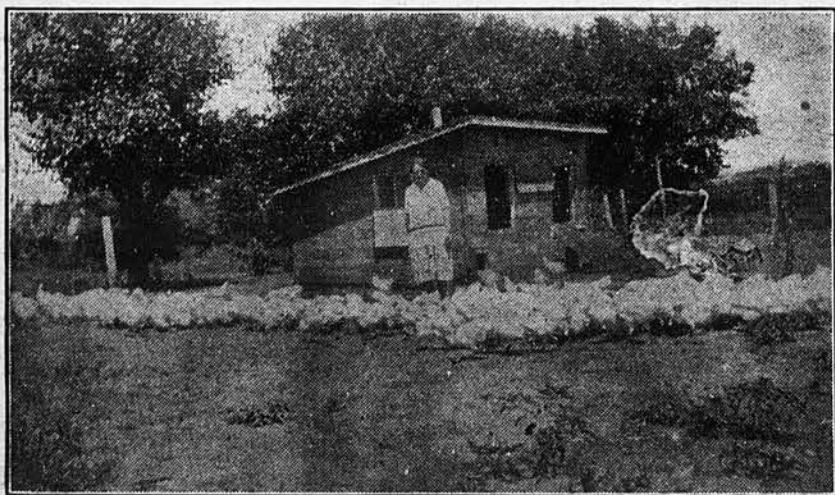
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## To Reduce Lambing Losses

BY W. T. HUFFMAN

Sanitation is a highly important factor in sheep production, especially with regard to the prevention and control of disease. The effects of good and poor sanitation are readily seen in connection with early shed lambing as practiced in many parts of the range country and wherever sheep have been maintained on the same ground for a period of years.

When lambing sheds and corrals are new and on clean ground serious losses are unusual, but with the continued use of the sheds year after year the losses gradually increase, until in many cases they become excessive. It is noteworthy, also, that heavy losses caused by the infections may be sustained at times whether the sheds and corrals are new or old.

The use of reasonable, sanitary precautions, such as cleaning and disinfecting the sheds, cleaning and plowing corrals, and providing drainage, generally eliminates most of the danger. When proper drainage cannot be provided it is best to move the sheds and corrals to clean, dry ground.

Temporary lambing sheds, built of light frame material and covered with canvas, are extensively used in sections where the snowfall is not excessive. These sheds are ideal from a sanitary standpoint, as the canvas is removed as soon as lambing is over, allowing full benefit from the sunshine to the interior of the shed during the entire summer, and if it becomes necessary they are easily moved.

The use of the lambing corrals by sheep or other classes of livestock during the remainder of the year increases the danger of infection. Building lambing sheds in connection with old corrals has often caused heavy losses of young lambs. During wet, stormy weather or when the ground is thawing out, various infections are especially likely to become prevalent.

### Appears Within Few Days

Navel infection probably is the most common condition found in lambing sheds. The disease appears within a few days after birth, and may be manifest in the form of joint ill. The joints of the legs become stiff and swollen and often contain pus, or, when necrosis infection is present, the liver becomes affected, exhibiting yellow, necrotic areas of varying sizes. In either case the lambs stop nursing, lie down most of the time, and usually die within a few days. Sore mouth of necrotic stomatitis will often develop under similar circumstances and may spread to the teats and udders of the ewes.

Ordinary sanitary measures usually will lessen the occurrence of navel infection and sore mouth in lambs and also help to control these diseases after they develop.

Infectious diarrhea, or white scours, is another infectious disease of lambs associated with poor sanitation. It often occurs in lambing sheds connected with feed yards that have been used for fattening purposes. The infection is obtained from the soiled teats and udder of the ewe when the lamb first nurses, and becomes more prevalent during wet, stormy weather. The disease usually develops within from 18 to 36 hours after birth, and is generally fatal. Lambs from weak, undernourished ewes seem more susceptible to infectious diarrhea than those from strong, healthy animals, but where the sanitary conditions are unfavorable the disease may develop at any time, causing losses of 10 per cent or more, in many cases.

Septic metritis, or inflammation of the uterus, is an infectious disease affecting ewes soon after lambing, and is manifested by high fever, frequent straining, a vaginal discharge, and rapid prostration. It usually follows abortion or difficult parturition, but where sufficient sanitary precaution is not taken, the disease may spread, by contact with infected pens, to ewes that have lambled normally. Treatment is seldom satisfactory, as the affected animals usually die. The most practicable means of control consists in the thorough cleaning and disinfection of the lambing sheds and the small pens in which the ewes are kept for the first three or four days after lambing, as well as all equipment used in handling ewes. Infected animals should be isolated, all carcasses destroyed, and a strict system of sanitation followed

during the remainder of the lambing period.

Tetanus (lockjaw) is becoming more prevalent in the range country, causing losses in lambs following docking and castration. Early lambs usually are docked before they are turned on the range, and when clean corrals are used infection rarely follows. Where ewes are lambled on the range it is generally customary to drive the bands to some centrally located corral for docking. These corrals are often used for shearing, branding, dipping, and for separating the ewes and lambs in the fall, and usually contain an accumulation of filth and manure from years of use. The use of these old corrals has caused considerable loss from tetanus at various times. Such places should be discarded in favor of temporary docking corrals built on clean ground.

The habit of sheep, like other classes of livestock, is to seek shade and seclusion during the middle of the day in summer to avoid the heat and flies. There is a fly (*Oestrus ovis*) which attacks sheep in summer, depositing its larvae on the edges of the animals' nostrils, from which point they migrate to the sinuses of the head, where they complete their development. Thru instinct sheep will bunch up with their heads together and their noses near the ground whenever this fly is present. During dry weather this action results in the stirring up of considerable dust.

When sheep are on the range the

ground usually is clean and the dust causes very little inconvenience, but when they are being maintained on ranches the favorite shade is often around old buildings and sheds in the barnyard, where the dust consists principally of manure and is impregnated with various organisms capable of producing at least a local irritation of the respiratory tract. This condition accounts for a great deal of the catarrh and nasal discharge that are common in ranch sheep, and in some cases have resulted in considerable loss from mechanical pneumonia. The results usually are worse where there is insufficient shade to accommodate all the sheep, as those on the outside will continually crowd to get in, and in this way keep the entire band in commotion. Young, well-fed rams are subject to this condition, as some are always ready to start a fight whenever they bunch up.

Losses from this source can be avoided by providing shade on clean ground devoid of dust, or, when old corrals and sheds must be used they should be kept as clean as possible. Bedding the shading places with clean straw is a cheap and effective way of keeping the dust down, but it should be changed occasionally as it becomes contaminated.

Sheep, altho not subject to many of the general, infectious diseases of animals, are susceptible to local infections, and much trouble can be avoided by following a reasonable system of sanitation in their management.

## Couldn't Stand Loafers

(Continued from Page 3)

The milk is handled in a very efficient way. In the milk house is electricity, city water, steam for sterilizing bottles, ice water cooler and ice box. Electricity is used for everything from lights to running the brushes that wash the bottles. Caps for the bottles must be dated and all milk must be bottled within an hour after milking. Mr. Porter can easily comply with such laws, and does.

A smart idea was discovered out in the cow quarters. Milk sheets are tacked up on the wall and a cardboard just the size of these sheets is hung over them by cords. With each recording the cardboard simply is dropped another line. This not only helps in keeping the records correct, but neat and clean as well.

## Let It Pay for the Farm

During the last 17 years, the average yield of corn on the Agronomy Farm, Manhattan, where the crop has been grown in rotation with alfalfa, has been more than 10 bushels an acre greater than where corn has been continuously on the same land. The total of the increased yield is equivalent to the value of the land. "Put alfalfa in the rotation, and let it pay for the farm by increasing crop yields," says R. I. Throckmorton, of the college and he knows what he is talking about.

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# Answers to Legal Questions

## Apparently the Voters in This District Had a Legal Right to Extend the School Term and Employ Two Teachers

By T. A. McNeal

This is a school district with two rooms in it. In one room there are 12 children, in the other eight. At the annual meeting a motion was made to have school for nine months and to employ two teachers. The motion carried. Is it legal? The latest school law says if a school falls below 12 pupils or children the school board shall close it. Can the board lawfully hire two teachers and pay them out of the school fund? A junior high school is 1½ miles from this school and five of the eight pupils could attend that. This district helps to maintain this junior high. The majority here is against employing two teachers. S. D. R.

**A** PARTIALLY depopulated school district as defined by the statute is one where the number of persons resident thereof over the age of 5 years and under the age of 21 shall be less than 12. This does not refer, however, to each separate room. In other words, in this particular district it seems that there are 20 children attending school. How many there may be in the district between the age of 5 and 21 years is not stated. It seems that also at the annual meeting a majority of those present and voting voted to employ two teachers. I am of the opinion they had a legal right to do this. It would seem that it would hardly be necessary to employ two teachers where there are only 20 pupils, but there is nothing in the law itself that I know of that would forbid the voters of the school district at their annual meeting authorizing the employment of two teachers. If the majority of the voters in the district do not want two teachers they have a right to refuse to authorize them.

### Permit Must be Issued

Is there a law compelling one of the family to call an undertaker in case of a death in the family, or can one bury one of the family without such service? C. C. L.

Burials are under the general direction of the State Board of Health. The State Board of Health has the authority to divide the state into registration districts and to appoint local registrars who are under the general direction of the state registrar. The city clerk of each incorporated city shall be the local registrar.

Section 134 of Chapter 65 relates to burial permits. The language of this statute reads in part as follows: "The body of any person whose death occurs in the state shall not be interred, deposited in a vault or tomb, cremated or otherwise disposed of or removed from or into any registration district until a permit for burial, removal or other disposition shall have been properly issued by the registrar of the registration district in which the death occurred. And no burial or removal permits shall be issued by any registrar until a complete and satisfactory certificate and return of the death has been filed with him as hereinafter provided."

In case of any death occurring without medical attendance it shall be the duty of the undertaker to notify the registrar of such death.

I would say then that it is not absolutely necessary that the burial be made by an undertaker, but it is necessary that a permit to bury be issued by the local registrar.

### Taxes Haven't Been Paid

A and B, husband and wife, had a joint deed to a farm. A died four years ago. They had three married sons. B claimed the entire property and has made no division with the sons. She stays with C, another son, most of the time. C rents the farm, paying B half of all the crops, and pasture rent and keeping up all the absolutely necessary repairs on the buildings. This is a higher rent than prevails thruout the community. There is a large Land Bank Loan on the farm. B has delayed interest payments several times, but has eventually met each one until the last. She has some other debts beside. The Land Bank will foreclose if payment is not made on the interest due in the near future. B could not meet the last half of 1926 taxes nor 1927 taxes. These back taxes are drawing 15 per cent interest. Only a portion of the total indebtedness can be met by the rent due B. Should she meet the back taxes and part of the interest past due, knowing that payment cannot be made on the next interest due a few months hence? How soon could the farm be sold for taxes if no back taxes are paid? How long can B or C retain possession of the farm if sold for taxes? Could the crops of that year be seized for payment? Has B 18 months to redeem the place if the bank forecloses? Could it take over any of the rent due B in the 18 months? She has no further income. In event of foreclosure or the farm being sold for taxes could any of C's grain, stock or implements be held in any way responsible for the debts on the land? He has not mortgaged any personal property to pay the interest or taxes. C. W.

The taxes levied on land become due November 1. If not paid the land is sold for taxes the following September. If the delinquent taxes are not paid for three years after that a tax deed is issued. The county does not make any levy on crops or personal property for the payment of delinquent taxes on land. When a tax deed is issued the holder is entitled to possession under his deed unless action is brought to set aside the tax deed. I do not quite understand from this question how B happens to have the full title to this land unless it was deeded to her by her deceased husband. If he died without will under our statute she would own her half of it and half of her husband's half. The other half of his half would descend to

his children. However, as she seems to be holding the title, in case of foreclosure she would have 18 months after the land was sold at foreclosure in which to redeem the land. During that time she has full dominion over it and is entitled to all the rents, crops and other emoluments from the land the same as if there had been no foreclosure. C's grain could not be taken either to pay the taxes or to pay the judgment obtained on foreclosure.

As to whether it is wise for B to endeavor to pay the taxes and keep up the payments on this mortgage, I cannot say. If it is a hopeless job perhaps she might as well let it go one time as another.

### See the City Clerk

M and B have adjoining lots. M has a chicken wire fence set 2 feet from the division line. B has three sides of his lot fenced and puts all of his improvements exactly on the line, and joins his fence to M's at each end of the lot. He dug a cave exactly on the line and threw most of the dirt against M's fence and refused to move it. Can B set a post against M's fence and put a wire across the 2 feet and make M support B's fence? Mrs. D. L. F.

As I take it, M and B are located in an incorporated town, and probably the matter of enclosing their lots is determined under the provisions of an ordinance passed by the city government. If so I would suggest that M should go to the city clerk and find out whether there is any provision in regard to this matter. If there is not then the general law in regard to partition fences would apply. B might compel M to build a partition fence along the lot line, but he would have no right to go over on to M's lot and attach his fence to M's. Neither has he any right to trespass on M's property by



The Traveling Salesman

throwing the dirt from this cave over on M's lot and against M's fence. Here seems to be the making of a lawsuit which in the end would be of damage to both parties concerned.

### See the Health Officer

There is a feed yard within the city limits where there has been hogs and cattle fed. Now there are a lot of cattle and hogs in this feed yard, and the odor from the feed yard is something awful, especially in damp weather. A petition has been circulated and signed to have this odor removed. The State Board of Health has been called on, but nothing has been done. A. C. S.

Call on your county health officer and ask that an investigation be made at once.

### Bets on Horse Races

Is it lawful for A and B in Kansas to bet on football or baseball games? A and B, citizens of Kansas, bet on the Dempsey-Tunney prize fights in Chicago and New York City. Is it lawful to bet on automobile and horse races at fairs in Kansas? J. D. S.

It would not be a violation in my opinion of the Kansas law to bet on a football or baseball game.

Neither would it be a violation of the Kansas law in my opinion for A and B to have a bet on the Dempsey-Tunney prize fights either in Chicago or New York City. It might or might not be unlawful to bet on horse races at a fair. Section 1510 of Chapter 21 of the Revised Statutes provides that any person who keeps any room, shed, tenement, booth or building, or any part thereof, or who occupies any place upon any public or private grounds within this state with any book, instrument or device for the purpose of recording or registering bets or wagers, or selling pools, upon the result of any trial or contest of skill, speed or power of endurance of man or beast which is to be made or take place within or beyond the limits of this state, except within the inclosure of a race track and upon races or trials of speed being conducted within said enclosure or any person who records or registers bets or wagers, or sells pools upon the result of any trial or contest of skill, speed or power of endurance of man or beast which is to be made or take place within or beyond this state or upon the result of any political nomination, appointment, or election which is to be made or held either within or beyond the limits of this state, is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of one year and by a fine of \$1,000.

This statute was upheld by the supreme court in the case of the State versus Fair Association, 89th Kansas, 238.

### What the Law Says

Who is liable for damages in an automobile accident happening on a public highway crossroad where the view was obstructed by a tall hedge along the highway and by shrubs that were growing along the highway obstructing the view of approaching automobiles? The owner of the land was not notified to cut the hedge as required by the law until after the accident happened. J. H. R.

Chapter 219 of the Session Laws of 1927 reads as follows:

Owners of real estate in any county in Kansas shall keep all hedge fences along the public highways cut and trimmed down to not over 5 feet high, except hedges necessary to the protection of orchards, vineyards and feedlots, said feedlots not to extend more than 40 rods. All brush cut from said hedges shall be cleaned up and removed or burned.

This law was an amendment to Section 419 of Chapter 29 of the Revised Statutes of 1923. The original section read as follows:

Owners of real estate in any county in Kansas shall keep all hedge fences along public highways cut and trimmed down to not over 5 feet high, except trees not less than 16 feet apart and hedges necessary to the protection of orchards, vineyards and feedlots, said feedlots not to extend more than 40 rods. All brush cut from said hedges shall be cleaned up and removed or burned.

It will be noticed that the words "except trees not less than 16 feet apart" have been omitted. In neither statute, however, is the landowner relieved of his responsibility by virtue of the fact that he had not been notified, except that if he fails to do this after notification he then would be subject to a fine of not less than \$25 or more than \$100. So far as I know this matter has not been litigated as to the financial liability of the farm owner who fails to comply with the law.

### Those International Debts

1—Does the United States owe England a war debt as a result of the Civil War? Or does England owe the United States anything at all? 2—If a man is caught stealing chickens or horses or cows would the law justify the owner in shooting him? E. M. B.

1—The United States does not owe England any debt as a result of the Civil War. Great Britain owes the United States a large amount on account of money advanced during the World War.

2—A man would be justified in using force to protect his property from a thief even to the extent of shooting at him if the thief was undertaking to break into his premises and steal. The law assumes that a man has only the right to use as much force as is necessary to protect his property or his person. If the thief had his stolen property and was trying to get away with it and the owner of the property could not stop him or recover it except by taking a shot at him, in my opinion he would be justified in going to the extent of so doing.

### Write to the Secretary

Is there a home in Kansas for homeless, aged women? If so where is it located and what does it cost for a woman to be taken care of there? The woman in mind has a little money of her own but no home and no relatives to care for her. R.

The state maintains only one home for aged women. That is the Mother Bickerdike Home at Ellsworth, but this is only open to soldiers' widows. There are a number of homes for old ladies. We have a very good one in Topeka known as the Ingle-side Home.





# A RADIOLA will bring you thousands of hours of enjoyment

6 Dec 1928

IN millions of homes, radio has become the most popular means of enjoyment for the family circle.

No home today is complete without a good radio set—and every home can now afford to have a genuine Radiola.

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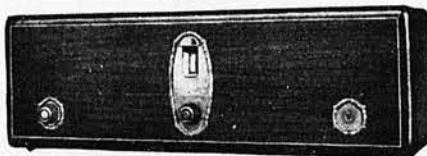
Radiola 16 is the ideal receiver for use with battery power, while Radiola 18 is specially designed to take its power from the electric light circuit. Each of

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RCA RADIOLA 16—Very compact, sturdy, battery-operated, 6-tube receiver. Single dial control. Perfected RCA tuned-radio-frequency circuit. Mahogany finished cabinet. \$82.75 (with Radiotrons)

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RCA RADIOLA 18—For direct operation from A. C. house current. Employs special A. C. tubes and rectifier. Electrically lighted dial. Finest set of its kind. \$95 (less Radiotrons)

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## The New RCA EDUCATIONAL HOUR Season of 1928-29

From Oct. 26 to May 10 Walter Damrosch will conduct a series of educational concerts for schools, Friday mornings at 11 (Eastern Standard Time) through 27 broadcasting stations.

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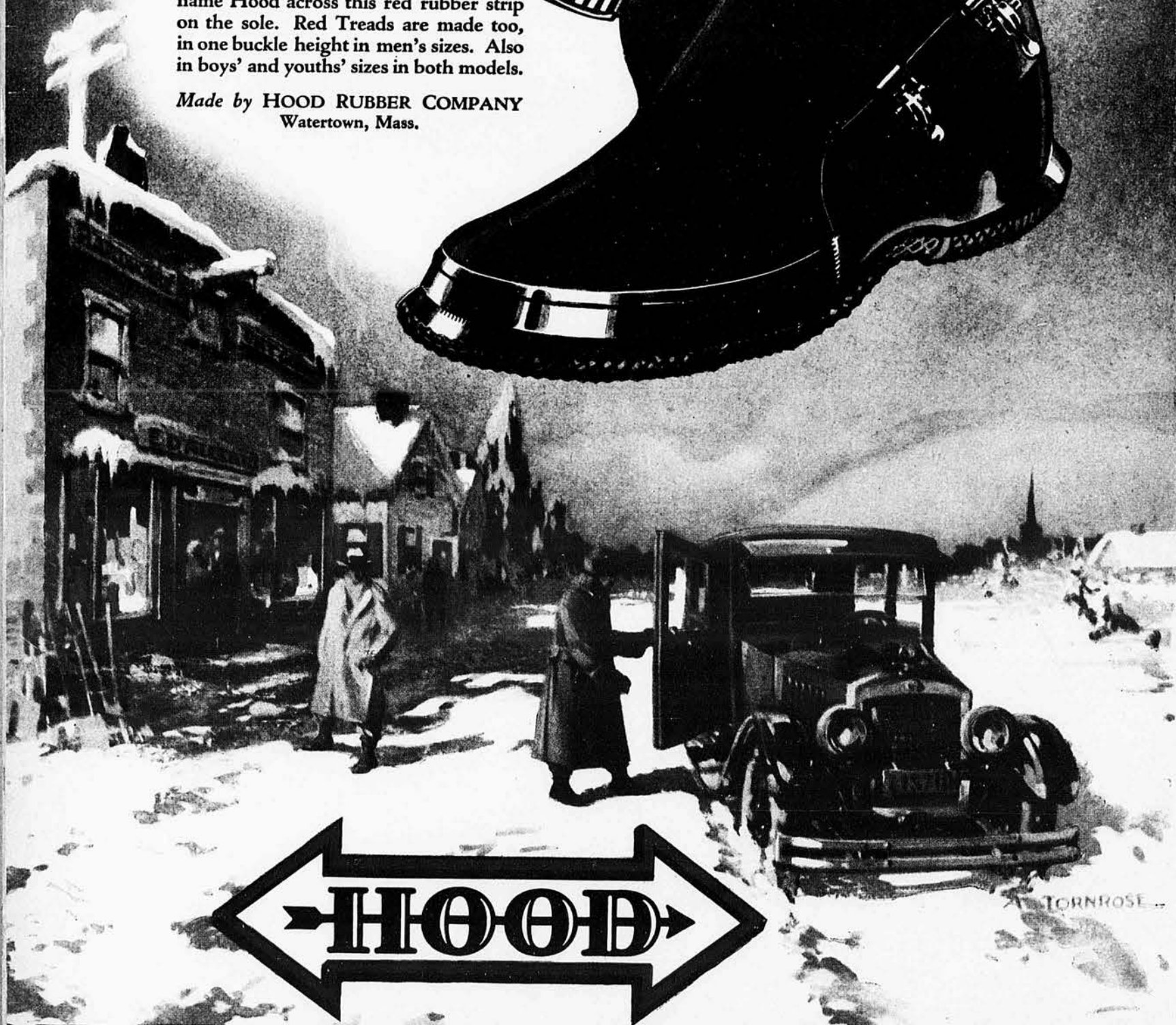
Hood themselves make seven different qualities in 4 buckles. But for the farmer or outdoor man there is no greater value for your dollars than this Hood Red Tread.

A specially woven cashmerette—fleece-lined right down to the toes—gives an upper, sturdy enough to resist scuffing and tearing on snags and warmth to meet the sub-zero weather of the north country.

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# Jardine Predicts Good Things Ahead

*Dairymen, Beef Producers, Hog Raisers and Poultrymen Are Heading for Substantially Larger Returns on Investments*

INDICATIONS are that the gross income of American agriculture for the crop year 1928-29 will be larger than that of the preceding crop year according to Secretary of Agriculture William M. Jardine in his annual report to the President. In the crop year 1927-28 the gross income of American agriculture from all products amounted to \$12,253,000,000, compared with \$12,127,000,000 in the crop year 1926-27 and \$12,670,000,000 in the crop year 1925-26, in which year the total was the highest since 1919-20. As the present marketing season still has some months to run, it is not yet possible to estimate its probable financial results in detail.

The expectation of an increased gross income, the report indicates, is based chiefly on the fact that the livestock industries have prospered conspicuously. Substantially larger returns than those of the preceding year will be earned by dairymen, beef producers and poultrymen. Hog raisers likewise have grounds for optimism. In the early part of 1928 hog prices were unsatisfactory, but the later months brought great improvement. Returns from cash grains, hay, tobacco, and potatoes will be smaller than in the preceding crop year.

In general, says Secretary Jardine, the situation is less uneven than in any year since 1920. There are fewer distress areas. Many branches of the agricultural industry record new gains in the efficiency of production, and likewise in the adjustment of supply to demand. In all probability the improvement in gross income will be reflected in a proportionate increase in net income, because the evidence available indicates that production costs in 1928 were not larger than in 1927 and may have been smaller.

## The Yields Were Good

"The season was one of heavy production despite hampering weather conditions in some areas," says the report. "Yields to the acre were about 3 per cent above the average for the last 10 years and about 1.7 per cent above those of last year. Good yields were harvested except in the eastern and central parts of the Cotton Belt, in parts of the eastern Corn Belt, and in an area affected by drouth, comprising most of South Dakota, western Nebraska, eastern Colorado, New Mexico, and southern Texas. Sharp changes in temperature in the spring destroyed the winter wheat seeded on fully 10 million acres and thinned the stand on a large additional acreage. Reseeding was complicated by a cold and wet June. In the late summer and fall the South Atlantic states had torrential rains that set new precipitation records at many stations. These adverse conditions, however, were largely offset by generally favorable harvesting weather in the more important agricultural states, and the upward trend recorded in farm production in the last few years continued.

"Acreage of crops harvested was the largest on record, exceeding that of 1927 by 8 million acres, or 2.4 per cent, the increase being larger than that of any year since 1918. It should be recalled, of course, that the area harvested last year was diminished by the Mississippi floods. Expansion of acreage is not always desirable, and the expansion this year in the case of certain crops—notably potatoes—was definitely undesirable. Expansion of acreage, however, is at least a mark of confidence in the future of agriculture. The increase was pretty well distributed throughout the country and was divided among cotton, spring wheat, potatoes, and other leading crops. A decline representing a shift to more intensive crops took place in the acreage previously devoted to hay.

"Cotton was planted on about \$46,700,000 acres, an increase of 11.4 per cent over the acreage planted last year. As a result, the area in cotton was only 4 per cent below the record acreage of 1926. Losses from the boll weevil, however, were the heaviest since the first few years after that pest spread thru the Cotton Belt. Weather condi-

tions were unfavorable for cotton. In consequence the cotton crop in October was estimated at less than 14 million bales, compared with 17,977,000 bales in 1926. Last year's small crop of 12,955,000 bales was held down by acreage reduction, boll weevil damage, and the Mississippi floods. Altho cotton prices now are lower than those prevailing in October, 1927, the market has shown strength recently. Since the production is greater than last year, the outlook for cotton incomes is encouraging.

"Our wheat production exceeded 900 million bushels for the first time since 1919. The increase was mostly in hard winter and in durum wheat. Indications are that the world's supply of wheat for the 1928-29 marketing season will be about 5 per cent greater than that of the 1927-28 season. Canada, our most important competitor in wheat, has a record crop, altho a part has been reduced in quality by frosts. Europe, outside of Russia, has a crop somewhat larger and of better quality than that

well maintained notwithstanding increased production. Wool prices were higher. Range conditions generally were fair to good thruout the year; all sections were free from serious drouths. Abundant supplies of corn, hay, and other feedstuffs were harvested.

"In short, the livestock industry is now in the best-balanced condition it has held for many years. Production of cattle, hogs, and sheep has been adjusted more nearly in line with consumer demand for meats at prices assuring reasonable profits to the livestock producers. Total production of meats from inspected slaughter for the calendar year 1928 probably will be slightly larger than in either 1927 or 1926. Total gross income from livestock sales will be larger than last year, and will be almost equal to that of 1926, which was the highest in recent years as a result of that year's high level of hog prices. This year the proportion of the gross income distributed to cattlemen will more nearly equal that going to hog producers.

Supplies of roughage and hay were large, and this fact, despite high prices for concentrated feeds, gave dairymen a margin of returns over feed costs as wide as or wider than that of several recent years. Altho total milk production was about the same as in 1927, output of cheese, dry milk, and ice cream increased, while that of condensed and evaporated milk and butter decreased. A steady upward trend in the consumption of market milk and cream was recorded, but data are not yet available to show whether this increase sufficed to offset the indicated decrease in the consumption of butter and condensed and evaporated milk."

## For Best Heating Results

Timed to meet the seasonal need, the United States Department of Agriculture has just published a revised edition of a popular bulletin, "Operating a Home Heating Plant." The section headings of the bulletin indicate the scope: Requirements for satisfactory heating; the chimney flue; selection and installation of heating equipment; understanding the heater and operating it intelligently; weather-tight houses essential to economical operation of a heating plant; humidity; ventilation requirements.

The first three sections are designed primarily for those planning to build or remodel homes or to install heating systems. The remaining sections give timely and authoritative advice and suggestions for getting the best possible returns in heat and health from the money invested in coal and the labor devoted to care of the furnace. "All persons," the bulletin says, "cannot be expected to understand the technical details of heating problems, but it is in the interest of every owner to become as familiar as possible with the operation of the heating plant upon which he depends during the winter months."

It is to further this familiarity that the bulletin gives simple suggestions for choice of fuel, regulation and operation of the dampers, attending the fire, shaking the grate, removing ashes, and caring for clinkers in the furnace; for the proper elimination of drafts, heat leakage and methods of leakage prevention in the house; and for regulation of humidity and ventilation both with a view to improved health and economy.

The publication, which is Farmers' Bulletin 1194-F, may be obtained free on application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## Stopped Losing Top Soil

Terraces on the farm of R. F. Campbell, Linn county, are serving a very valuable purpose by preventing soil washing during the heavy rains since last spring, according to Walter J. Daly, county agent. There is no sign of washing except where one terrace overflowed for about 25 feet. This overflow did not injure the terraces and can be prevented in the future by making the terrace a little higher at this place.

Mr. Campbell, who lives between Mound City and Blue Mound, is very well pleased with the operation of the terraces. He plans to terrace another field this winter. The field now terraced has 30 acres in it and two terraces with a total length of 2,900 feet were required to protect it from washing. They were constructed by the county at a cost of \$12. Every year a little work must be done to maintain them.

If we are going to build up and maintain soil fertility, we must prevent it from washing away. A field is worthless when the top soil is gone, Mr. Daly reminds us.

## Probably Not

Very virtuous little girl (to small brother, who has been punished for stealing jam)—"Well, it's entirely your own fault. Didn't your conscience tell you someone might be looking?"

## Look Well at Your Doorstep

Dr. John W. Holland

THE papers carry this story. A farmer at Moose Lake, Minn., started out to kill a deer. All day he tramped the bush in search of his quarry. At evening he returned tired and hungry, only to find that two hunters had killed a fine buck in his barnyard.

He said, "The next time I start out for a deer, I will look well to my own doorstep."

What a wealth of truth there is in such an incident.

Our riches are always nearer to us than we imagine.

A man in Oklahoma sold his "wellnigh worthless land," and moved to Texas to prospect for oil. A few years later he came back to Oklahoma in rags, to learn that a "big gusher" had been struck on his former farm.

John Howard Payne thought little of his home until he found himself lonely in a foreign land. Then he wrote the world's heart classic—"Home, Sweet Home." Thru the rosy haze of distance common things seem precious.

We all are richer than we know.

At our own doorstep is the truest love that we shall ever know. The reciprocal affections of happy home-life do not need the housing of a mansion. So often when riches come in at the front door, love and contentment fly out at the back.

Not long ago a woman complained to me of what she supposed was trouble. Three children and a husband's meager salary, constituted her cross. When she told me they had never had to call a physician, that they owned their little home, that they loved one another, I told her that she was a millionaire and did not know it.

"Having therefore food and raiment let us therewith be content," is one of the wisest sayings in the Bible.

At our own doorstep is our supreme chance at life. Not "off" somewhere, but beneath our own feet is where glory is. He who cannot find happiness where he is rarely will find it elsewhere. The habit of looking far off for the blessings of God is the pursuit of a mirage. Rainbows have no pots of gold at their iridescent ends. Men find their pots of gold under the bows of their hat bands.

At our own doorsteps come the chances to love and serve our fellow-men. Jesus sat to rest upon a well-curb. A woman came for water. The opportunity to teach one of the earth's greatest lessons came to the Master. "Out of you shall flow fountains of living water."

It is well to look to our own doorstep before we step away from our own door.

of last year. But the increase in the world's supply will be considerably offset by an increase in the demand. In Europe the consumption of wheat probably will be stimulated by its relatively low price, and by the fact that the corn crop in Southern Europe is short. Moreover, Russia's rye crop is short, and that country probably will import more wheat than it did in 1927-28. Turkey and Northern China have short wheat crops. The prospect is for consumption of this season's large wheat production to an extent that should leave only a comparatively small increase in the carryover.

"General improvement in the livestock industry, in which all its branches shared, was the most outstanding development in the 1928 agricultural situation. Cattle prices continued the advance which started late in 1926, and by last midsummer reached the highest average level ever recorded in peace time. Hog prices early in the year touched the bottom of a long decline which had started 18 months previously and are now in the upward swing of a new price cycle. Lamb prices were

Sheepmen also will receive a larger share.

"Prosperity was brought to the livestock industry thru readjustments in production, whereby producers reduced their breeding herds and disposed of burdensome surpluses. This readjustment was completed first in the sheep industry about 1922. It was not until 1927 that market supplies of cattle were reduced sufficiently to cause a material rise in the general level of cattle prices. The production cycle of hogs is of much shorter duration than that of cattle and sheep. Hence the swine industry within the last six years has experienced two periods of surplus production and low prices, and one period of small supplies and high prices. It has now entered its second period of reduced production. An upward swing of prices is in progress, which assures hog producers a favorable outlook for the coming year.

"Generally favorable conditions prevailed this year for the dairy industry. Prices were good and the returns to producers relatively better than those of some other leading farm enterprises.

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## Variety Adds Spice to Cookery Even in Serving Beans

BY SARAH GIBBS CAMPBELL

**D**RIED beans, navy beans, frijoles and limas, are used on farms, from New England to Mexico, and we know that they have been used for centuries, since they belong to the family of lentils, so often mentioned in the Bible. But, perhaps we do not all realize how many different dishes can be made of them, by adding various seasonings, or how much more digestible they are, when carefully prepared. Since they are rich in protein, when seasoned with fat, they provide a good meat substitute, and furnish an important part of the diet of many families thruout the winter months.

All dried peas and beans should be soaked over night in soft water. If rain water is not available, a little baking soda should be added to the water in which they are cooked. After the soaking, which softens the tough, outer skin, they should be cooked for a long time at a low temperature. This method of cooking not only renders them softer and more digestible, but develops their natural flavor. For small children, they should be carefully strained.

### Dried Limas With Cream

Soak a cup dried limas over night. In the morning add enough water to cover them well. Bring gradually to the boiling point and let simmer until very tender. It is better to cook them 3 or 4 hours. Salt to taste. Add 1 tablespoon butter and  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup thin cream. Take out 2 or 3 tablespoons beans and mash them, to thicken the cream. Allow them to simmer for a few minutes before serving.

### Boston Baked Beans

5 cups navy beans       $\frac{3}{4}$  pound salt pork  
1 teaspoon salt      3 tablespoons molasses  
Dash pepper

Cover the beans with soft water, after carefully washing them, and allow them to soak as directed. Bring to the boiling point and add the bacon. Allow them to simmer until the skins are soft. Drain and turn into a bean pot or earthen jar. Sink the pork in the center, sprinkle with pepper and pour the molasses on them. Add the salt and 2 cups of the water in which they have been cooked. Cover closely and bake slowly for 5 or 6 hours.

This may seem a large quantity, but the process of cooking is long and the beans keep well if they are kept very cold.

### Navy Beans With Rice

2 cups beans       $\frac{1}{2}$  pound salt pork  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt      1 cup rice

Wash and soak the beans. Bring to the boiling point, add the bacon and cook gently until the skins are tender. Add the salt and well washed rice. Cook for an hour without stirring. The rice will remain on top and be steamed until it is light and fluffy.

### Red Beans or Frijoles

2 cups beans       $\frac{1}{2}$  pound salt pork  
1 medium sized onion      1 tiny pod pepper

Wash and soak beans over night. Drain and cover with cold water, add a little soda and bring to the boiling point. Add pork, onion and pepper. Cover closely and cook 5 or 6 hours. Add salt to taste and thicken the gravy by mashing some of the beans.

### Lima Beans and Cheese

Wash and soak 2 cups beans. Add 1 teaspoon salt and 1 tablespoon butter. Bring to the boiling point and simmer until very tender. Turn into a baking dish, add  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup thin cream, which has been heated and grate cheese over the top. Cook for about 15 minutes in a slow oven.

### Italian Lima Beans

2 cups beans      1 small onion  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt      3 slices bacon  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon pepper      1 cup tomato pulp

Wash the beans, cover with water and soak over night. In the morning add water to cover and the onion, chopped fine. Simmer until the beans are soft and most of the water has evaporated. Cut the bacon into small pieces and cook until nicely browned. Add the strained tomato to this and when hot, pour over the beans. Turn into a baking dish and cook for 30 minutes in a moderate oven.

### Instead of Making Head Cheese

**I**N HOMES where several hogs are killed during the winter the family usually tires of head-cheese. If that has happened in your home, try making scrapple. It is delicious, and easily made. During cold weather it will keep 10 days and is especially fine for breakfast.

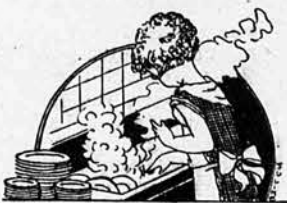
Cut up the head and boil it in the usual way. When tender take the head from the liquid and remove the skin and bones and most of the fat. If preferred, the fat may be removed before boiling. Cut the meat in small pieces, put it back in the strained liquid and return to the stove. Salt to taste. Boil the liquid down until there is just enough to cover the meat. While it is boiling stir

in enough cornmeal to make a thick mush. Move the kettle to the back of the stove and continue boiling for half an hour. Then remove from the fire and pour into straight sided molds to form. After it has hardened it is ready to slice and fry. Sirup might be served over it.

Nelle Portrey Davis.

## Little Cooks Earn Money for Gifts

**D**EAR Little Cooks: Won't it be great to really earn the money you spend for Mother's or Daddy's Christmas this year? If Mother needs help in the kitchen maybe she will give you a few pennies for washing the dishes for her, or Daddy might help you if you will empty his ash tray or put on his bedroom slippers for him.



How are you going to earn your money? Let's make this a contest and see who can get the best job and

earn the most money. I will send a surprise Christmas gift to the little cook writing the best letter on how she earned money for Christmas gifts. All letters must be in by December 18.

Or maybe you would rather make gifts for your friends. I have a little sheet of suggestions for gifts which any girl or boy can make. This includes book-marks and footstools and other little articles which will please your friends. I will be glad to send you these suggestions if you will send me a 2-cent stamp. The name of the leaflet is "Things You Can Make for Christmas."

Here is the prize candy recipe submitted by Mar-laine Steenson of Home, Kan. This will be the first recipe to put in your note book. I hope you will all try it.

### Raisin Divinity Fudge

2 cups granulated sugar       $\frac{3}{4}$  cup white corn sirup  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup water      2 egg whites  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup chopped nuts       $\frac{1}{2}$  cup chopped raisins  
1 teaspoon vanilla       $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon salt

Boil sugar, sirup, salt and water together until a small portion dropped in cold water forms a hard ball. Beat whites of eggs stiff and pour sirup slowly over them, beating constantly. When mixture begins to stiffen, add nuts, raisins and vanilla and drop from teaspoon on buttered plates.

In acceptance of her prize, Mar-laine writes: "Dear Friend: I received the package and was very glad to get it. I thought it was very nice. Thank you for it."

Your friend, Mar-laine Steenson.

Watch for the Little Cook's Corner again next week. It will be a special Christmas number.

Your little girl cook friend,

Naida Gardner.

## Short Cuts Around the House

BY OUR READERS

**A**LL 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.

### Separating Eggs Made Easier

**W**HEN separating eggs, break the egg into a funnel and the white will run out the spout while the yolk stays in the top.

Crowley Co., Colo.

Frieda Osborn.

### Snowflakes

2 eggs      2 cups flour  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt

Mix to a stiff dough. Take dough the size of a small walnut and roll very thin. Then drop into a pan of hot fat and fry until crisp, about 1 minute. Drain and sprinkle with sugar.

Leavenworth County.

A. E. Wenger.

### Delicious Brown Gravy

**W**HEN making a meat loaf, sear it on the top of the stove as you do a roast and you will have a delicious brown broth to make gravy.

Harvey County.

Mrs. Clancy R. Brown.

### Make Better Doughnuts

**W**HEN making drop doughnuts always put your spoon in the hot grease first before putting in the batter and the doughnuts will drop off easily into the hot grease. Crumple manilla paper and put in the bottom of the pan to drop doughnuts on when done. The crumpled paper absorbs the grease.

Labette County.

Mrs. Leta Williams.

## A Sewing Suggestion

BY LEONICE WELLS

**W**HEN I make a belt or strap which I must turn, I sew a string at one end, and let it extend the length of the material. Then I sew the two sides of the belt together leaving the string on

## Her Room

BY ALICE WILLIS

*Her room is poor as poor can be,  
Yet, always I may see  
A red leaf in a vase, gay patchwork cushions  
on her chair,  
Curtains, frost-thin, frost-white, saved out  
of scanty fare.  
A zinnia in a pot, zinnias will stand most  
anything,  
A wand of budding willow, if the time be  
spring.  
Her room is poor as poor can be,  
Yet wants not wealth, its mistress hath the  
gift of sorcery.*

the inside. When I have finished I simply pull the string at the loose end of the strip and it is turned. The last end of the belt is then fastened.

This method is used in making loops for coat buttonholes in factories. The string is a tape which is left as long at the end where it is fastened, as the casing. The free end is tied to the machine and a hard pull is then given which turns it right side out, leaving a tape in the center to prevent stretching, to fill up all the space and strengthen.

## To Prevent Explosions

**I**F THE coal smokes instead of blazing when the fire is replenished, put a lighted newspaper in the stove. It will ignite the gas so that there will be no explosion. Be sure to give the burning paper air so the smoke won't extinguish its blaze.

Meade County.

Ethel M. Lundeen.

## The Versatile Sardine

**T**HE small sardine is one of the most adaptable of fishes. It can foregather with the crowd that takes its lunch along or swim into the best society and recline gracefully on a canape.

In the first guise it can be made especially tasty in the following fashion: Bone and wash 1 can sardines. Mix with them 1 tablespoon chopped ripe olives, 1 tablespoon lemon juice, 2 tablespoons chopped pickled beets and 3 tablespoons mayonnaise. Spread between thinly sliced white bread.

It immediately assumes social dignity if you spread circular pieces of toasted bread with sardines, from which the bones have been removed, rubbed to a paste, with a little creamed butter, a dash of Worcestershire sauce and a few grains cayenne. Place in the center of each a stuffed olive made by stoning it and filling the cavity with the sardine mixture. A border of the finely chopped whites of hard boiled eggs arranged around each piece of toast adds the final touch.

## A Doll from Old Yarns

**S**ANTA might bring a doll to any one. In these days of boudoir babies, big sister or even mother will enjoy a yarn doll to put among the pillows, as much as the wee young lady of the house. These two young ladies can be fashioned from new yarn or from old. If you are using old yarn, unravel the garment and wind it in hanks or skeins. Dampen the yarn to straighten it and dry thoroly before starting to make the doll. For a 30-inch doll 4 ounces of yarn will be needed for the body, a 1 ounce ball will make the skirt apron and frills and a 10 cent skein of yarn is needed for the hair.

Complete directions for making these two dolls will be sent you on receipt of a stamped self addressed envelope. Send your letters to Florence G. Wells, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.





# Pre-Christmas Sewing

241



3112



3265

BUNNY 3124



241—Smart dress with circular flare and molded bodice. Is closed full length on one side with scalloped edge. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

3112—This cunning style for the wee maiden has pleats, stitched part way,

from the shoulders. Long sleeves are provided for. Designed in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

3265—One-piece romper suit for the little lad at play. Clever scalloped collar and cuffs. Designed in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

## The Baby's Corner

By Mrs. Inez R. Page

Mrs. Page will be glad to help you with any of the puzzling problems concerning care and training of your children. Her advice is seasoned with experience as a farm mother and years of study. Address her in care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

### What I Eat Now

NOW I am 10 months old and am entirely weaned from breast feedings. I weigh 21 pounds and have six teeth. I can stand up by holding onto a chair or something and I like to do

this very much. I seem like quite a big girl to my parents.

But I started out to tell you how mother weaned me. Weaning is a gradual process. When I was 3 months old mother began giving me orange or tomato juice every morning at 8 o'clock.

This was hardly part of the weaning process, but she said those juices contained some things that were good for me which milk did not contain in sufficient quantities for a baby a few months old.

When I was 6 months old she began giving me a tiny bit of properly cooked cereal at my 10 a. m. feeding. She increased the cereal feeding slowly and as she did this she decreased the amount of milk I got at that time. By the time I was 7 months old I was getting an entire cereal feeding with just a little milk over it.

Then when I was 8 months old at my feeding at 2 o'clock in the afternoon she began giving me some strained vegetable soup which she cooked in a special way just for me. She increased this the same as she had the cereal and decreased the milk until by the time I was 8½ months old I was getting a full soup feeding with just a little milk. Also at this age she began letting me chew on dry toast or hard crackers just before a feeding.

She prepared a bottle feeding of cow's milk, boiled water and a little corn sirup in the right proportions for me when I was 9 months old. I liked this and didn't mind taking it at all because I had already taken a bottle a few times when mother was away.

Now I get a bottle of milk early in the morning; orange, prune or tomato

juice at 8, a feeding of cereal cooked with milk at 10, dry toast, soup and a little milk at 2, toast and a bottle of milk at 6, and also a bottle at 10 p. m. Mother says she is going to lessen gradually the amount of milk for this last night feeding and perhaps by the time I am a year old I will do without that bottle entirely.

Also when I am a year old I may have vegetables pressed thru a sieve, baked potato and some other things. I surely will be glad for that first birthday. It seems as if a baby can do and have a lot of things after she is a year old that she couldn't do and have before.

Baby Mary Louise.

The Baby's Corner Leaflet No. 1, gives directions for preparing baby's first cereals, soup and also a formula for modified cow's milk for the 9 months old baby and will be sent to any subscriber who writes for it and sends a 2 cent stamp for postage.

## Women's Service Corner

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

### For Healthy Hair

I do not believe that my hair is unhealthy, but I find it hard to keep looking nice. When it is first shampooed it is soft and pretty, but after two or three days it grows oily and coarse appearing. I am anxious to learn of some remedy by which I can keep it healthy looking all of the time. Would you be able to give me some help in this matter?

Martha L.

I have a form which covers every phase of hair trouble and I am sure you will benefit from it. This will be sent to you upon receipt of a self-addressed, stamped envelope, addressed to Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

### The Picture Hanging Problem

My pictures are a problem. Please tell me how high they should be hung and how is best to hang them.

Mary J.

A picture's first purpose is to be looked at, therefore it should be at eye level so as to be easily seen. All pictures in the room should be hung in line with each other, that is, having either the top or bottom line in common. They should be hung "blind" that is, so the wire doesn't show, or with two wires.

✓  
**HANES**  
winter  
underwear  
will fit you  
like your  
reflection  
in the mirror  
✓

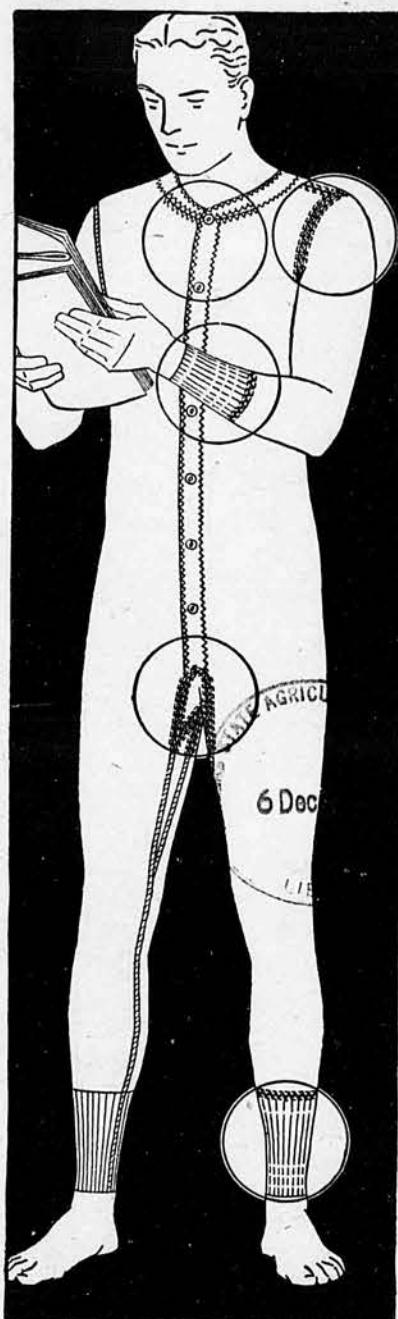
1 HANES Collarettes are cut to size. A 40 suit has a 40 collarette. Won't roll or gap open.

2 HANES Cuffs won't pull off. They snug the wrist. Reinforced on the end to prevent raveling.

3 HANES Elastic Shoulders give with every movement, because they're made with a service-doubling lap seam. Comfortable. Strong.

4 HANES Closed Crotch really stays closed. Crotch can't bind, for HANES is fitted by trunk measurement as well as chest.

5 HANES Elastic Ankles never bunch over the shoe-tops. No ugly pucker showing under socks.



**DON'T** cramp your style with ordinary underwear. Look at the HANES 5 points. Notice the cut and finish. Know that here is the rare snug fit and the all-the-time comfort which active man and easy-goer both crave in winter underwear.

Startlingly low price for so much warmth, wear and satisfaction: \$1 to \$1.75 according to weight you prefer to wear. 75c to \$1 for shirts and drawers. All guaranteed—every thread, stitch and button. Seams flat-locked—doubly strong, but smooth as lather. From extra-heavy to light-weight in all sizes.

HANES Underwear for boys is as carefully made as the men's garments. As snug, soft and comfortable. It's built for strenuous play, long wear and continual washing. Has its own special points of superiority. Carries full-sized guarantee. Remarkably low priced—only \$1 for boys', age 2 to 16, and Merrichild Waist Suits, age 2 to 12. Short sleeve, knee length garments in both. HANES is the underwear for every male member of the family.

If your store hasn't HANES, write to P. H. HANES KNITTING COMPANY, Winston-Salem, N. C.



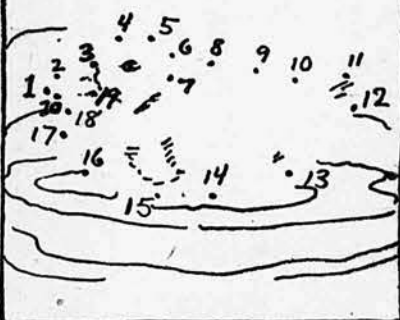


# Puzzle Fun for the Girls and Boys

"It's my Down  
that keeps me up"



Says  
Mr. Duck



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

## To Keep You Guessing

Read these riddles aloud to the family, withholding the answers, and see how many can guess them.

Which is correct—8 times 5 are 45 or 8 times 5 is 45? Neither. Eight times 5 is 40.

Why is paper money more valuable than silver? Because when you put it in your pocket you double it and

when you take it out you find it in creases (increases).

How did Lot's wife look just before she turned to a pillar of salt? She looked back.

If a bear went into a dry goods store what would he want? He would want muzzlin' (muslin).

What kind of a tail has no dog? A shirt tail.

When is a sailor not a sailor? When he's aboard.

Why are good husbands like dough? Because the ladies always need them.

Why is T the happiest letter in the alphabet? Because it is next to U. (you).

What is the difference between a dollar bill and a silver quarter? Seventy-five cents.

Why is a colt like an egg? It must be broken before it can be used.

## Goes to White School

I am 7 years old and in the second grade. I have one sister. Her name is Nellie May. She is 4 years old. I go to the White school. I have to walk 1½ miles to school. My teacher's name is Miss Reidel. There are only two other children in school. Their names are Dale and Gertrude Belle. I like the children's page very much and my mother always reads it to me. We had a Hallowe'en party at our school house on the evening of October 30. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Mary Ellen Edde.

Page City, Kan.

## Diamond Puzzle

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

1. Stands for East; 2. Sick; 3. Older; 4. Meadow; 5. 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 boys or girls sending correct answers.

## Likes to Cook and Sew

I was 9 years old in October. I am in the fourth grade. I go to Vinland school. My teacher's name is Miss Semple. She is very pretty. I walk 1½ miles to school. I have real light hair

and blue eyes. I have four sisters—Eunice is 14, Roberta is 7, Edith is 4 and Evelyn Mae is 2. I like to cook and sew. I wish some of the girls my age would write to me.

Florence Hammond,

Vinland, Kan.

## Color Guessing

Withhold the answers to this color guessing game and see how many folks can answer correctly.

What nourishing food can be found in colors? Cream.

What two fruits can be found in colors? Cherry and orange.

What bird can be found in colors? Canary.

What nut can be found in colors? Walnut.

What vegetable can be found in colors? Pea green.

What product from Africa and India can be found in colors? Ivory.

What animal can be found in colors? Fawn.

What building material? Terra cotta.

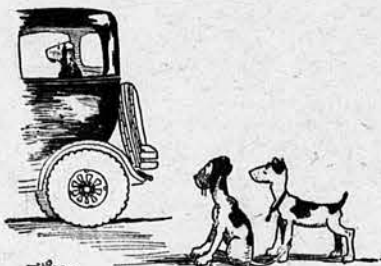
## Lola Likes Her Teacher

I am 9 years old and go to the Attica school. My teacher's name is Miss Tracey. I am in the fifth grade. I like my teacher very much. For pets I have a rabbit named Buster, a goose

named Benny and a chicken named Baddie. I have two brothers. Their names are Donivar 12 years old and Allen 14 years old. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Lola Mae Davis.

Attica, Kan.



"I used to know that guy"

## Ina Has a Shetland Pony

I am 8 years old and in the fourth grade. I go to Little Blue school which is just ½ mile from home. I have a little brother named Bobby Jack. He is 2 years old. For pets I have a Shetland pony named Dandy, a dog named Sport, three cats named Spot, Snowball and Dinky and a Bantam rooster named Speckles. I would like to have some of the girls and boys my age write to me.

Ina Jean Bower.

Utica, Kan.



There are 11 objects in this picture, the names of which begin with I. How many of them can you find? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.



The Hoovers—Perhaps Grandma Meant One Suit at a Time





# Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

## Adhesive Plaster May be of Great Value Some Day in Protecting a Serious Wound

CUTS and wounds are better treated by the application of adhesive plaster than in any other way, but you must know how to use it or you may cause serious infection. Remember that moderate bleeding is a good cleansing measure for any wound. Don't be afraid to let it bleed enough to wash out surface infection.

A clean wound needs only a protecting bandage. Never put adhesive plaster directly over a cut surface, as that invites infection. A pad of sterile linen or gauze should first be applied and over this you may strap the adhesive to hold it securely. The best emergency dressing for cuts that I have ever seen is called Band-Aid. It can be bought at any drug store for 25 cents the box, and each box contains enough material for numerous dressings. Band-Aid is a combination of sterile gauze and adhesive plaster so arranged that the gauze will cover the wound and be held securely in place by the plaster. It comes to you in a sterile package and if handled with due care will remain sterile.

In deep cuts you can save a bad scar by applying a strip of plaster on each side of the cut and then drawing the two strips together with stitches. In places where there is no muscle resistance this is almost as efficient as having a doctor sew up the wound by stitching thru the skin.

Adhesive plaster is an excellent dressing for a sprained ankle. When the plaster is properly applied the patient may get about with comfort. In fractured ribs a dressing of adhesive plaster, put on while the patient makes the chest as small as possible, is a great help. It also may be used to support a broken collar bone. It is no good in breaks of the extremities excepting to hold splints and dressing in place, but for that it is invaluable.

The hair should be shaved from the skin where the plaster is to be applied if a good adhesion is to be expected. When it comes to peeling the plaster off, your patient will be very glad that the hair is shaved.

To preserve adhesive plaster, keep it in a cool dark place. Protect it especially from direct sunlight. Protect from direct exposure to air. Its keeping qualities are wholly dependent on these conditions. When a little is used from a large roll, wrap the roll and replace in its box or can and close the lid.

### A Rest is Needed

Will you please tell me if there is any cure for inflammatory rheumatism? My joints are swollen and I can't use them. What is the cause? Is it catching? M. W.

Inflammatory rheumatism must have rest in bed, medical care by a competent doctor and very careful diet. It has not been considered contagious until lately. Doctors are now beginning to think that rheumatic fever may have elements of contagion. Please do not confuse this with chronic articular rheumatism, which is quite a different thing.

### Into Skilled Hands

Will you please tell me thru your column if the average doctor is competent to treat gonorrhea? Is there a bad mental effect from having it removed? Mine has only shown about a year, and is just a little lump on the right side of the windpipe. I can't tell that it has made any trouble yet, but want to begin treating it soon. Mrs. L. E. E.

The family doctor of good standing should be able to treat gonorrhea. If it is in the stage at which drugs will cure he can give them. If it has reached the place where only surgery will help he can see that you get into skilled hands.

### An X-Ray Picture Helps

I have been told by my doctor that I have chronic fibroid tuberculosis. I cannot feel confident that I have. I wish to tell you my condition and see what you think. S.

Nobody can make a diagnosis of tuberculosis in any other way than by a careful physical examination. The doctor gets his information from the history, appearance, measurements and

general condition, as well as the sounds that he gets from the lungs. If there is doubt he can secure the evidence of an X-Ray picture, which probably will be helpful when taken in connection with the other indications. It is impossible for me or anyone else to give an intelligent opinion from hearsay evidence. You must get your verdict from an actual examination.

### A Pressure of 130?

What should be a woman's blood pressure when 38 years old, under ordinary circumstances? Is one with a bad nervous system more likely to a stroke than anyone else? C. F. N.

A woman of 38 might reasonably have a systolic blood pressure of 130. There would be nothing out of the way in a variation of five to 10 points below this, but it should not go much above. "Strokes" do not depend upon the nervous system, but upon the condition of the arteries.

### Grinding Oats for Hogs

The extensive use of oats in swine rations has created the need for more definite information on the preparation of this feed. Grinding has long been a favored preparation for oats used in pork production. The degree of fineness of ground oats which is most satisfactory for economical gains in hogs, has been a question in the minds of swine raisers thru all sections where oats are grown in large quantities.

When whole oats are fed to hogs, two things are noticed. First, the hogs consume these whole oats in relatively small quantities and second, they waste a large part of them. The practice of feeding oats to hogs has shown that the success with which they are fed can be increased to quite an extent if they are ground.

Since the grinding of oats has given better results in the feeding of them to swine, some men have felt that if a little grinding is good, a great deal of it would be much better. They have, therefore, recommended that oats be ground exceedingly fine for hog feeding. In fact, it has been a very common belief in regard to this matter that the finer oats are ground for swine, the better will be the results in feeding them. With the high cost of grinding oats very fine, the question has arisen as to the advisability of grinding this grain fine for hogs.

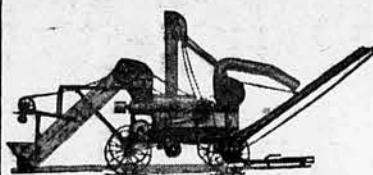
At the Indiana Experiment Station, during the last summer, this matter was investigated. Oats were fed in four different ways to hogs, namely: whole oats, oats ground coarse, medium and fine. Medium quality oats weighing 31 pounds to the bushel were used. The oats were mixed with corn and tankage and hand fed to the hogs twice daily.

Accurate records were kept of the grinding costs. It was found that power required to grind oats increased rapidly as finer grinding was done. Labor cost was increased considerably also with fine grinding.

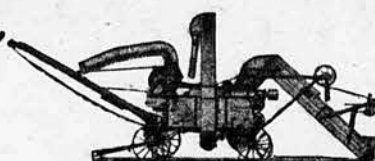
A summary of the results of these feeding trials showed that hogs receiving whole oats made low gains with high cost; coarsely ground oats and medium ground oats gave considerably larger daily gains than those made by the hogs receiving no oats; hogs receiving the fine ground oats made lower gains than those receiving the medium ground oats and the cost of this gain was considerably higher than that made by hogs receiving medium ground oats; the cost of grinding oats fine was nearly double that of medium grinding.

The results of this experiment are of great value to hog raisers in oat growing territory. They show that the cost of grinding oats fine is very high. They also show that the medium ground oats gave greater gains and gains made at considerably lower cost than those made with fine ground oats.

Of the more than 1,500 people employed in the cigar making industry in New Orleans, more than 1,200 are women, some of whom earn as high as \$50 a week.

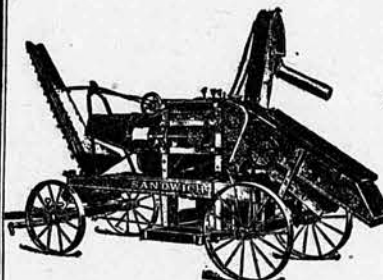


The No. 10  
A New Steel Sheller  
For Individual Shelling  
Capacity:—175 to 225 bushels  
per hour.  
Run by a 10 h.p. engine or a  
small tractor.

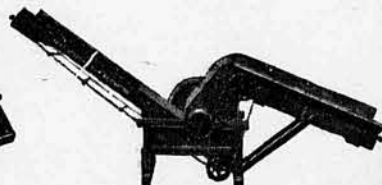


The No. 20  
Cylinder Sheller in Steel  
Capacity:—275 to 375 bushels  
per hour.  
A Fordson or any small tractor  
of that class will handle it nicely.

We also build two larger sizes of Cylinder Shellers  
—Capacities 600 to 1200 bushels per hour—For  
large custom work—Money makers.



Sandwich Spring Shellers  
2, 4, 6 and 8 Hole Sizes  
Capacities 25 to 600 bu. per  
hour. Shells clean and cleans  
the shelled corn perfectly.  
We supply Suction Fan Attach-  
ments for 4 and 6-hole sizes  
when wanted.



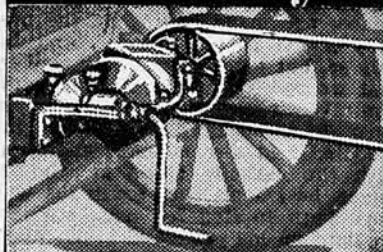
Sandwich Cutter-Crusher  
A moderate priced machine for  
stock feeders, capacity 75 to 250  
bushels per hour. Cuts and  
crushes ear corn with or with-  
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dry. Requires only 2½ to 6 h.p.  
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We also build Hay Presses, Gasoline Engines,  
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E-Z POWER, portable, lasting, gives you 20 and more uses for your Ford. Develops ¼ to 8 h.p. Cheaper to operate than stationary engine. Fits any model—no holes to drill. Automatic governor regulates engine speed—will not overheat. **15-DAY FREE TRIAL!** FREE illustrated folder shows its light, sturdy construction. WRITE TODAY—a post card will do. **E-Z POWER MFG. CO.** Box 278 ATCHISON, KANSAS



## COLDS Grippe—Flu

Take no chances with a cold! Take HILL'S CASCARA-QUININE and stop it in a day! HILL'S combines the four necessary helps in one: 1—Breaks up the cold, 2—Checks the fever, 3—Opens the bowels, 4—Tones the system.

**HILL'S  
CASCARA-QUININE**  
In the RED BOX, All Druggists

10 minutes ago—



How many people you know end their colds with Bayer Aspirin! How often you've heard of its quick relief of sore throat and tonsillitis. No wonder millions use it to conquer colds, neuralgia, rheumatism; and the aches and pains that go with them. The wonder is that anyone still worries through a winter without these tablets! Friends have told you Bayer Aspirin is marvelous; doctors have declared it has no effect on the heart. All drug stores.

**BAYER ASPIRIN**

Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid

## Grind and Mix Your Own Feed

The W-W grinds everything from the ground up. No burrs, gears or knives. Powerful hammers do the work. Timken Tapered Bearings. New Self Feeder.

**W-W FEED GRINDER**  
The World's Greatest Feed Grinder! 14 years successful service. Six sizes—elevator or blower. Write for literature and ground feed samples. **W-W FEED GRINDER CO., Dept. KF, Wichita, Kan.** Stocks in all principal cities.

**Cut Feed Costs 1/3**



## Clover Seed and Other Crops

This year D. W. Blackma threshed 6630 pounds of red clover seed from 17 acres of his 90-acre irrigated ranch in Idaho. He sold the seed for \$1723.80 uncleaned, or an average of \$101 per acre. More than 40 acres are devoted to raising feed for registered Duroc hogs which sold for \$3000. Feed was also produced for dairy cattle of which he milks an average of 13 the year round. Monthly cream checks average better than \$200. Skimmed milk was fed to hogs and chickens. Wheat from 19 acres was another cash crop. **SIMILAR LAND IN THE SAME LOCALITY CAN BE BOUGHT FOR \$150 TO \$200 AN ACRE.**

In the three years of 1926, 1927 and 1928 Frank Hartman who owns an Idaho irrigated ranch, produced 1390 bushels of alfalfa seed from a total of 179 acres. The average price received for the seed was 15 cents uncleaned, or a total of \$12,510 in the three years. The per acre yield was increased by cutting of alfalfa from the same land which yielded two tons per acre and sold for \$8 per ton.

In 1927 he threshed 5300 bushels of wheat from 123 acres which brought \$5300 and in 1928 his wheat crop from 113 acres sold for \$3900. **LAND SIMILAR TO MR. HARTMAN'S AND IN THE SAME LOCALITY CAN BE BOUGHT FOR \$150 TO \$200 AN ACRE.**

Charles Imberg has a small irrigated tract in Idaho. His 20-acre tract in 1928 produced \$4500 worth of products OR AN AVERAGE OF \$225 AN ACRE. Five acres of red clover produced 2520 pounds which sold for \$655.20; seven acres of wheat produced 524 bushels which sold for \$786; 10 head of cows produce an annual income of \$1620 and chickens add \$900 annually to the income of the ranch. The remainder is made up in hogs sold. **LAND SIMILAR TO MR. IMBERG'S CAN BE BOUGHT FOR \$150 TO \$200 AN ACRE.**

A booklet KF-14 has been prepared covering the agricultural possibilities of the entire state. If interested, clip this advertisement and mail with your name and address to

GOVERNOR H. C. BALDRIDGE;  
Chairman, State Board of  
Publicity, Boise, Idaho.

# in Idaho



Also buck ropes and tie chains for Big Team Hitches recommended by the Horse Association of America, and first-class Lariats and Spinning Ropes.  
**Johnson Ideal Halter Co., Aurora, Illinois**

## Ground Limestone For Agricultural Purposes

Write for prices and FREE sample  
**DOLESE BROS. COMPANY**  
220 W. 2nd St., Wichita, Kansas.  
Plant: El Dorado, Kansas.

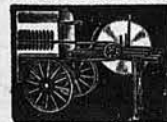
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**ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., 30 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.**

## Sunday School Lesson By the Rev. N. A. McCune

**S**AID the Hebrew sage, "The steps of a good man are ordered by the Lord, and he delighteth in his way. Tho he fall, yet shall he not be utterly cast down: for the Lord upholdeth him with his hand." Does that mean that good folks are to be spared many of the troubles that other people encounter? Without doubt. Good people, that is, people who believe in the guiding of Providence, and who try to follow that guidance, are spared very many of the vicissitudes that dog the steps of other people. Take divorce, for example. Church people do get divorces, unhappily, but the percentage of divorces where both parties are consistent members or attendants at church is very low. Or look at the fearful effects of the social diseases. Christian people may suffer from these by inheritance sometimes, but the amount of such suffering contracted at first hand is small. It is the same with drunkenness and its train of ills, the use of dope, and many other ills. Divine leadership keeps one free from much that is bad. Are we to conclude, then, that Divine leadership is a kind of celestial insurance policy, guaranteed to keep off trouble? If so, the angels would be worked overtime writing policies and the churches would be much more fully attended than they are. Paul does not seem to have escaped trouble. It appears at times as if he were especially expert in "putting his foot in it," so to speak. To read his letters one infers that he was in trouble a good deal of the time, and he hints at other difficulties which are not described. Here he is in Rome, under guard. He cannot go where he wants, or preach where he wants to, and probably there is a soldier chained to him, night and day, after the manner of the time. Paul is drenched with trouble. No, the Christian faith is not an accident policy, nor a life insurance policy. One may have much trouble, as a Christian. But he has something else. He is taught a way to endure these misfortunes, these calamities, as some of them are, with a calm strength that the non-believer knows nothing about. His hard experiences are made lighter by the presence of his Divine friend. And not only so, but much of the best teaching that we receive in life is from affliction. When such comes to the Christian's door, instead of falling into brooding and despondency, ending up with the carbolic bottle or the revolver, he travels once again the well-worn path to God for help, strength, for light on his path, and is not disappointed. Jesus himself learned "by the things which he suffered," we are told. His followers can do no less.

From another angle, who wants to be free from all the adventures of life? Who wants to be a bothouse plant, warmed by artificial heat, sheltered from every December wind? Who wants to be a goldfish, and never do anything more exciting than play tag in a glass bowl? Would a protected, sheltered life have attracted Paul? Would a life of sitting around have appealed to Sir Wilfred Grenfell? Men have liked the religion of Jesus because it meant doing something that others feared to attempt. It has always been the glory of Jesus' teaching that it is the lure of the impossible. At least it is impossible on human lines. It must be done according to the method of the Divine, or not at all.

And so the Divine leadership often means that we are to be led into the very depths of difficulty. And that is the best part of it. We are led into attempting something that the wit and genius of man alone would never attempt. What seems like misfortune may attend us, as it has thwarted many Spirit-led lives. This may go so far as death itself. My father was an intense admirer of John G. Paton, the missionary to the New Hebrides Islands. One of the things Paton tells is of a splendid young missionary who arrived at one of the islands, went ashore and was shot from ambush and eaten. That is horrible. But after all, if nothing can separate us from the love of God, if we are to be of good cheer, knowing that Christ has overcome the world, even such an event as that will not deter us from accepting the Divine

leadership. One thing is certain, if we start out to follow God's guiding, we will not die of dry rot. Something interesting will be happening all the time. Time will not hang heavily on our hands.

Here is an example of what one man did, who felt thus guided. A Congregational minister went to Stillman Valley, Ill., in 1920. After a survey he discovered that the one thing the folks needed most in Stillman Valley was recreational facilities. A community recreation association was formed which constructed a community park and playground that won a national prize in 1926. Stillman Valley citizens have adopted a motto, "Get in line, put your power behind play; men live by jobs, but men live for communities." I suppose some folks would not count this as religious work. But if such play develops moral fibre in boys and girls in teaching them how to play fair and square, and if it keeps others from vicious habits which sometimes get hold of young people and lead them into crime, it would almost have to be called religious work.

Lesson for Sunday, December 9th—Divine Leadership in Paul's Life. Acts 27:1 to 28:31.  
Golden Text, Romans 1:16.

## The Law for Hunters

A summary of the laws relating to fur-bearing animals in all states and in Canada, including the prevailing requirements as to open seasons, bag limits, prohibited methods, licenses, possession and sale of animals and furs, shipment and export, propagation, and bounties imposed by the regulatory authorities, or by law, is presented in convenient form in Farmers' Bulletin 1576-F, "Fur Laws for the Season 1928-29," compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture. Several pages of introductory matter review present tendencies and wasteful practices in the utilization of fur resources and offer suggestions for rational and profitable conservation. The substantial progress in fur farming is commented upon, but its limitations also are pointed out.

"Most of the states will hold legislative sessions in 1929," says the bulletin, and "careful attention should be given to affording adequate protection to those species that have become scarce or have diminished in numbers, or have been adversely affected by peculiar local conditions. Protection should be extended either in the form of restricted trapping seasons or by closing the season for a definite or an indefinite period on individual species whenever necessary to allow time for them to increase or for local conditions to become stabilized."

Farmers' Bulletin 1576-F may be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Enrollment of 18 women in the freshman classes of Philadelphia's two large law schools this fall shows an ever-increasing number turning to a profession which up to 50 years ago was closed to them.

## THEFTS REPORTED

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

Mrs. G. L. Stanley, Topeka. Year old, dark grey, male police dog. Right hind leg broken. Answers to the name of Fritz.  
J. C. David, Topeka. Two sets of 1 1/2 inch, brass mounted harness. One set has on the name plate the name of Klein-Hillmer Leather Goods Co. and the other set bears the name of J. M. French Co.  
W. H. Clarkson, Redfield. Three dozen hens.  
Jos. M. Haug, Garden City. White Spitz dog.  
H. R. Sherard, Osawatomie. Boat.  
Ed. Nightingale, Wheaton. Two red cows with white face and one Holstein heifer.  
Joseph E. Radna, Luray. Brindle male greyhound. Scar on front foot above toes. Part of lower tooth broken.  
J. P. Warren, Basehor. Six year old brindle coon hound. Right ear cut and scar on nose.  
Mrs. Ella Bruce, Englewood. Feather bed, three feather pillows and two comforts.  
Grover Phelps, Delavan. Twenty-two repeating Winchester rifle, 12 gauge repeating Winchester shot gun, number U-154336.  
H. J. Schutz, Horton. Ten gauge Parker shot gun, dark khaki hunting coat, a ham and about 40 pounds bacon.  
James Deardorff, Grinnell. Crosley, six tube radio. Serial number 133272.



## Legg's OLD PLANTATION SAUSAGE SEASONING

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.  
"BUILT UPON A FLAVOR"

**One Whiff and  
Your Mouth Waters**  
**YES SIRE!** This genuine old Southern blend of purest spices will make the finest pork sausage you ever had. Notice the brighter color, the snappy aroma! That is because the original flavoring strength is sealed in wax-lined packages until used. This sausage will taste better, keep better and bring a better price.

Each package contains exactly the right amount for seasoning perfectly 10, 25, 50 or 100 pounds without weighing or measuring.

Buy it from the grocery or market or send 15c for household size carton for seasoning 10 pounds of sausage.

**A. C. LEGG PACKING CO.**  
Dept. C, Birmingham, Ala.



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



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

Write today for Free Book on  
**Sure Hatch Incubators**  
**SURE HATCH INCUBATOR CO.**  
Box 14, Fremont, Nebr.



**TANK HEATER  
BURNS OIL**  
Fits any tank. Burns 14 to 18 hours on one gallon of kerosene. No sparks, smoke or noise. Guaranteed. Write for interesting folder, and for Special Introductory Offer. We also manufacture Hot Water Heaters and Portable Smokehouses. Write for information. Direct to your factory price.  
**EMPIRE TANK HEATER CO.**  
103 N. 7th St., Washington, Ia.

## 1929 Model Radio \$5.95

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

**Crystal Radio Company, Wichita, Kan.**

**HEAVY PRODUCING POULTRY**  
**Great Western**  
"Chicks Worth a Fortune" say our customers. Factor maturing healthy, heavier layers. Best Pure Bred: Colored Game Fowls; Lowest Prices: Chicks, Fowls, Eggs, Bantams, Broilers, Stags, etc. Best References, Fair Play and Money-Back Guarantee.  
**Great Western Hatchery, Box 34, Salina, Kansas**





# Protective Service

G.E. FERRIS  
MANAGER

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

## Judge Kavanagh Says Elimination of Thefts Rests With People of Community

FIFTY dollar cash rewards for the capture and conviction of thieves who stole from farms protected by the Kansas Farmer Protective Service sign have been paid in Nemaha, Leavenworth, Sedgwick, Miami, Montgomery, Shawnee, Atchison, Johnson, Douglas, Harvey, Labette, Lyon, Butler, Neosho, Crawford, Wilson, Doniphan, Marshall, Pottawatomie, Saline, Reno, Sheridan, Dickinson, Clay, Cloud, Osage, Cherokee, Jefferson, Sumner, Wabaunsee, Coffey and Ellsworth counties. Five rewards have been paid in Shawnee county. Three rewards have been paid in each of Leavenworth, Montgomery and Douglas counties and two have been paid in each of Coffey, Nemaha, Johnson, Lyon, Neosho, Pottawatomie, Wilson, Clay, Saline, Sumner, Wabaunsee and Reno counties.

The first protective service reward paid for thieves sentenced in Dickinson county was for Jack LaMonte and Jay

small front tires hauling away wheat from a bin across a field from her home. Undersheriff Taylor went to the elevator at Talmage. When he inquired he learned that LaMonte and Cairns had sold wheat at the elevator. He kept working on the case and after he learned that LaMonte and Cairns drove a car with small tread front tires like had been used in the wheat stealing, Sheriff McCoy issued a warrant for their arrest.

When arraigned in justice court the Undersheriff's captives waived their preliminary hearing. In district court they pled guilty to the charge of grand larceny and were sentenced to from 1 to 5 years in the Kansas penitentiary at Lansing. It was brought out in the district court trial that LaMonte was an escaped convict from the Jefferson City penitentiary in Missouri.

After each Protective Service theft story is read the question which invariably pops up is, "Since I am a reader of Kansas Farmer and since my farm is not posted with a Kansas Farmer Protective Service sign so that a \$50 reward can be paid for the capture and conviction of any thief who steals anything from the premises of my farm, when am I going to post a Protective Service sign?"

Sixty thousand Kansas Farmer subscribers have posted a Protective Service sign near the entrance to their farm. If you do not have posted a Protective Service sign and if your subscription to Kansas Farmer is paid for one year in advance, send 10 cents in coin or stamps to the Protective Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., and your sign of protection will be mailed to you promptly. This is no small battle that is being fought against farm thievery. Farmers in communities must stick and work together against thieves. Fewer thefts occur in those communities where every farm is posted with a Protective Service sign.

Judge Marcus A. Kavanagh of the Superior Court of Chicago recently said that the enforcement of law rises just as high and no higher than the public conscience. To the communities of a nation go the responsibilities for crime or lack of crime. So, according to Judge Kavanagh, the main work in this fight for the elimination of farm thievery must be done by co-operation on the part of the people who wish to protect themselves. The main thing the Kansas Farmer Protective Service is trying to do is to offer all the help possible to those of its readers who want to do everything they can in ridding Kansas of farm thieves.



Mrs. J. W. McDowell from Whose Farm LaMonte and Cairns Stole \$31.95 Worth of Wheat

Cairns who stole wheat from Protective Service members Mrs. J. W. McDowell of near Detroit and Fred Greep of near Longford. Of the 53 Protective Service rewards which have been paid to date, two of them have been paid for the capture and conviction of wheat thieves. More rewards have been paid for the conviction of poultry thieves than for the total of all the remaining rewards for the sentencing of thieves who stole other farm property.

In the McDowell-Greep wheat stealing case the reward was paid \$10 each to Mrs. McDowell and Mr. Greep for the promptness with which they gave all the information available regarding the thefts to their sheriffs and \$30 to Undersheriff Leroy Taylor of Abilene for actually making the arrest of LaMonte and Cairns.

As soon as Mr. Greep noticed that wheat had been stolen from a granary on his farm located 1/4 mile from his house, he went to Sheriff J. A. Henson of Clay county and gave him the theft information. They both investigated and found that the wheat had been taken away in a car using small front tires. Further investigation revealed that down the road the stolen wheat had been transferred to another car and that this car had driven toward Talmage in Dickinson county. Sheriff Henson, therefore, notified Sheriff Herbert McCoy's office in Dickinson county and also telephoned the elevator at Talmage to notify Sheriff McCoy of any opportunity to buy wheat thought possibly to have been stolen.



Fred Greep Who Promptly Notified Sheriff Henson Regarding the Theft of Wheat

## Better meat for your table



### ~cured and smoked with half the work

Better meat is cured and smoked with Morton's Figaro Salt. Juicier hams, sweeter bacon—unhardened by smokehouse heat, rich in flavoring fats, delicious with sugar-cure and the tang of pungent wood-smoke flavors.

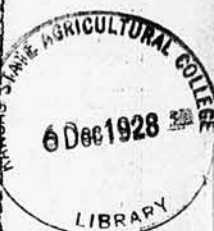
Morton's Figaro Salt is a complete meat cure—smoking your meat as you cure it. Every grain of its high-grade meat salt is saturated through and through with the preserving and flavoring qualities of double-strength, concentrated, pure wood smoke—then blended with delicious sugar-cure. No smokehouse needed. Use it just like ordinary meat salt—for either dry or pickle cure. It cures thoroughly. It smokes perfectly. All with one simple operation.

Its use adds months to keeping qualities and marvelous flavor to meat. A ten-pound can cures and smokes 100 pounds. Your dealer has it. Ask him for Morton's Figaro Salt before you kill this winter. Half the work to cure and smoke—better meat for the family table.

## MORTON'S FIGARO SALT



We will gladly send you free this worthwhile book on improving the quality of your home-cured meat. If your dealer does not have Figaro Salt we will send postpaid as many regular ten-pound cans as you desire on receipt of \$1.00 per can and the name of your dealer. (\$1.25 in the Far West.) Address Morton Salt Company, Dept. W, Chicago, Ill.



## Seeds of Ideas

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.

## FOR QUICK HOG RELIEF USE NECRO-TABS



"We treated over 1,000 hogs with Necro-Tabs for flu and Necro and had good results. Treated one bunch where 40 had died and the rest got all right."  
F. S. MILWARD & SON,  
Camden, Ill.

"Your Necro-Tabs saved the business."  
A. G. CLARK,  
Craig, Nebr.

The most deadly hog disease, next to cholera, is Necrotic Enteritis. The instant your hogs show symptoms, give Necro-Tabs. It is a powerful intestinal antiseptic. Put in the drinking water until hogs recover. Quick, easy, safe. In successful use since 1919. 250 Tabs, \$3.00. Free sample. Free book of symptoms and treatment. Write today.

STANDARD CHEMICAL Mfg. Co.  
Dept. 87 John W. Gamble, Pres. Omaha, Nebr.

STANDARD CHEMICAL MFG. CO., Dept. 87, Omaha, Nebr.

Send free sample Necro-Tabs and book of symptoms and treatment of Necro.

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SAMPLE FREE



## See 1½ Million Acre Goal

When Objective is Reached Delegates Will be Elected to Complete Organization

A REPORT from J. W. Brinton, director of organization for the Nebraska wheat pool, says that 700,000 acres have been signed to the pool and that the goal of a million and a half acres likely will be reached by next April. When the objective has been reached, every shipping point will elect its delegates and meet in state convention to set up the organization and elect directors. Fifty per cent of the wheat in that state under contract will mean, he says, that the new pool will handle between 20 and 30 million bushels of wheat. Elevators then will be acquired in much the same manner as the Canadian wheat pools acquired their country facilities, namely, by assessing the same handling charge against the grain of members that they would be required to pay to a private dealer. The Nebraska Wheat Growers Association was the name of the first wheat pool formed in that state, and it was incorporated under the state co-operative marketing law of Kansas, Nebraska being without such a law at that time. Later, a co-operative law was passed in Nebraska and the pool was reorganized and re-incorporated as the Nebraska Wheat Growers Association Non-Stock Co-operative. The effort to sign up 50 per cent of the wheat grown in the state was begun about a year ago.

### May Solve Old Problem

Co-operative associations of farmers to market the waste products of their farms may be necessary in the near future if chemists continue to find new uses for the residue of crops. Cellulose is said to form the basis of many articles of great commercial value, and it is found abundantly in such products as cotton, corn, flax, hemp, ramie, manila, rice, sorghums, soybeans, Jerusalem artichoke, sugar cane, peanuts and many others. Even at this time, with research in this field in its infancy, the cellulose manufacturer has a market for products, aside from paper, ranging from wallboard to "silk stockings." Some of the commercial uses, aside from those better known, to which this cellulose can be put are: In the production of oils, glycerin, pitch used in the manufacture of roofing paints and composition roofing, soap and powder, lacquer finish, leather substitutes, toilet articles, photograph films, sausage casings, sterilized gauze, surgical dressings, embalming fluid, collodion, gum, adhesives, decolorizing carbons, synthetic lumber, insulating material and an endless variety of chemicals. When the waste

from farm crops becomes as valuable as the crops themselves the age-old farm problem may vanish overnight.

### But They Had a Net Gain

Members of a Washington egg and poultry co-operative are allowed to withdraw from the association during two weeks of each year. It pulled thru its last withdrawal period a few weeks ago with a loss of 79 members, but a net gain of 16. During the two weeks, 95 new members were enrolled. This is an indication to officials that this pool has passed the crisis thru which every co-operative goes before it hits a substantial upward stride in membership gains. A study of this phase was made not long ago by the Federal Department of Agriculture, using the Dairymen's League of New York as its subject. It was found that the heavy withdrawals that usually characterize the first few years of a pool's history were not counteracted by this group until it had been operating five years. W. I. Drummond, of the American Farm Congress, who is one of the severest of the friendly critics of the co-ops, evidently had this in mind recently when he said: "The renewed activity of grain and cotton pools indicates that they may be about to experience the type of revival which follows when a fundamentally sound movement or institution hits bottom."

### Aim at a Central Agency

The present-day trend toward consolidation is entering the ranks of farmer co-operatives. In California, the raisin growers, the prune and apricot growers, and the peach and fig growers are uniting the manufacturing, transportation and sales operations of the three groups. The saving in such a merger will be tremendous, say officials, and will offer greater opportunities for service to all than would be possible were they to go it alone. Only recently the Challenge Cream and Butter Association, which operates in the west federated its sales with Land O' Lakes creameries of Minnesota, making it the largest distributor of butter in the country. Now there is a movement on foot in Kansas to federate the state-wide co-operative agencies handling wheat, which, if affected, would make it the largest single grain-handling unit in Kansas. Farm leaders are looking with favor on the matter, it is reported, and the subject likely will be entered into soon at a joint meeting of officials. Sam H. Thompson, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, who spent a week in Kansas recently, visiting county farm bureaus, expressed the hope that the move toward a central wheat-selling agency for this state would be worked out with dispatch.

### Prescription for Agriculture

Renick W. Dunlap, assistant secretary of agriculture, gave this year's session of the Grange a prescription for agriculture containing 15 ingredients. Among his recommendations was one discouraging corporation farming and in its place encouraging farms which will be the proper size to operate most successfully and still maintain the independence of the farmer. He suggests also that the Federal Government give all the help possible in solving the farmers' marketing problems; that the farmer be taught to produce not more products, but to produce more economically; that the government cease opening new lands and, instead, begin a policy of reforestation on such areas, and that forest land and cut-over land, from which no revenue is derived, be either relieved from taxation or taxed lightly until it begins to return a revenue to the owner; that internal water transportation facilities be increased; that new uses be found for agricultural products and waste products; that taxes be adjusted equitably and that further agricultural research be carried on with Federal appropriations.

More attention to crop rotations that provide a major place for legumes is needed in Kansas.



Says Charley D. to Charley C.

## Why Make Passenger Service More of a Burden on Freight Rates?

The railways of western territory incurred a net loss of \$36,000,000 in 1927 in rendering their passenger train service. The operating expenses and taxes chargeable to their passenger train service exceeded their total earnings from it by the amount mentioned, according to the Bureau of Statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

This loss had to be paid from freight earnings. Farmers and other shippers undoubtedly would oppose any legislation by Congress which they knew would increase the annual loss from passenger service that would have to be paid from freight rates.

And yet Congress is being urged to pass at its next session legislation which would be sure to increase the loss from passenger service.

The western railways receive about \$16,000,000 annually from the "Pullman Surcharge." Congress is again being urged to pass a law abolishing the "surcharge." Without it the net operating loss of the western lines from their passenger service in 1927 would have been \$52,000,000.

The "surcharge" is an extra charge for luxury service which repeatedly has been upheld by the Interstate Commerce Commission as reasonable. Travel in sleeping and parlor cars, to which it applies, has steadily increased, while travel in day coaches has been declining. This shows the traveling public in general finds the extra charge reasonable for the luxury service for which it is paid.

The House Committee on Interstate Commerce has said that legislation abolishing the surcharge would start rate-making by Congress, reduce the cost of transportation for those best able to pay, and postpone reductions or cause increases in other rates, including those on farm products.

Legislation to abolish the surcharge would be as unjustifiable as any railway legislation that Congress could pass.

### WESTERN RAILWAYS' COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC RELATIONS

105 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois

## Topeka Daily Capital SPECIAL

Great Holiday Bargain Offer to Readers of Kansas Farmer

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

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

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

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

Send in Your Order Today

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

THE TOPEKA DAILY CAPITAL, Topeka, Kansas



# Can Control Calf Profits

Breeding, Feeding and Management Govern Returns, Says Professor Moxley

BY G. E. FERRIS

**B**REEDING, feeding and management, according to J. J. Moxley, extension animal husbandryman at the Kansas State Agricultural College, control the net return to the cow for cows raising market calves. With these three important beef production fundamentals in mind he has studied for several years the production methods used by successful cattlemen of Kansas and the records he has on herds comprising 15,000 head of beef cattle show that the Kansas cattlemen making the most money on beef calves give due attention to the breeding, feeding and management of their beef herd.

Calf feeding experiments recently completed on the Henry Lumb farm in Clay county, and by Adam Dagg and his son, Fred, in Shawnee county, show the increase in calf value that accrues from any one of these three most important beef production factors.

Breeding and management records were kept at the Henry Lumb farm. The superior finish and heavier weight of calves from good beef cows sired by a good beef bull over calves raised from just common beef cows showed a difference in net profit to the cow of \$15.91. Professor Moxley believes that attention to breeding is fundamental to profits in beef production.

## For Creep Feeding—\$17.59

On the same Clay county farm another experiment showed a difference of \$9.38 net profit to the cow between cows raising early calves and cows raising late calves. The experiment proved the advantage of having the beef cows calve in January and February and not as late as in April or May. Cows that calve early while on spring pasture give a better flow of milk for their calves than do cows calving late, and with a decreased flow of milk because of the dry and short summer pasture.

With May calves creep fed on the Adam Dagg farm until the end of the fall pasture season the difference in net profit in favor of cows with creep fed calves amounted to \$17.59. In explaining to the cattlemen who came to the Dagg farm November 28, to see these demonstration calves, Professor Moxley brought out the fact that 1 pound of corn fed to calves running with beef cows on pasture gives a return of 10 pounds of beef and more finish. Also that 1 pound of corn fed young calves gives 3 pounds of gain for every 2 pounds of gain received from feeding the same amount of grain to 2-year-old stock. W. T. Angle of the Kansas City Producers Commission Co., put a value on the two pens of calves of \$1.50 premium for the heavier and better finished calves.

Fred Dagg kept the records on the creep feeding experiment. The calves not to be creep-fed run with their mothers in a pasture with the farm Shorthorn herd. On August 8, the eight calves to be creep fed were put with their mothers in a separate small pasture. These calves soon learned to eat grain from a self-feeder located in a creep so that the cows could not get to the grain. To start them eating grain they were given molasses-sweetened oats, then shelled corn and oats and finally shelled corn alone.

The records on the non-creep fed calves are: Average initial weight of calves, 152.5 pounds; average final weight, 393.2; total gain, 240.7; daily gain, 1.56; value of calf in the pasture, \$45.21; cow cost, winter, \$12.50; summer, \$10; interest, depreciation and taxes, \$7; bull charge, \$2; total cow cost, \$31.50; cost to the calf on 90 per cent crop, \$35, and net return to the cow, \$10.21.

## Low Cow Cost is Fundamental

The net return to the cow with creep fed calves was increased \$17.59 over the net return to the cow of \$10.21 raising non-creep fed calves. Figures on the creep fed calves follow: Average initial weight of calves, 152.5; average final weight, 526.9; total gain, 374.4; daily gain, 2.78; feed to the calf, corn, 27.3 pounds; oats, 14.2; molasses, 3; feed cost to the calf, \$5.71; value of calf in the pasture, \$68.51; less feed cost, \$62.80; cow cost, winter, \$12.50; summer, \$10; interest, depreciation and taxes, \$7; bull charge, \$2; total cow cost, \$31.50; cost to the calf on 90 per cent crop, \$35, and net return to the cow, \$27.80.

mer, \$10; interest, depreciation and taxes, \$7; bull charge, \$2; total cow cost, \$31.50; cost to the calf on 90 per cent crop, \$35, and net return to the cow, \$27.80.

Creep feeding demonstrations conducted the last several years indicate that calves to be fed for the commercial market should be eating corn from the creep when they are about 3 months old. With such calves it is more satisfactory if they can be started on corn and if they do not have to be started on oats. Always the creep, around the self-feeder should be put near the water, shade or salt in the pasture where the cows congregate and where the calves then will find their feed. Otherwise they will not go to the creep.

From the packer's standpoint, creep feeding heifer calves is the ideal way of getting this class of stock ready for market. If calves are going to be fed for one year on full feed there is nothing to be gained from creep feeding. Creep feeding baby beefs is profitable. In all the feeding experiments conducted under the supervision of Professor Moxley, the cattle feeders who have been able to maintain a low summer and winter feed cost on their cows have been able to show the greatest net return to the cow. On the Dagg farm the 60 head of cows and heifers are pastured in the summer and fed prairie hay, silage and a very limited amount of alfalfa during the winter.

## An Ounce of Prevention

Everyone recognizes the truth of the old adage, "An Ounce of Prevention is Worth a Pound of Cure." It is applicable to every line of endeavor. There is no reason, therefore, why the poultryman should not adopt it to assure the success of his enterprise.

Profitable poultry raising depends on the elimination of weak, unhealthy chickens, sub-normal egg production, and soft-shelled eggs. Of course, there are many poultry feeds which will help to keep your fowls healthy but there is one mineral food which combined with a balanced ration and plenty of sunlight will do away with all three of the above-mentioned evils. This is crushed oyster shell.

The best form of crushed oyster shell contains 98 per cent calcium carbonate and therein lies its value to poultry. The formation of the egg requires three distinct steps. First the yolk is made. This passes to the next stage where it is coated with the white or albumen. The final step of the process is the formation of the shell. Eggshell-consists mainly of calcium carbonate. Therefore, it is evident that if the hen has not a sufficient supply of this mineral in her system, fewer eggs will be produced, and those that are produced will have soft shells. In other words the calcium carbonate in the crushed oyster shell supplies the eggshell material.

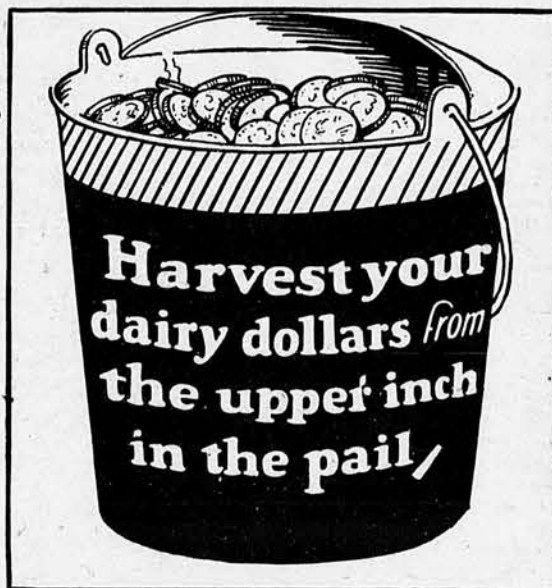
Another advantage of using crushed oyster shell is that it builds the bones of the chickens, improving the health of the birds and counteracting the diseases prevalent among poultry.

In order to obtain the best results absolutely pure crushed oyster shell must be used. The process of refinement thru which the raw product is put must be carefully executed. First the shell is passed thru the crusher, then after three washings it is conveyed to big rotary dryers where intense heat destroys all foreign and putrid matter, leaving it sanitary and clean. Then it is triple screened into two sizes, for hens and chicks. All oversize and dust are discarded. The final product is absolutely pure crushed oyster shell, the ideal "Ounce of Prevention" for poultrymen.

Countess Eileen De Arml, of London, has declared emphatically against the custom of men bearing the expense of courtship and romancing in these days of equal rights.

Queen Mary now wears a skirt much shorter than ever she has worn previously and English society is waiting to see if she will make a vogue among the select.

# Why . . . . do 2 out of 3 Cows fail to show a Profit?



**T**HE modern dairy pace—its excessive demands upon the vitality of milk cows—is too much to expect Nature to cope with unless outside support is given.

Now comes winter with its added burden. The barn-feeding period means fresh air and exercise reduced. Heavy, dry feeds take the place of succulent, green pasturage. Cows are expected to convert quantities of this diet into milk. Many fail—get "off feed," break down.

Stop the waste! Turn losses into profits through regular conditioning. Attain greater milk-giving efficiency by regulating the assimilation and digestion. More milk from the same feed is the natural result.

Kow-Kare is designed for just this purpose. It is a scientific compound of Iron, the great builder and blood purifier in a balanced blending of potent medicinal herbs and roots. These elements regulate and tone up the productive organs; give support when the load is heaviest.

Well-regulated dairies are now using Kow-Kare as a money-earning feature of the winter rationing—to prevent troubles and to bring up the milk-line in the pails. Kow-Kare costs little—only a few cents per month per cow. On any careful test it will prove its worth as an investment in cow health and productive capacity.

## For Freshening Cows

When danger lurks for off-condition animals, Kow-Kare acts like an insurance policy. Thousands of cow owners will not let a cow freshen without conditioning with Kow-Kare, before and after.

Nearly all feed dealers, hardware, drug and general stores have Kow-Kare, \$1.25 and 65c sizes. If dealer is not supplied we will mail direct, postpaid.

Send for FREE book on profitable handling of dairy cows. Illustrated; full of helpful hints.

Dairy Association Co., Inc.  
Lyndonville, Vermont



# KOW-KARE Concentrated Cow Conditioner

## Home-Mix Your Own COMPLETE MINERAL

With Kow-Kare you can easily mix your own complete mineral at a surprisingly low cost—a mixture of recognized conditioning value. Simply mix 30 lbs. salt, 30 lbs. fine-ground limestone, 30 lbs. steamed bone meal and four cans (large) Kow-Kare. For well under \$6 per hundred you will have an unbeatable mineral. Use 80 lbs. of this mixture to a ton of grain.



# HIDES — FURS

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

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

# Do Your Shopping In Kansas Farmer

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



## Farm Crops and Markets

### Kansas Seems to be Leading in Production of Winter Wheat with 179,044,000 Bushels

**T**HE soil in eastern Kansas counties has been too wet to work but in good condition for growing crops. Soil and moisture conditions in Western Kansas are the best in years. Clear, warm days and cool nights with ample moisture have been ideal for growing wheat and ripening corn.

Wheat made good growth during the last two weeks and should enter the winter in fair to good condition. Little wheat has been large enough to pasture. Some early rye fields have provided excellent grazing. Field conditions held back corn husking but this job now is from 50 to 75 per cent finished. A general shortage of huskers is indicated in all parts of the state. Farmers are paying 6 to 10 cents a bushel and board. The movement of corn to market is increasing at more favorable prices.

Latest preliminary estimates from governmental sources announced thru the December 1 crop report issued from the agricultural development department of the Santa Fe railroad, by J. F. Jarrell, manager, show Kansas leading in the production of winter wheat, with 179,044,000 bushels. Nebraska is next with 64,372,000 bushels and Oklahoma third with 59,062,000.

In corn Kansas ranks fifth with 181,521,000 bushels. Iowa is first, Illinois second, Nebraska third and Missouri fourth.

#### Present Conditions Are Good

"Reports to the Santa Fe," says the report, "from the 72 Kansas counties in which the railway operates, and from reliable sources in the 33 other counties, indicate 12½ million acres have been planted to wheat in the state. The condition is better than that reported in December last year, for the 1928 crop, which was the second best on record."

Corn in Kansas is averaging 27 bushels an acre bringing the total estimated production to 181,521,000 bushels from 6,723,000 acres.

"Kansas produced immense crops of other feed this year, particularly grain sorghums and alfalfa," according to the report. "Numbers of beef cattle and sheep fed this winter are higher than usual. Dairy cattle and poultry flocks have been increasing steadily for 10 years."

#### Fine Outlook for Year

The report also declares this year will close on a "hopeful outlook for the future of agriculture in the 12 Middle West and Southwest states served by the Santa Fe."

Despite late rains which have retarded wheat pastures, Kansas cattlemen as a whole expect a good season for stockers in sections of the state that have had good luck with feed crops such as corn, milo maize and cane.

The same does not apply particularly to those depending on the wheat grazing areas, and this situation has led to a somewhat decreased demand for Texas cattle import, altho those fortunately situated in the feed belts expect to do more heavy feeding and trading in fat cattle than ever before.

#### Are Enjoying Prosperity

Last August and September, cattlemen say, there was quite a heavy speculative market, with prices rising to high levels. The prices have dropped off since, the stocker market to the extent of \$1.50 and \$2 and the fat cattle market to the tune of \$1. This latter applies to the northern and eastern sections also where fat cattle feeding is the specialty.

All in all, however, the cattlemen agree they are enjoying prosperity to quite an extent. M. C. Campbell and Jim Campbell, pioneer successful Kansas cattlemen who have big ranches in the Sitka region of Western Kansas, which has been blessed with good feed crops, are handling about 7,000 head of cattle between them.

R. B. Temple has 5,000 head on his Barber, Comanche and Butler county ranches.

Despite the price drop good prices are

reigning, Mr. Temple maintains. Calves are bringing from \$50 to \$55 a head.

John Arrington of Butler county has about 3,500 head on his ranch. Abel brothers of Clark county are handling several thousand head with some wheat pasture, altho this pasturage is short. Kincaid brothers of Kingman county, who recently made a big profit on more than 1,000 head, have just unloaded 550 head from Texas, from whence the cattle come for wintering.

Cane, sudan grass and cake are among the principal feeds on which cattle will be fed this year in Kansas and the plentitude of these feeds seems to be saving the situation.

**Allen**—Too much rain at present. Corn mostly all husked, selling at 60 cents. Kafir, 50c. Some fall plowing being done. Farmers are beginning to lime their ground and grow alfalfa.—T. E. Whitlow.

**Atchison**—Corn husking is coming to a finish. Stock has had good feed with plenty of grass. Have had no snow so far. Plenty of hay and roughness too, as long as the weather continues good. Corn, 75c; wheat, \$1.12; eggs, 41c; cream, 42c; hens, 21c. A good many farmers have invested in sheep.—Mrs. A. Lang.

**Bourbon**—Winter weather looks as if it is near. We had no high water to speak of. Corn that was not husked was not damaged much. It has been fine for fall wheat. Several public sales with cattle, hogs and horses selling well.—Robert Creamer.

**Dickinson**—We are having plenty of rain and the late sown wheat is coming on slowly. Corn husking is about half done. Corn is selling out of the field at 60 cents a bushel. A lot of threshing to do yet. Cattle and hogs are doing well.—J. G. Engle.

**Edwards**—We have had too much rain. Husking corn is in order whenever farmers can get in the fields. Still a few are sowing wheat. Corn, 70c; wheat, \$1; barley, 60c; hens, 18c; cream, 43c. A few farm sales with milk cows topping the prices and in good demand.—W. E. Pravel.

**Franklin**—Not much corn has been husked since we had the floods which made the fields very soft. Our neighbors, who grow large quantities of grape vines for an Ottawa nursery, have been digging for a few days. The early sown wheat looks pretty well. The flood damage was heavy along the river. This county is making considerable progress in road building and sanding the streets in the smaller towns. Roads are in pretty fair condition again.

Not many cattle are being corn fed. Wheat, 90c; corn, 65c; oats, 40c; eggs, No. 1, 42c; heavy hens, 21c; light hens, 16c; roosters, 10c.—Elias Blankenbaker.

**Gove and Sheridan**—Corn husking is the order of the day. Some corn shelling is being done. Corn made very good yields, but not as much as first estimates. Some grain is being threshed and some farmers still are drilling wheat. The growing wheat looks good. Where the oats and barley volunteer things are not so good. Eggs, 40 to 45c; hens, and springs, 20c; Leghorns, 15c; wheat, 90c; corn, 65c.—John I. Aldrich.

**Harvey**—The weather is somewhat unsettled but might be much worse. Thermometer hit the 20 above zero mark for a few nights. Corn husking is pretty well along. Not many public sales. Wheat, 97c; corn, 75c; oats, 42c; butterfat, 45c; eggs, 38c; hens, 19c; broilers, 19c; springs, 19c.—H. W. Prouty.

**Labette**—More fine weather and the first ice on watering troughs that required any effort to break. Most of the corn has been husked. Wheat looks fairly well but quite a lot of volunteer in the fields. Plowing for spring crops is in progress on many farms. Lucky we did not get the heavy rains like the east central counties, but we did get some pond of water. Eggs, 50c; corn, 70c; cream, 44c; wheat, 95c.—J. N. McLane.

**Lyon**—We had more rain than necessary. It put a stop to corn husking and work with kafir and cane for several days. Water caused considerable damage to shock corn, kafir and hay stacks along the rivers. Several farmers lost stock. Corn, 70c; kafir, 65c; turkeys, 27 to 32c; ducks, 14c; geese, 12c; eggs 33 to 44c.—E. R. Griffith.

**Marshall**—Good progress is being made in corn husking, with some farmers finished. A few public sales and milk cows sure sell high. All the farmers have a great deal to be thankful for this year if only for health. Corn, 72c; wheat, 92c; oats, 45c; eggs, 47c; cream, 46c; hay, \$6.—J. D. Stosz.

**Osborne**—Weather ideal. Wheat is looking fine and has plenty of moisture. Corn is turning out well and every one is busy husking. Cream, 44c; eggs, 31c.—Roy Hawthorn.

**Republic**—Weather has been fine the last week for husking corn, which still is the main job on most farms, varied a little by topping kafir and threshing. Corn is standing well and is making from 30 to 60 bushels an acre. More huskers are needed as farmers are eager to hire and there are no idle men. Butterfat, 48c; eggs, firsts, 45c; corn, 65c.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

**Roos**—Farmers are working hard, early and late, picking corn. We are experiencing a very interesting oil boom at present. There are many complaints of a thin stand of winter wheat. Corn, 60c; wheat, 90c; bran, \$1.50; turkeys, 28c.—C. O. Thomas.

**Smith**—Fine weather for corn husking and this job is about two-thirds done. Have had plenty of moisture and wheat is greenening up nicely. Sale season is on with all property bringing good prices. Hogs as usual are on the toboggan. Not many on feed here. Cattle doing well. Corn, 65c; wheat, 95c; cream, 47c; eggs, 35c.—Harry Saunders.

**Stevens**—A wet snow 5 inches deep made the roads almost impassable and put back the work of gathering corn and kafir. A wind storm took most of it down. Very little threshing has been done. Wheat is doing well. Plenty of feed for livestock. Two oil wells are being drilled. Farm labor is plentiful. Corn, 75c.—Monroe Travis.

### By "Sponfusis Combustis?"

Many of the "mysterious" barn fires occurring thruout the rural communities of the United States along about harvest time are caused by "spontaneous combustion," or "self-ignition," or "sponfusis combustis," as the old darky said, of hay and other agricultural products, according to David J. Price of the United States Department of Agriculture, who addressed the annual convention of the National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies recently at Milwaukee, Wis.

"Fires on the farm and in the rural communities cause an annual loss of 3,500 lives and a property loss of approximately 150 million dollars," he said. "Of this amount, 30 million dollars can be charged to spontaneous combustion, a loss so great that any national effort to reduce it would be amply justified."

Altho it was recognized centuries ago that stored hay, manure and other farm products occasionally become hot enough under certain conditions to ignite, very little attention has been given to the problem until recent years. Even yet there is a dearth of scientific information on spontaneous combustion. To meet the urgent need for such knowledge the department is making a special study of farm fires, Mr. Price said, and it is hoped the findings may lead to the development of control and preventive measures. Practically all national organizations interested in farm fire protection are co-operating in this study.

#### Opportunity for Study

Mr. Price commented further on the importance of the problem and the attention already being given to this much misunderstood occurrence. The unusual conditions in the Vermont flooded areas, where the water reached the hay mows of hundreds of barns last winter, offered exceptional opportunities for such studies, he said. A clear-cut case of spontaneous ignition occurred near Middlesex, Vt., when a barn containing 50 tons of hay burned while standing in 3 to 5 feet of water. No heating of the hay had been noticed before the flood, but considerable steaming was in evidence 24 hours after the waters had receded. The flood occurred early on Friday morning, November 4, and the water rose to cover the hay to a depth of 17 feet. The barn burned between 4 and 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon, November 7, or about two days after the waters receded. On Sunday morning much heating had been noticed, and on Monday a distinctly charred odor was observed before the fire started. The urgent need for extensive research upon "spontaneous heating" of farm products was emphasized by lack of scientific knowledge with which to meet the situation in Vermont.

A case of spontaneous ignition in stable manure occurred on the department's experimental farm at Arlington, Va., a few years ago, Mr. Price said. Manure had been hauled from a nearby cavalry station and placed in one large pile for curing before being used for fertilizing purposes. Daily additions had been made to the pile for two or three years, and at times it had been observed in a "heating" condition, but it was not considered dangerous. Fire broke out in the night on one side of the large pile, and was extinguished. The following day fire broke out on the opposite side and an inspection showed so many hot areas along the edge that the entire pile was torn down under frequent sprinkling with water. This very definite observation, as well as many others of a similar type, said Mr. Price, indicates the possibility of spontaneous ignition of manure piles which may in some instances be closely related to unexplained barn fires.

#### These Fires Just Started

In a three-year period, more than 400 barns fires in the Province of Ontario were investigated, and the authorities concluded that "at least one-half of these fires have been directly and solely caused by spontaneous heating." It appears also from these investigations that there are a number of good reasons for the increased number of "mysterious" barn fires. Many of them are closely related to changes in farming. The present crops, now consisting largely of alfalfa and clover hays, cannot be properly cured and put in condition to be housed, as was done in former days with crops which consisted principally of timothy. The old-

## There's One Thing Lacking

**A**T THE Receiving Home of the Kansas Children's Home and Service League, 1001 Harrison Street, Topeka, Kan., are "loads" of boys, all ages and descriptions. They have had their tonsils removed, if this was necessary, and other defects cared for by the doctors of Topeka. Nourishing food has brought many frail bodies up to normal weight. New clothing and careful hair cuts have done the rest to present boys just as handsome, alert and promising as any in the homes of your friends.

Just one thing is lacking for each boy—a real home of his own and a father and mother who care. They are eager to have this lack supplied before Christmas, so their stockings can be hung before their own firesides. Christmas in the Receiving Home is a happy affair, thanks to the many friends of homeless children. But it never can compare to Christmas in the "new

home," about which the children talk so much.

Ira, proudly pulling the wagonload, has snappy brown eyes and light hair, and a smile that never comes off. You will see the same smile on the face of his brother, Jasper, who sits in the rear of the wagon. Both boys are good-natured and happy all the time. Next to Jasper is Russell and the little 6-year-old in the front of the wagon is Russell's brother, Ernest. The tow-head, Merle, 5 years, also has a brother, Ralph, but where could one find a wagon big enough to hold so many brothers? Ralph is 8 years old, with darker hair than Merle's, but is just as good-looking. Leland is the big fellow giving the needed push to this big load. He is 13, a handsome fellow.

If you need a boy to complete your family circle, why not supply the need right now, when so many boys are waiting for just such a chance?





time-custom of salting hay in the mow has largely disappeared, an unfortunate situation, as salting has been an accepted means of retarding combustion. New types of machinery also may be held responsible for handling the crop so rapidly that it does not have time to cure properly before being stored.

Mr. Price called attention to preventive measures listed by the Farm Fire Protection Committee, of which he is chairman, published in a special leaflet by the National Fire Protection Association. These measures, he said, advise farmers to "thoroughly cure hay, pea vines and other roughage, before these are stacked in barns. Do not allow horse manure to accumulate in large piles in stables or against buildings. Where slightly damp hay is stored, a sprinkling of salt is useful to retard fermentation. Use from 3 to 10 pounds of salt a ton of hay, according to its dampness."

"Uncured hay," it is explained, "continues to live for some time after it is cut, and heats when stacked in large piles. Also, the fermentation of bacteria, yeasts and molds, which increase rapidly in horse manure, uncured hay, green pea vines and other damp roughage, generates heat, which accumulates at the center of a heavy mass of these materials, eventually to such an extent that the small amount of air that filters into the pile can cause ignition."

"In this research work on the spontaneous heating or self-ignition of agricultural products," concluded Mr. Price, "the chemical engineering division of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils solicits the co-operation of the farm associations, insurance organizations, and all interested agencies. It will be helpful for the bureau to receive prompt reports of fires of this character, together with a record of any direct experiences in connection with this important subject, about which more knowledge must be acquired before effective control measures can be devised. The problem of spontaneous ignition not only is related to farm products but also extends into practically all lines of industry, and results in extensive economic losses. It is a problem of national importance and one that justifies thorough scientific research."

## Has Eight Cows Now

How vocational agriculture may be instrumental in starting a boy in the dairy business is shown in the accompanying picture of Russell Wainner of Pratt and his herd of Guernsey-Jersey cows. Starting with one dairy cow as a project in vocational agriculture he now has a herd of eight milk cows and one heifer which will freshen before winter.

In the fall of 1923 Russell enrolled in vocational agriculture in the Pratt High School. Altho he lived in the city he had worked on the farm and was greatly interested in agriculture. He chose a dairy project and purchased a 7-year-old grade Guernsey, borrowing the \$100 at the bank with which to pay for the cow. At the end of six months he had paid for all of the feed and paid off the note at the bank, from the proceeds of the sale of milk at 10 cents a quart to his neighbors. "Lady" proved to be a very persistent producer of high testing milk, yielding around 30 pounds of 5.5 per cent milk for several months after freshening, and continuing in production from 12 to 16 months at each lactation.

In order to hold his customers until "Lady" freshened again, Russell purchased "Silver," his second cow, a purebred Jersey. "Lady's" first calf was a heifer by a Jersey sire. She is now milking in her second lactation, and is proving to be a better cow than her mother. Her first calf by a Guernsey sire will freshen before winter. "Silver's" first calf and "Lady's" second calf, both by a Guernsey sire, are

now milking in their first lactation. Three other cows, all Jerseys, have been added by purchase; one was bought last winter, another in August of this year, and the third just recently, which will freshen very soon.

Russell says that he has always had a number of customers on the waiting list. His sales now run close to 60 quarts a day; and all of his customers are living on his side of the city. This fact has made it possible to make deliveries on foot, thereby keeping distribution costs down. The feed cost is the big item of expense. He has rented a 6-acre tract at the edge of the city where he grows Sudan grass and rye for pasture.

That Russell Wainner is making a success of his dairy venture no one can deny. The start, the vision, and the training he attributes to his project in vocational agriculture.

Pratt, Kan. Earl H. Martin.

## Here's a Steady Layer

L. R. Vesper, Shawnee county, has an R. I. Red hen that shows real production. She started laying November 22, 1927 and produced 316 eggs in 365 days. "Can any Kansas hen of the same variety show a better record?" Mr. Vesper wants to know, and then he's interested in discovering whether any hen in Kansas can beat his.

Every egg this bird produced was good size, no soft shells and every single one was taken in the trapnest. The hen laid 90 eggs in 100 days of what is termed "winter production" or between November 22 and March 1. Her longest cycle was 58 eggs in 58 days, starting April 12. The low record was 23 eggs for October. The picture shows the hen as she looks today. She was hatched in April 1927 and laid her



first egg on November 22 following. She has 26 years of careful breeding back of her.

Mr. Vesper always has worked with poultry and is one of the strong boosters in Shawnee county. He is going to trapnest a flock of 100 R. I. Reds this winter.

## Now For Better Roads

For the first six months of 1928, 46 states and the District of Columbia report a total sale of 4,652,393,535 gallons of gasoline, which is a gain of 680,970,224 gallons over the same period of 1927, according to information on gasoline taxation collected by the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture. No tax was levied in Massachusetts and New York and a tax was in force for only one month in Illinois. The revenue collected amounted to \$140,635,398, which is \$39,384,557 more than collected on the 3,971,423,311 gallons sold in the first six months of 1927.

Hunter College is the largest women's college in the United States, having a total enrollment in all its branches of more than 17,000.

The use of commercial fertilizers in Kansas is increasing rapidly, especially in the southeastern part of the state.

## "I Read Your Advertisement In Kansas Farmer"—

That's what you should say when writing to advertisers. It gets quick action for you and also helps KANSAS FARMER.

## Solve This Easy Rebus Puzzle

### \$100.00 in Cash Prizes

Each of the six pictures shown here represents an important city in the United States. Can you name the cities? We start you out by giving you the name of No. 1 and explaining the other five so you can hardly miss getting the right answers.

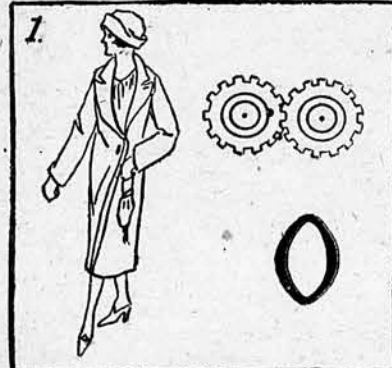
#### THE CASH PRIZES

1st Prize.....	\$50.00
2nd Prize.....	20.00
3rd Prize.....	15.00
4th Prize.....	10.00
5th to 9th Prizes.....	1.00

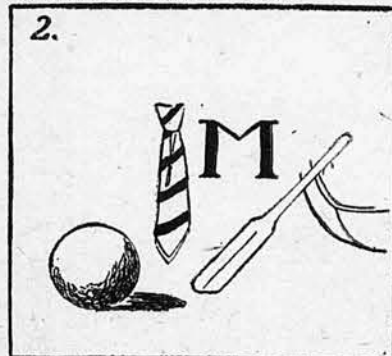
After you have named the six cities represented by the six pictures then make up a rebus of your own representing some other city, town, or post office in the United States. You need not draw any pictures. Just tell what objects are to be used in your rebus. For example, to represent the city of Washington you could say, "Make a picture of a woman doing the family washing and near by show a ton of coal."

#### TO START YOU RIGHT

In the first rebus you see the picture of a girl, some cogs, and the letter "o." Since you do not know the girl's name you may call her "she." Then you have "she-cog-o" or Chicago. In other words you go by the sound of the words and not by the correct spelling.



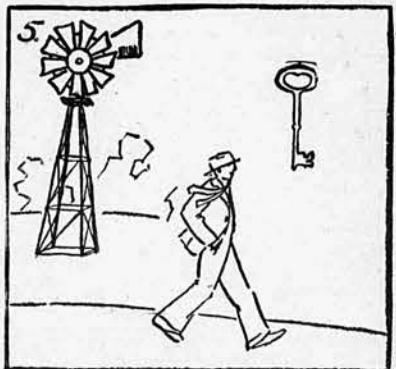
No. 1, then, is Chicago. No. 2 is a large city in the East not far from Washington, D. C. In No. 3 you see a young man holding in his hand the capital of one of the Southern states. No. 4 is another state capital, but this one is located in the far West. No. 5 is a city in the North noted for the manufacture of flour. No. 6 is a meat packing center in the Middle West.



First prize of \$50.00 will be given to the boy or girl who names the cities represented by the six pictures and makes up the best rebus for some other city, town or postoffice in the United States. If your rebus is good, it may be shown on this page soon.



Any boy or girl in the United States under eighteen years of age may try for the prizes by sending in one set of answers. All answers to the puzzles must be mailed not later than January 19—better be early than late. In case of a tie no prize will be divided, but the entire amount will be awarded to each person so tying.



#### HOW TO ANSWER

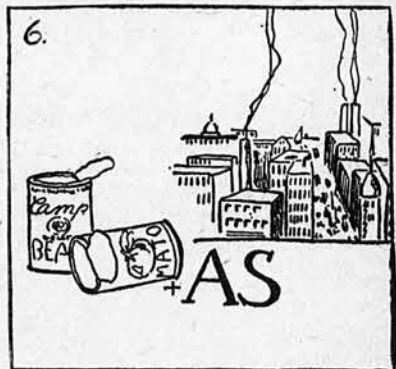
Write the names of the six cities in the six blank spaces in the coupon. Then get your geography or some other handy list of cities and pick out the one you wish to use in your rebus. Tell on the lower lines of the coupon what objects are to be shown in your rebus.

----- FILL IN AND MAIL COUPON TODAY -----

REBUS CLUB 10,  
CAPPER BUILDING,  
TOPEKA, KANSAS

Dear Sir: The names of the cities represented in the six pictures are,

- (1) .....
- (2) .....
- (3) .....
- (4) .....
- (5) .....
- (6) .....



In my rebus, represent the town of ..... by these objects

My Name.....  
My Address.....



Russell Wainner of Pratt and His Dairy Herd. It Was Started With One Cow Several Years Ago as a Project in Vocational Agriculture





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

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

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

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

#### TABLE OF RATES

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

#### DISPLAY Headings

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

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

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

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

#### RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

#### POULTRY

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

#### ANCONAS

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

HAVE SOLD ALL THE CHICKENS I HAVE to spare except 50 good yearling hens, price \$1.15. Two extra good cockerels \$5.00 each. Shem Yoder, Yoder, Kan.

#### BABY CHICKS

MATHIS QUALITY CHICKS. HEAVY layers. Leading breeds, \$8.80 hundred up, 100% alive. Catalogue free. Chicks guaranteed. Mathis Farms, Box 108, Parsons, 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. Schlechtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Missouri.

#### BABY CHICKS

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

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

BABY CHICKS. HEALTHY QUALITY chicks. Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Leghorns, R. I. Whites, White Langshans, \$12.00-100; \$58.00-500; heavy assorted \$45.00-500. shipped prepaid live. Peerless Hatchery, 2171 Lawrence, Wichita, Kan.

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

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

#### WHITE SPACE AND DISPLAY HEADINGS

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

#### DUCKS AND GEESE

WHITE PEKIN DRAKES \$2.00 EACH. John E. Swart, Oneida, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN DRAKES \$2.50, hens \$2.00, prize winning stock. Bessie Richards, Beverly, Kan.

THREE PAIR AFRICAN GEESE LARGE birds \$8.50 a pair. Mrs. Hattie Paur, Route 1, Box 10, Lebanon, Kan.

#### JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

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

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

#### LAKENVELDERS

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

#### LEGHORNS—BROWN

SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORN cockerels \$2 each. Write for prices in dozen lots. Satisfaction guaranteed. E. H. Fulhage, Garfield, Kan.

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

#### LANGSHANS

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

#### LEGHORNS—WHITE

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

TOPPY TANCRED COCKERELS. HIGH class individuals, \$2.50 each. Clifton Buckles, Clyde, Kan.

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

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

BARRON-TANCRED SINGLE COMB White Leghorn cockerels, \$2 each, \$15 for 10. Satisfaction guaranteed. Lewis Janssen, Lorraine, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. Johnson strain from pedigree stock, 300 egg strain, \$3-\$3.50. On approval. E. G. Rowland, Burns, Kan.

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

S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS STATE certified. March hatched from Kansas State Agricultural College. Trained hens over 220 eggs. H. C. Baccus, Ada, Kan.

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

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

#### Official Blood Testing

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

#### EASY TO FIGURE THE ADS COST

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

#### ORPINGTONS—BUFF

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, vigorous, farm grown, \$3.90. Mrs. H. A. Nicol, Rexford, Kan.

#### ORPINGTONS—BUFF

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

#### PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED

BRADLEY STRAIN BARRED ROCK cockerels. Mrs. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan. BARRED ROCKS, COCKERELS, HENS, pullets, vigorous, farm grown Bradley strain, \$3.00 to \$5.00. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

MUELLER'S BARRED ROCKS. FINE, large, vigorous, even barred cockerels, \$3.00 and up. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wm. C. Mueller, Route 4, Hanover, Kan.

#### PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE

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

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

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE cockerels, \$2.75 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Emma Stafford, Alexander, Kan.

#### RHODE ISLAND REDS

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

COCKERELS FROM PRIZE WINNING stock, guaranteed to please. A. E. Masters, Burlingame, Kan.

#### TURKEYS

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

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

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

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

LARGE BONED WHITE HOLLAND TOMS \$15.00. Bessie Richards, Beverly, Kan.

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

IMPROVED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS \$10, hens \$6. Floyd Worley, Utopia, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

BRONZE TURKEYS; CAN FURNISH birds with size, shape, color. Have proven their worth in leading shows and as breeders. Glen Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

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

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

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

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



The Activities of Al Acres—A Bird Southward Bound



## WYANDOTTES—COLUMBIAN

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS and pullets March hatched. Henry Pauls, Hillsboro, Kans.

## WYANDOTTES—WHITE

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

## POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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

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

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

## INCUBATORS

BLUE HEN 10,080 CAPACITY. DOUBLE deck, good condition, \$900.00 delivered, liberal terms. G. F. Turner, Lucas, Kan.

## AGENTS—SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN WANTED: WEEKLY PAYMENTS; steady work. Experience not necessary. Ottawa Star Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan.

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

## MALE HELP WANTED

WANTED—MAN WHO KNOWS FARM life to travel in country. Steady work, good profits. McConnon & Company, Room FA-612, Winona, Minn.

## EDUCATIONAL

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

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

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

## KODAK FINISHING

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

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

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

## PATENT ATTORNEYS

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

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

## MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

LIMESTONE PULVERIZERS. WE HAVE six states on the Mid-West limestone pulverizer. Get our price and specifications before buying. Green Brothers, Lawrence, Ks.

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

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

ONLY \$75 BUYS GENUINE SWING HAMMER feed grinder. Big capacity, grinds fine 500 lbs. oats per hour, 3,500 lbs. snapped corn, 1,800 lbs. barley, lots of roughage. Rocks, wire, bolts in grain do no damage. Built to last. No repair expense. Performs like \$300 mill. Simplified design reduces price to only \$75. Swinging hammers run without friction on genuine SKF double row ball bearings. Any good tractor or auto engine will handle. Send for free folder showing this amazing mill which cuts your feeding costs 20 per cent. Easy Mfg. Company, Dept. GC-2, Lincoln, Neb.

## TOBACCO

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

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

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

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

SOMETHING OF INTEREST TO THE MAN who smokes. Cigar and Cigarette lighter, \$1.25, postpaid. Guaranteed. Ideal gift. James J. Kraus, 2427-E-South Harding Ave., Chicago.

TOBACCO: SWEETLEAF SMOKING 12 pounds \$1.40. Chewing 12, \$1.90. 5c cigars 50, \$1.50; Twist 40, \$2.40. Plugs 40, \$2.40. 10c sizes, 5 pounds Bag Smoking \$2.40. Farmers League, Waterville, Kentucky.

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

## DON'T CROWD TOO MANY WORDS

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

## SEED, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

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

CANE SEED WANTED—CAR LOTS OF 50,000 pounds or more. Mail sample and indicate price. The L. C. Adam Merc. Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

CLOVER, \$18 PER BU. IOWA GROWN, double reseeded, guaranteed to comply state seed law. Sweet clover, scarified, \$3.90. Unhulled \$1.90; new Timothy \$2.40; hardy northwestern Alfalfa \$10.80; state certified Grimm at lowest prices. All guaranteed and sacked. Other Farm Seeds at low prices. Write for samples and circular matter. Frank Sinn, Box 435, Clarinda, Iowa.

## LUMBER

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

## DOGS

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

WOLF HOUND PUPS THREE MONTHS old. Chas. Halbedel, Idana, Kan.

GOOD WOLF HOUNDS, TRAINED AND untrained. Bill Petrie, Sylvia, Kan.

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

TWO TRAINED WOLF DOGS, MALES. Two years old. Dallas Bundy, Sterling, Ks.

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

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

GERMAN POLICE PUPPIES, ELIGIBLE register, excellent breeding. L. J. Trichler, Altoona, Kan.

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

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

## PAINTS

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

## FOR THE TABLE

FRESH PECANS, 25c LB. DELIVERED. John Rasmussen, Hackberry, Texas.

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

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

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

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

## HONEY

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

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

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

CHOICE COMB HONEY 26 LB. NET PER box \$3.65; ten boxes \$24.00. Extracted two 5-gal. cans, \$12.00. Bulk comb, \$15.00. Bert Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

## AUTOMOTIVE

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

## RUG WEAVING

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

## MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

NOX KORODE—RELIEVES YOU OF COR-rosion on your battery terminals. Put up in handy tubes. Price 50 cents. Valley Chemical Co., Bridgeport, Ohio.

## A TRIAL BLADE FREE

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

## LIVESTOCK

## HOGS

CHESTER WHITE BOARS. CHOICE FALL pigs. Ernest Suiter, Lawrence, Kan.

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

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

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

## CATTLE

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

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

THREE HUNDRED BUYS 3 REG. GUERN-sey heifer calves, 12-13 and 7 months from No. 1 producing dams. Real foundation stuff. F. E. Proctor, Oswego, Kan.

## SHEEP AND GOATS

MILK GOATS GOOD SAANEN DOES. E. D. Sullivan, Montrose, Kan.

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

MILK GOATS—SEND FOR LIST. Quaker-town Goat Farm, Haviland, Kan.

## HORSES AND JACKS

GOOD BREEDING JACK, ONE RUNNING mare. E. Morris, Princeton, Kan.

FOR SALE—SPOTTED STALLION 2 YEARS old. Broke. Leo Thomas, Alta Vista, Ks. R. 1.

An advertisement says that the secret of poise is money in the bank. At least, it's the secret of balance.

## Chaff and Whole Wheat

## A Hot Party

Mrs. Fred W. Kruse of Kruse Terrace, entertained a large group of fiends.—Minnesota paper.

## Landscape Decoration

Jim—"How do you know there has been a picnic here?"

Zim—"I see by the papers."—Life.

## His Master's Voice

Friend (eying very luxurious car)—"But you don't mean to tell me that you bought it just to satisfy a whim of your wife's?"

The Other (sadly)—"Ah, you don't know her, old man. She's got a whim of iron."

## Metaphysical Problem

The doctor entered his reception room and found a typical old maid and a hard-boiled gentleman awaiting his ministrations.

Turning to his attendant, the physician asked, "Which came first—the hen or the yegg?"

## Wedding Finery

The automobile in which he was driving from Gainesville to Jacksonville crashed into a concrete abutment on a bridge.—Gainesville (Fla.) paper.

## Potting at Pedestrians Now

BILL JACKSON FOUND SHOT TO DEATH BY AUTO —Vicksburg (Miss.) paper.

## Pinned

"A man's fraternity pin on a girl's dress used to mean an engagement."

"Well, what is it now?"

"Oh, just necking privileges."

## Gentle as Lambs

LIONS WILL FEED TEACHERS ABOUT TO QUIT SCHOOLS

—Dayton (O.) Journal

## Sleep

The driver used to wrap the lines around the whip and go to sleep for a few minutes. Now a driver wraps his car around a telephone pole and goes to sleep permanently.

## All Explained

"Why did you tell Joe you married me because I'm a wonderful cook? I can't boil a potato!"

"But I had to give some excuse."

## The Amphibious Auto

Some time ago another car with its driver plunged into the basin at this point, but swam ashore.—New Orleans Times Picayune.

## Poachers Beware

There will be no open season on prairie chickens and the season on all other upland game girls is closed.—Oregon Daily Journal.

## Anxious to Please

Boss—"Yes, I want an office boy. Do you smoke?"

Boy—"No, thank you, sir, but I don't mind having an ice-cream cone."

## President Follows Precedent

COOLIDGE, UP EARLY, SHAVES WITH RAZOR —Rhode Island paper.

## Bring on Your Germs

The clean-up week is a fire preventive measure as well as a health preventive.—Bryan (Tex.) paper.

## Avoid the Rush

HOPEWELL JAIL IS OPENED TO PUBLIC —Richmond News-Leader.

## Too Large for the Shelf

SECOND PLACE MANTEL URGED FOR PERSHING —Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

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Two good automobile salesmen, one new and one used.—San Diego paper.

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## Remember White Space Always Pays



## Three Serums in Use

BY R. E. HOLM

Three types of anti-hog cholera serum now are available for use in hog-cholera prevention. When prepared by the original methods the product consists of defibrinated blood of hogs made hyperimmune to cholera and a solution of carbolic acid which is added to prevent the product from spoiling. This product is sometimes referred to as "whole-blood serum," "bloody serum," "defibrinated blood serum," and the like, but the last name is the most descriptive and appropriate, since this type of serum has the appearance of blood and in fact is blood from which the fibrin or clot has been removed. The true or protective serum content of this type constitutes 65 per cent of its volume, while the remaining 35 per cent is of a nonprotective nature, consisting of about 25 per cent blood cells and 10 per cent preserving solution.

During recent years the methods of preparing anti-hog-cholera serum have been modified, resulting in the preparation of a clear product. This serum is prepared in both unconcentrated and concentrated forms. Clear, unconcentrated serum is of the same relative potency as defibrinated blood serum in like volumes, sterile normal salt solution being added to replace the blood cells which are removed during the process of clarification. This clear, unconcentrated serum is variously referred to as "filled serum," "refined serum," "diluted serum," "clarified serum," and "clear serum," but the name "clear, unconcentrated serum" is the most applicable.

### True Serum Containers Labeled

Clear, concentrated serum contains the protective properties of the product in larger quantities than do any of the other types of serum. The nonprotective cells and inert portions removed in the process of refining or clarifying hyperimmune blood are not replaced, so that the finished product is less bulky and consists of over 80 per cent protective serum. This type is referred to as "concentrated, clear anti-hog-cholera serum," or "concentrated anti-hog-cholera serum." Clear serums are not so dark in color as defibrinated blood serum and may vary in color from an opalescent or straw color to a slightly reddish or wine color. As the absence of blood cells in clear, concentrated serum reduces its bulk and makes its heating practicable for the purpose of destroying bacteria, thereby improving its purity and keeping qualities, it is the most satisfactory type of serum for hog-cholera prevention.

All immediate or true containers of serum prepared under the supervision of the United States Department of Agriculture must bear approved trade labels. Knowledge concerning the requirements for such labels will serve to acquaint the user with the type of serum before him. Each label must bear the true name of the product in a conspicuous manner, but different qualifying terms may be used by the producer in connection with the true name of the product.

Defibrinated-blood serum is usually labeled "Anti-hog-cholera serum," and clear serum is generally labeled "Clear unconcentrated anti-hog-cholera serum," or "Clear concentrated anti-hog-cholera serum." The gross quantity of serum in each bottle and the percentage of true or protective serum content in the quantity given must appear immediately following the true name of the product. This information appears on the 500-cubic centimeter container commonly used for defibrinated-blood serum and clear, unconcentrated serum in the following form: "Quantity 500 cubic centimeters containing 65 per cent protective serum."

### Time Limit for Effective Use

The statement for clear, concentrated serum is as follows: "Quantity 500 cubic centimeters containing 80 per cent protective serum." The labels also bear a date after which it is not recommended that the product be used. For ordinary and unconcentrated serum this date is limited to two years after the date on which the serum is prepared, but on account of the higher quality and protective properties of concentrated serum a three-year date is permitted for it. Labels also bear a table stating the minimum doses which the department permits to be

recommended for the type of serum involved. The minimum doses for defibrinated-blood serum and unconcentrated serum are 25 per cent larger than those for concentrated serum.

The department permits licensed establishments to use approved paper caps and metal seals for the purpose of identifying their products. The caps are marked "U. S. Released" and bear the license number of the producing firm. The seals bear the letters "U. S." and are furnished by the department and applied under the supervision of its inspectors.

## Warmed Stock Water Pays

Nothing has been more definitely proven in dairy production than that plenty of pure water is one of the most important factors in securing a large milk flow, and that anything which cuts down the amount of water the dairy cow drinks will at once cut down her milk production. Probably not one experienced dairyman out of a hundred would fail to agree that with dairy cows warmed water will increase the milk flow enough to pay for the heating cost many times.

It is not so well known, however, that an abundance of water is just as important for the poultry, hogs, and other livestock. An experiment conducted by the University of Minnesota—and reported recently in *The Farmer*—with two lots of hogs, one self-watered and the other hand watered showed that the self-watered hogs gained  $\frac{1}{10}$  pound more a day than those hand-watered. With hogs at \$12 a hundred, this means an added profit of \$1.20 a day for 100 hogs. The nature of a hog is to drink only small quantities of water at a time but to drink often, and he will drink, almost as much water at night as during the day, especially when on heavy feed or in hot weather. It is very important, therefore, that this water be warmed slightly in cold weather.

There also is the value of the water heater in preventing tanks and pipes from freezing and bursting in severe weather. A large concrete storage tank, such as is found on many farms, represents a considerable investment in material and labor, and, if this is cracked by a heavy freeze, it means a considerable loss, which a tank heater would have saved.

### Submerged Heater Most Common

Various methods are in use for warming water. In some cases the tank is raised somewhat and a pit left underneath which serves as a firebox. A light fire kindled under the tank occasionally warms up the water and the material of the tank and the ground underneath, so that the heat is held a long time. Such construction, however, means some kind of support for the tank bottom and often adds considerably to the cost of the construction and makes leakage more likely. Often the water level will not permit of the necessary height for the fire underneath.

Probably the most common method is by means of a submerged tank heater set directly into the water in the tank. These come in many types, some of cast iron, some of sheet steel, some burning coal, others burning cobs or wood, and a few burning oil.

A comparatively new type of tank warmer depends on the fermenting heat of stable manure. The heater itself is outside the tank a few feet, and is completely covered with fresh stable manure, and is connected with the tank pipe, so as to provide for water circulation. These pipes also should be protected with manure. These seem to work pretty well so long as the manure is replaced frequently in cold weather. If the manure happens to be burned out just at the beginning of a bitter cold night, the whole thing is likely to freeze up and have to be discarded until warmer weather or worked over in severe weather, neither of which is very pleasant.

Finally there is the lamp heated type of waterer, consisting usually of a small galvanized iron tank with cups on the side, all heated with a kerosene burning lamp underneath. Some hog and poultry raisers find these quite satisfactory and well worth while, others find them so much trouble to keep in running order that they think it hardly worth while to use them. The important thing is to look after the lamps systematically every day

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### COLORADO

FORECLOSED 640 ACRES \$2.65 acre; big bargain. R. Brown, Florence, Colorado.  
COMPLETELY equipped poultry farm and hatchery near Rocky Ford. Pure bred stock. Best 20 acres in Colorado. Write for Particulars. Will Keen, Pueblo, Colo.

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

### KANSAS

SEVEN FARMS, foreclosure long time.  $\frac{1}{4}$  cash. Box 70, Weskan, Kan.

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

WHEAT AND RANCH LANDS, Bargains. Write or see C. N. Owen, Dighton, Kan.

320 ACRES highly improved, 6 miles town. Close an estate. \$45 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

160 ACRES, highly improved, near Topeka. Kan. For particulars, write owner, Frank Myer, Tecumseh, Kan.

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

160 ACRE, All bottom farm. 10 miles Topeka, \$18,000. Nice improvements. E. W. Thompson, 808 Topeka, Blvd.

"FINE, level, improved half section. Not subject to overflood. Priced at \$22 per acre. Frank Madigan, Sharon Springs, Kan.

WELL IMPROVED 120 ACRES, North Osage Co., Kan. New buildings. Living water, good location, good roads, \$7800. Terms for quick sale. A. J. Young, Carbondale, Kan.

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

MUST SELL account of bad health. 159 A. well improved.  $\frac{1}{4}$  ml. from Topeka on hard road. Close to school. If interested write owner Box 57, Elmont, Kan., R. 9.

302 ACRES, Improved. 2 ml. Ottawa. On paved highway. Benefit District road tax and 1928 tax paid in full. A good grain and stock farm. Suitable for dairy. Real bargain on easy terms. Owner leaving country. Write for list of farm bargains. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

270 ACRES, 4 ml. McLouth, Kas. 40 rods church and school, 280 tillable, 155 corn. 16 wheat. 15 alfalfa. 50 bluegrass pasture. 40 prairie meadow. 3 rm. house. Modern. Basement. Barn 36x40. Other outbuildings. Plenty water. On main highway to be surfaced next year. Price \$25,000. Mfg. \$14,000. 6% due 3-1-33. Hofsford Investment Co., 824 Massachusetts St., Lawrence, Kas.

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

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### MISSOURI

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

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

### TEXAS

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

653 ACRES. All in wheat, looking fine.  $\frac{1}{4}$  delivered. 13 ml. south Texhoma. Owner anxious to sell. Must raise some money. Easy terms on balance. Mansfield, Ottawa, Kan.

### WASHINGTON

A GOOD HOME FOR A LONG WINTER. \$60 down buys you 40 acres of land, building material for a house and a milk cow. Wood free always. Write for our plan today. STEVENS COUNTY INVESTMENT CO., 311 Symons Block, Spokane, Washington.

### WISCONSIN

\$25-DOWN \$10 mo. dairy farm with bldgs. Spangberg, 242 Sec. Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

### MISCELLANEOUS LAND

ATTENTION, Farm Buyers, anywhere. Deal direct with owners. List of farm bargains free. E. Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

OWN A FARM in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, —Washington or Oregon. Crop payments or easy terms. Free literature. Mention state. H. W. Byerly, 61 Nor. Pac. Ry. St. Paul, Minn.

CALIFORNIA MAN SHOW HOW TO EARN COMFORTABLE LIVING ON ONE ACRE. Read story in "Little Farm Magazine," 3 months 10c. Charles Weeks, Owensmouth, California.

480 A. SMOOTH MIXED LAND, suitable for wheat and corn; 400 A. cult., 80 A. fenced, pasture, 5-room house, basement, barn, out buildings, well, 4 ml. market. 1 mile school and highway. East Stevens Co., \$3,000 cash and unusual terms at 7%. Price \$12,000.00 Moore & Franklin, Liberal, Kan.

### FREE BOOKS

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

### SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

FINE CREEK BOTTOM 80 in Montgomery Co., Kansas, 2 1/2 miles from town. All tillable. Will sell or trade for western land or plumbing business. Will consider good income. What have you to offer? W. H. Drinkern, Beloit, Kan.

### REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANTED to hear from owner having farm for sale. H. E. Bushy, Washington, Iowa.

WANTED to hear from owner having good farm for sale. If bargain, send price and description. F. B. R. Box 495, Olney, Ill.

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

during cold weather, to see that the lamps are in good working order.

Where electric power is available one to three 40 or 50-watt electric lights placed under such a waterer will produce enough heat to prevent freezing, and will be much less trouble than the oil lamps. When buying waterers to attach to a tank, see that they fit closely to the tank, as even short pipes are likely to freeze and give trouble. The float chambers should have an air chamber above the float, and should preferably be inside the main tank, as it is not so likely to freeze during a sudden cold spell. Also the float chamber should be larger at the top, so that if forgotten and allowed to freeze solid it will not burst.

We should be glad to have the experiences of our readers with water heating for livestock, as to what types of heaters they have found most satisfactory, and as to whether heating water for hogs and poultry is worth the trouble.

## Nest Box Notes

BY R. L. HAUSEN

New corn is very bad for turkeys, as it causes digestive disturbances which may result fatally. Where turkeys are on free range and it is not possible to keep them out of the corn fields, it is a good plan to feed them plenty of old corn night and morning to lessen their appetite for the new corn.

At this season, when pullets are just beginning to lay, they seem especially subject to chicken pox. This very com-

mon ailment may be light or very serious. In the milder cases it results in a lowered egg production for a few weeks without further serious effects. Good care and sanitation coupled with the best of feeding will help the birds to come out of the pox and start laying again, while if the attack is especially virulent or the flock is in poor condition or neglected the health of the birds may be broken down so that they are susceptible to roup and allied ailments. A bad outbreak of roup is a very serious matter and usually results in low production and heavy mortality. In dealing with these fall and winter ailments prevention is much more effective than attempted cure.

Pullets that are full of intestinal round worms are much more open to trouble than are clean birds. If your birds are wormy treat them with one of the advertised poultry vermifuges, or add tobacco powder to the dry mash at the rate of 2 pounds to the hundred of mash. This mash is generally fed for three weeks, after which the tobacco is omitted from the mash for an equal period, and again fed if necessary.

Mrs. C. G. Brink, of Boise, Idaho, is known as the "turkey czarina" in her part of the country, because she heads an organization that numbers more than 1,800 farm women, who raise turkeys and dispose of them. The organization was started 6 years ago and today it does an annual business of \$750,000.

In Finland they call bootleg liquor korpikunsen kyyneleita even before drinking it.



## 'Tis Against the Law

Sick or diseased poultry cannot lawfully be sold in Kansas, according to a recent statement from Prof. L. F. Payne, head of the department of poultry husbandry of the Kansas State Agricultural College. He believes the demand for Kansas poultry is dependent on the quality and condition of poultry supplied to consumers.

"If inferior stock is permitted to reach the markets Kansas will establish an unfavorable reputation which will reflect back to the producers in the form of lower prices," he declared. "Kansas is surpassed by only a few states in the volume of poultry shipped to outside markets, and it is, therefore, to our interest to establish and maintain a reputation for selling high grade

market poultry which is 100 per cent edible.

"State and government authorities and poultry buying associations are behind a movement to check the flow of unhealthy poultry to market centers. The movement in Kansas is backed up by a law which states that it is unlawful to sell, ship, trade, or give away any animal known to be infected with a contagious or infectious disease.

"Federal inspectors have appeared in many of the poultry packing plants to check up on the state of health of poultry in the feeding batteries.

"Packers in Kansas are co-operating with state and Government officials in attempting to stop the flow of diseased and emaciated poultry into consuming centers. They are refusing to accept poultry which is unfit for human food, and it is hoped that farmers and poultry men throughout the state will co-operate by retaining at home all birds which they regard as unfit for their own table use. Such poultry should be killed and burned or buried deeply in the ground. The strict adherence to this practice will not only keep down the spread of poultry diseases but it will increase the consumption of poultry."

Professor Payne recommends that poultry with the following symptoms should not be offered for sale:

Birds which have "gone light," which are deceiving in weight when handled, which have thin, emaciated breasts, glassy eyes, and shrunken, cold shanks and feet.

Those with a pronounced discharge and an offensive odor about the nostrils, eyes or mouth, and birds with swollen eyes filled with a cheese-like exudate.

Birds with respiratory troubles caused by canker or false membrane in the throat and windpipe and those with chicken-pox should not be sent to market but should be isolated from the remainder of the flock, treated, and given a chance to recover. Chickens with swollen eyes caused by a lack of vitamin A will respond to treatment. This condition is easily distinguished from roup as it is not accompanied by an offensive odor. Birds with any of the above ailments are classed as rejects, or culls—which is a misnomer—by poultry buyers throughout Kansas. They are either killed in the presence of the seller or sent home.

W. H. Lapp, director of the National Poultry Research Society, observed last year that 60 per cent of the rejects coming into feeding stations was due to diseases around the head, 40 per cent of which were visible. Of the diseases of the head, 60 per cent was due to roup, including canker, diphtheria and ptx. Of the diseases of the digestive tract, 35 per cent was caused by worms; 35 per cent by bacteria, and 30 per cent was attributed to crowded quarters.

and offer it that should be selected. About half of the offering or possibly a little more was sold. About 50 head in all and they brought \$8,500 and Doctor Mott had around 50 head left, all of his best cows and heifers. More than half of the cattle sold were animals under a year old and many of them bull calves. Everything considered it was a good sale. The top was \$300 for a two year old heifer and Ralph O. Button of Belmont, secured a very choice yearling bull for \$170.

## LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse R. Johnson  
463 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.



C. R. Day, milking Shorthorn breeder of Pretty Prairie, has sold his herd bull, Viscounts Dairyman, to Seeb & French of that place. Viscounts Dairyman has proven to be a great sire. Mr. Day is keeping all of his heifers. He is a son of Pine Valley Viscount and out of daughter of Prince Dairyman.

Troy I. Warren of Attica, has one of the strong herds of registered Ayrshires to be found in Kansas, and one year ago he purchased the entire R. P. Campbell herd. Readers of this paper who are familiar with Kansas Ayrshire history know that Mr. Campbell spared neither money nor time in placing his herd in the first rank among herds of the middle West. In the herd are many cows with A. R. O. records, others with state records and their descendants.

W. A. Young, Shorthorn breeder, located at Clearwater, writes me that he is getting good inquiry for bulls this season. Mr. Young's son, Arthur, fed and exhibited a calf at the Kansas National, sired by the herd bull, Golden Crown, winning seventh place in what was the strongest calf club show ever held in the southwest. This showing is quite a compliment to the boy, it being his first experience in fitting. It also speaks well for the kind of cattle Mr. Young breeds. An unusually fine crop of calves from the above sire may be seen on the farm this year.

In 1923, Roena Love of Partridge, laid the foundation for a herd of registered Shorthorns, starting with a bred heifer. All males born, were disposed of and the proceeds used in buying females. The herd now numbers 19 head, all descended from the original heifer or from females secured from the sale of bulls coming from the one source. Emerson Carey of Hutchinson, offered prizes aggregating \$500, for the largest number produced and saved by any Reno county boy or girl for the five year period. The five years is up now and indications are that Miss Love has won first place.

In these days of extremes it is refreshing to find a herd of Shorthorns that are neither Scotch nor milking Shorthorns. H. M. Wible of Corbin, down in Sumner county is going to hold a reduction sale on January 17, and is going to sell 50 head of cattle that are worth while for both beef and milk. For 20 years he has been building up the herd and selling bulls in different parts of the state. Only two head of the 75 now on the farm were bred away from the place. Ten or 12 cows were used the year around for dairyming. The herd is largely of Bates and Colling breeding. The present bull, bred by John Regier, is a son of Divide Magnet.

Dulaney & Jarvis of Winfield, closing out their Holstein partnership on November 27, traded 40 head of registered cattle for nearly \$6,000. This is one of the trades where every one concerned is benefited. It was necessary to sell the cattle, and they went out on the farms of Kansas and Oklahoma to reproduce themselves and add to the wealth of their new owners. The great Carnation Farm herd bull sold for \$650. Mr. Cook of Winfield, bought him for the state and he is to head the Lansing herd. No. 39 and October yearling son of the above bull sold for \$360, going to J. M. and Vane. O. B. Talbot, leading breeders of Mul-tiple, and his father, D. J. Chieftain, Oklahoma, topped the females, buying a mature daughter of King Segis Ladoxa De Kol for \$250. The entire offering, open heifers and young bulls included, averaged \$147.25, young bulls and their mothers being figured as one lot, altho sold separately. Boyd Newcom did the selling and Dr. Mott explained the pedigrees.

The great demand for milking Shorthorns was again demonstrated at the Shuler sale, held at Hutchinson last week. Scott Shuler is leaving the farm and dispersed his small herd, and his father, D. J., consigned some bulls. Everything with this Chieftain blood was in great demand, but the climax was reached when D. J. Shuler led his big roan cow, Roan Duchess, into the ring followed by a red five days old bull calf. It was bought by P. A. McRay of Kingman, for \$71. Roan Duchess had made 100 lbs. of milk in eight months. Parties present would have started the cow at \$300, and she would have probably brought from \$500 to \$1000 had she been offered. Scott then sold the five year old red daughter of the above cow, six months away from calving, for \$159. Leon F. Breeden, the present owner of Otis Chieftain, was the lucky buyer. Had she been fresh showing a well filled udder she would have brought twice the price. Bell Boy, the three year old herd bull, went to J. F. Pitts of Culver, for \$292.50. J. M. Foraker of Haven, made the best buy in young bulls, securing a yearling son of Bell Boy and out of an Otis Chieftain cow for \$160. Bull calves sold readily up to \$70, and short yearlings for a trifle under \$150. Col. Jesse Langford was the auctioneer.

## Public Sales of Livestock

Poland China Hogs  
Feb. 5—G. E. Schlessener, Hope, Kan.  
Feb. 12—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.  
April 25—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs  
Feb. 18—A. C. Steinbrink, Netawaka, Kan.  
Feb. 19—Nelson Bros., Waterville, Kan.  
Feb. 20—Will H. Crabbill, Cawker City, Kan.

Duroc Hogs  
Jan. 31—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.  
Feb. 19—N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland, Kan.  
Feb. 20—W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan.  
Feb. 14—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.  
Feb. 14—G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.  
Feb. 21—W. H. Ling, Iola, Kan.  
April 25—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Chester White Hogs  
Dec. 18—C. H. & Lloyd Cole, North Topeka, Kan.  
Jan. 29—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.  
Feb. 7—Ray Gould, Rexford, Kan.  
Feb. 20—Petracek Bros., Oberlin, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle  
Jan. 17—H. M. Wible, Corbin, Kan.

**CHESTER WHITE HOGS**  
AT AUCTION  
**40 CHESTER WHITES**  
Sale on farm, eight miles northeast of Topeka, North Topeka, Kan.,  
**TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18**  
This sale includes every hog on the farm. Three herd boars, one spring boar, five fall boars, 30 bred sows and gilts, ranging from three years down to spring gilts. Also fall gilts. All are immune and treated for flu. For printed list and other information write to  
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**Spring Boar at Reduced Price**  
need the room for the fall pigs. Write for description. M. K. Goodpastor, Hiawatha, Ks.

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**O.I.C. HOGS on time** Write for Hog Book  
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We offer Duroc boars, ready for service. Popular blood lines. Reg., immured. Priced to sell. J. C. Stewart & Sons, Americus, Kan.

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**BIG POLAND BOARS**  
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Pure bred spring boars, the best that grow, immured. For sale at very low prices. Revelation, Redeemer and Pathfinder blood lines. Updegraff & Son, Topeka, Kan.

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**BUY A PIG**  
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## Milking Shorthorn Bull

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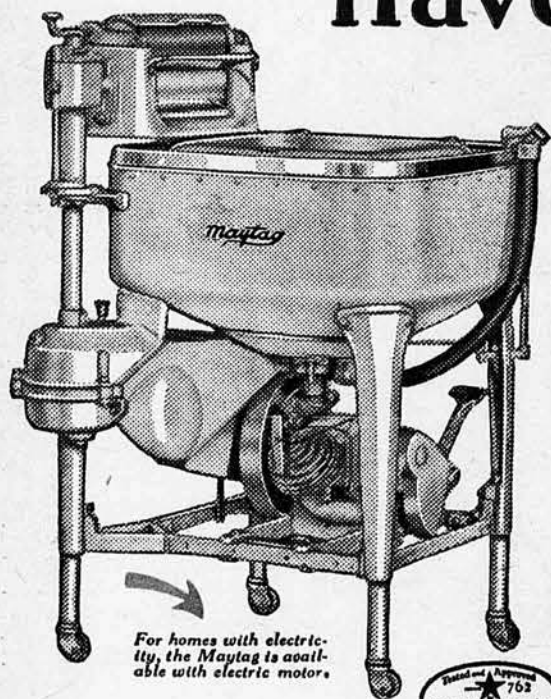
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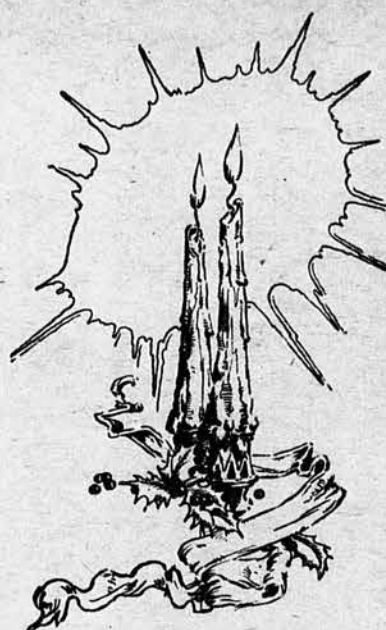
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Scammon . . . . . Carlson Fur. Co.  
Sedan . . . . . S-H Maytag Co.  
Seneca . . . . . Waller Electric Co.  
Simpson . . . . . Concordia Maytag Co.  
Smith Center . . . . . Woolly Impl. Co.  
Stafford . . . . . O K Light & Power Co.  
Sterling . . . . . G. E. Blair  
Stull . . . . . Kraft Merc. Co.  
Summerfield . . . . . Glick Produce Co.

Timken . . . . . Humburg Lumber Co.  
Tonganoxie . . . . . Tonganoxie Plbg. Co.  
Topeka . . . . . Linge Maytag Co.  
Troy . . . . . Winzer Hdw. Co.

Valley Falls . . . . . Sampson Lumber Co.

Wakeeney . . . . . J. J. Keraus & Son  
Wamego . . . . . Hecker Fur. Co.  
Washington . . . . . Litch Service  
Waterville . . . . . Mrs. Reitzel  
Wellington . . . . . Corteylou Fur. Co.  
Wichita . . . . .  
    Rorabaugh Dry Goods Co.  
Wilson . . . . . Weber & Co.  
Winfield . . . . . Stewart Battery Co.

Yates Center . . . . . Coblenz Elec. Co.

# Maytag

## Aluminum Washer

IF IT DOESN'T SELL ITSELF DON'T KEEP IT