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KANSAS FARMER

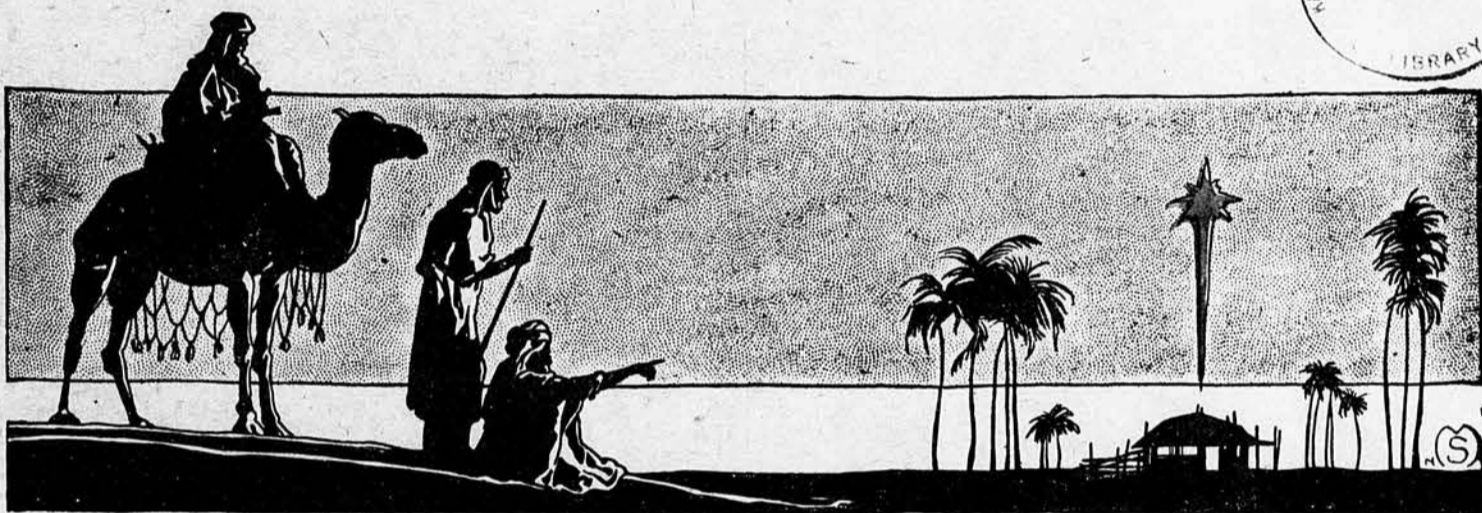
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 66

December 22, 1928

Number 51

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
19 Dec 1928
LIBRARY



May your Christmas be filled
with love and joy
And may the happiness of the day
be infinitely greater
For the many good wishes we send you

Arthur Capper

CHRISTMAS

ATWATER KENT RADIO

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The Christmas gift they don't want to forget



WHEN another Christmas rolls around—and another—and another—your family will still be enjoying this beautiful and sensible gift.

2,000,000 families have Atwater Kent Radio. Many of them made their purchases last Christmas. "We felt this was the thing that would please the whole household—now we know," they say.

You, too, want entertainment without trouble. You want to hear good music and good talks—you always get what you want from "the radio that keeps on working." Atwater Kent Radio is famous for dependability as well as tone and range. 222 factory tests or inspections of every set, plus 26 years' experience in making things that will work, insure constant performance.

All-electric

If you have electricity from a central station, there are several Atwater Kent models you can operate right from a lamp socket. Some of them are table models, to

be used with a separate speaker. If you prefer an all-in-one cabinet set, with receiver and speaker combined, the dealer will let you try the wonderfully compact Model 52. They're all made wholly by Atwater Kent in the world's largest radio factory—as big as a 15-acre field! The dealer will advise you as to which model is best for your location.

Modern battery sets, too

"We haven't electricity, but we want good up-to-date radio just the same." Of course—and no reason why you shouldn't have it! Atwater Kent battery sets have the 1929 refinements. You'll recognize them when you listen. Your choice of two models—one for average conditions, one for unusual "distance."

Either kind—all-electric or battery—gives you the best in radio at a moderate price. See an Atwater Kent dealer about that Christmas radio—Now!

On the air—every Sunday night—Atwater Kent Radio Hour—listen in!

Prices slightly higher west of the Rockies

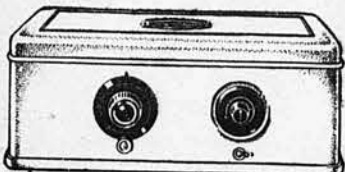
ATWATER KENT MANUFACTURING CO.

A. Atwater Kent, President

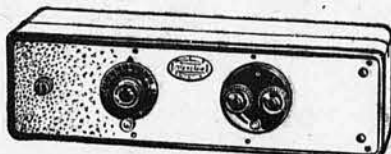
4769 Wissahickon Avenue Philadelphia, Pa.

"Radio's Truest Voice"

Atwater Kent Radio Speakers: Models E, E-2, E-3, same quality, different in size. Each \$20.



MODEL 40. For 110-120 volt, 50-60 cycle alternating current. Requires six A. C. tubes and one rectifying tube, \$77 (without tubes). Model 41 D. C. set, \$87 (without tubes).



Battery Sets, \$49—\$68
Solid mahogany cabinets. Panels satin-finished in gold. FULL-VISION Dial. Model 48, \$49; Model 49, extra-powerful, \$68. Prices do not include tubes or batteries.

Some Corn Being Salvaged

Pulling the Matted Mass of Stalks and Trash Apart is a Very Disagreeable Job

BY HARLEY HATCH

AT THE time this is written we are having the very best of winter weather, bright, sunny and just cold enough to make a person step lively before sun-up. Stock is doing well and the uplands are well provided with feed, but on the Neosho river bottom, feed of all kinds is scarce, most of it being swept away by the flood. All the shock corn and kafir was moved; some lies piled up not far from where it originally stood while some got to the river and there is no telling where it finally lodged. Some of this shocked corn is being partially salvaged; the fodder is worth nothing but the corn when husked makes fair hog feed. It is very difficult to get this matted mass of stalks and trash pulled apart, but necessity often will drive a man to work he heartily dislikes. One man who had a big pile of shocked corn lodged in a clump of trees could not pull it apart with his hands so he took the horse fork outfit out of the barn and rigged up pulleys and with the fork pulled the pile apart and up on the bank where it could be husked. This is hard work and dirty and disagreeable besides, but it beats paying 75 cents for corn to feed the hogs.

money out of the pelts of the poor 'possum, skunk and muskrat inhabitants of the farms. It also has resulted in a rural school problem, for the boy trapper often arrives at school in a highly scented condition after he has made the morning round of his traps. He is not aware of his condition as his sense of smell is rather blunted. But the teacher often is in a quandary to know what to do. If matters are too rank the trapper can be sent home and this has been done several times in this locality of late. In one instance the young trapper was ordered to "go home and change your clothes" which he proceeded to do and some time later came back dressed in his Sunday clothes and carrying a bouquet of his mother's best flowers which, I suppose, made it all right with the teacher. In conclusion I will say that the boys are getting around \$2.40 for a skunk hide, \$1.25 for a muskrat and \$1 for a 'possum.

Price May be Better

From a good friend in Bourbon county comes an inquiry regarding the future course of the corn market and the probability of a raise in price. He asks me to "guess" about this and that is all I can do, of course. Judging the future by the past I should say that the price of corn will not go much higher until the bulk of the corn which must be sold, is sold. The big grain handlers at primary markets know just about how much corn will have to be moved and until this is moved and the elevators pretty well filled, the price of corn will be kept as low as possible. My guess would be that between now and next May there will be a 10 to 15 cent raise in the price of corn providing financial matters run along on an even keel. Corn in Coffey county will sell, and is now selling, especially to feeders, at a price above what could be paid if the buyer was shipping to Kansas City. Much corn has been ruined by floods in this county and it was especially corn that would have been sold instead of fed on the farm. I presume the same condition holds in Bourbon and that corn will sell to local feeders by next spring on a basis much higher than could be paid by those who buy to ship.

Started Hauling the Wheat

Up to this week we had sold very little of the 1928 crop of wheat; we were not holding it thinking to get a raise in price but because we had plenty of other work that needed to be done. This week we started hauling; the days are short and we get only two 60-bushel loads hauled 12 miles to the elevator, while in the long days of summer we make four loads. We had nearly a carload of wheat of fine color and testing 62 to 63 pounds, and we expect to get around 95 cents a bushel for it. In exchange we can buy short patent flour for \$2.05 a 48-pound sack, while bran is \$1.60 and shorts \$1.80 for a 100-pound sack. This looks like a pretty favorable margin for the miller or the one selling the flour or both. I had a hand in the milling business for six years and I know that we never had as favorable a margin as that. I am not saying, however, that the miller is getting more than he should. I found out enough of the business in six years to know that all this margin is not profit. The merchant who handles it gets 25 cents a sack and that also looks like a good margin, but by the time he collects his book accounts that margin may have dwindled. While farming is not a matter of putting in a little and taking out a lot neither are most commercial enterprises.

Adversity Might Help

The high cost of doing business is responsible for many of the high prices; the higher the price, the higher the cost of doing business and so we keep going round and round in an ever-mounting circle. Those who are supposed to know say that of the dollar the consumer pays for farm products the farmer who raised them gets only 35 cents. I presume the same ratio holds with many manufactured goods; in fact, I read a short time ago an article in one of the standard magazines written by one of our large manufacturers in which he said that in many lines the selling cost of an article is greater than the cost of manufacturing. It is unfortunate for the grower of farm products that such high selling charges are laid on them for it tends to cut down consumption and so makes a bad matter worse. Much of the business of the country now is being done under very high pressure to the resultant damage of the producer of raw material. It may take a commercial upheaval to settle things down; often there is nothing like a little adversity to bring men to their senses.

"Crowning" Method is Good

A friend writes from Neosho county asking about "crowning" alfalfa in the fall, the ground to be plowed again next spring. We have this fall crowned 14 acres; by "crowning" we mean plowing just deep enough to cut off the crowns of the plant. This usually means plowing from 2½ to 3 inches deep, just deep enough, in fact, to turn over a furrow and hold the plow to its work of cutting the alfalfa roots. It has been our experience that alfalfa plowed in the spring is only partially killed; by crowning it in the fall and then plowing again the next spring at the usual depth, a good seed-bed is made and the alfalfa virtually all killed. If the alfalfa is plowed at the usual depth in the fall the ground the next spring usually will lack moisture and it will be in very poor condition to stand dry weather. The two plowings it gets by the "crowning" method put it in as good condition to stand dry weather as can be done with alfalfa sod. We like to grow corn, if possible, following the plowing under of an alfalfa crop and the surest way to do it is to plow it under lightly in the fall and plowing again the next spring.

Modern Mountaineering

The scientific prediction is repeated that the human race will soon lose its legs, on account of using them so little in this motor age, but it seems to us as if climbing into the rumble seat would save a good many of the best-looking ones.

Earned Some Xmas Money

The last month has been very favorable for the farm boy trappers and they have derived a lot of Christmas

important factor in determining the amount of energy used for cooking with electricity.

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 66

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Number 51

Button's Loader Recleans His Grain

Wheat, Cattle, Early Seedbeds and Fall Pasture Make Money Here

WHEN H. W. Button, Rush county, takes a load of wheat out of his 4,500-bushel granary, it automatically is re-cleaned. Of course, when it goes into the big bins, or the several steel tanks, it is in very good condition, so far as straw and foreign matter is concerned. But when it comes out, any straw and practically all of the weed seed and shriveled grains of wheat are eliminated.

Speed, convenience and efficiency must have been the thoughts Mr. Button had in mind when he planned his storage space. And his plan, from location of his granary and metal bins, to his method of recleaning the seed, can be duplicated on many, many Kansas farms.

Back of the home, and to the south, is somewhat of a hill. In this elevation Mr. Button elected to construct his grain shelters. The first floor, or driveway, of the big granary is cut into the hill and it is a simple matter to back a wagon or truck into this space and under the "down" spouts that bring the wheat out of the bins. The granary is supported on a very substantial rock foundation, and rock walls extend from the foundation to the north and to the south for some distance, partially supporting the steel bins, and keeping the ground on which they stand from crumbling under the weight. When putting wheat into the granary or bins, the loads as they come from the field are taken up around the hill and on a level with the building and tanks.

When loading-out time comes, Mr. Button hooks a portable screen, which he made in a very short time and at a very small cost, to the "down" spout over the truck or wagon. Then he simply pulls a slide and the wheat floods out, first over the top screen which catches all straw and trash, but allows the grain to go thru. A second screen catches

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

a change to corn if possible. "We never grow wheat after cane or kafir," Mr. Button explained, "but allow the land to lie idle that fall." This last season the wheat averaged about 30 bushels to the acre.

The ideas of speed and efficiency were not confined to the granary and storage bins. Go out into the field with Mr. Button and you will find the same things in practice there. He uses a combine. "The only mistake we made was in failing to purchase a second combine this year," Mrs. Button remarked in the course of the farming talk, and her husband agreed. "We have one good machine and thru experience with it we have decided that we would have been ahead with two of them. We could have saved more than enough of the crop this year to pay for another machine."

A combine has been used on this farm for 10 years, and Mr. Button was one of the first men in the county to invest in the new labor-saving equipment. He favors the combine, not only for the speeding up of harvest, but because it deposits the straw back on the land where it belongs. This last season was the first out of 10 that straw has been taken from the wheat land. It was too late this year, according to Mr. Button, to leave all of it. Naturally some straw is used every year for the livestock and for bedding. For killing volunteer wheat, Mr. Button thinks there is nothing quite like the one-way.

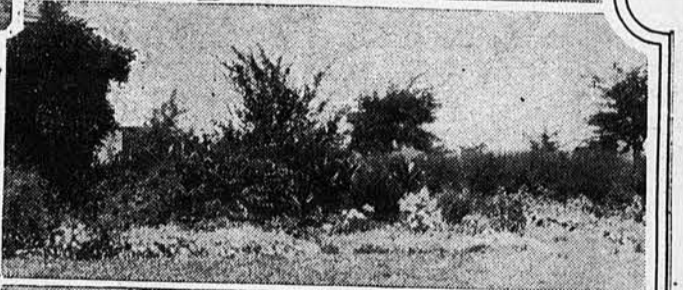
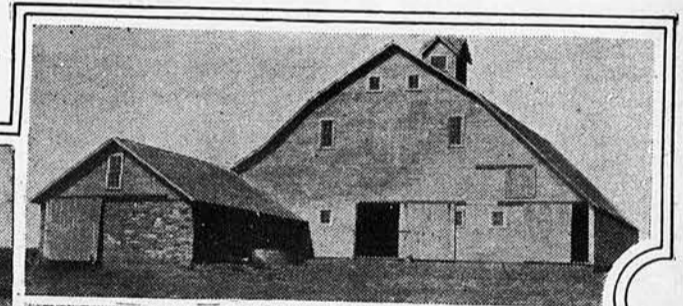
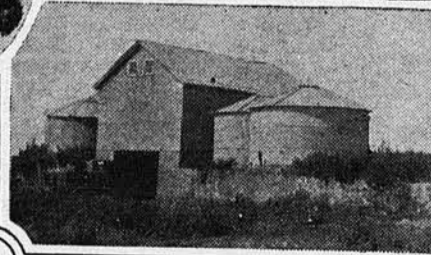
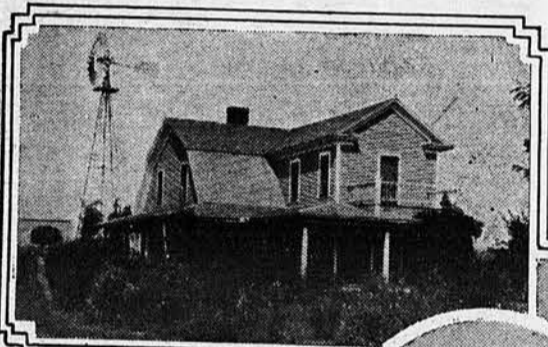
Plenty of roughness is produced on this farm to work out a satisfactory rotation and this is consumed by livestock. But the livestock isn't by any means merely incidental. Considerable credit for satisfactory progress in his work belongs to the cattle, hogs and poultry. Mr. Button doesn't fallow his land. He finds that a change to some other crop after two years of wheat is sufficient rest for the land, and in the mean time he is producing something that can be turned into a cash profit thru livestock. Along with producing enough roughness, such as corn fodder and cane, Mr. Button grows sufficient alfalfa for his needs. He gets an average of four cuttings of this legume a year from his 10 acres. This crop is

OUT in Western Kansas, H. W. Button is handling a wheat farm economically with power farming to help him, and is making a profit on wheat partly because he has sufficient storage space for his crop and does not find it necessary to dump it on the market at harvest time.

He also has found it very profitable to hook up his wheat farming with milking a few cows, producing a few hogs, caring for a good flock of layers and maintaining a home-produced herd of purebred Shorthorns. Here is an example of a well-balanced farming program. So this also, can be managed in Western Kansas.

And Mr. Button has found it possible to grow fruit; produce anything he wishes in the way of vegetables and win prizes on them at the Kansas State Fair; grow magnificent shade trees, and carry out one of the most attractive landscaping effects with flowers and shrubs ever seen on a farm, regardless of location. So flowers and fruits and vegetables will grow, second to none, in Western Kansas. We feel sure you will be interested in Mr. Button's story on this page.

The huge barn and cattle shed affords plenty of protection for the livestock, and it is arranged for convenience. Mr. Button can do all of his chores in connection with the livestock without going out of doors, once he enters the barn. Feed bins are handy, and while the milkers, beef cattle and horses have their particular sections in the barn and shed, the job of getting hay down to each section from the 100-ton hay mow is a simple thing. One of the most outstanding things about the



the good wheat, and pours it into the truck or wagon, but allows the weed seed to separate itself out from the good grain. "This one bit of home-made equipment is so simple any man can make one without plans," Mr. Button declared, "but it has been worth many, many dollars to me.

It does a really good job of recleaning the wheat when we are taking it out of the bins." If a natural elevation isn't available on a farm, the granary can be built on a foundation, or the driveway can be of the "subway" type.

Wheat has been and still is one of the most profitable crops for Mr. Button. "Wheat and cattle, an early-prepared seedbed, and fall pasture for the cows will make money for any man," he declared. One factor that has made the bread grain so profitable for him is his ability to market it as he chooses. His storage space has proved to be worth good dollars to him. Many other things enter into the wheat profits, of course. This Western Kansas farmer gets after the seedbed preparation early and does it thoroly; he observes the fly-free date, recleans his seed, treats it to guard against smut and burns anything that might afford protection for chinch bugs.

Mr. Button's job includes 930 acres, with 720 acres under cultivation. This is farmed something on this order: About 540 to 600 acres of wheat, varying amounts of corn, 20 acres of sorghums, 10 acres of barley and 10 acres of alfalfa. This allows 20 acres for other hay and 210 acres for pasture, with 2 acres for fruit. The rotation followed, taking weather conditions and certain other factors into consideration, is two years of wheat and then

Photos on This Page Show the H. W. Button Farmstead, Rush County. Upper Left, the Modern Home. Mr. Button Smiles Out of the Oval. The Poultry House Admits Floods of Sunshine. Granary and Steel Bins Help Market Wheat Orderly. The Huge Barn Houses all Livestock. And Note the Flowers That Grow in Western Kansas

put on low land which is picked especially for it. On the average there isn't enough corn grown for the livestock so wheat is sold to supply cash for corn. Mr. Button maintains a herd of 50 purebred Shorthorns, headed by a purebred sire. And this is a home-produced-and-maintained herd, as good as one will find in any section of the state. About five cows are milked, enough hogs are kept for home use and a good flock of layers is kept, fed properly and culled carefully.

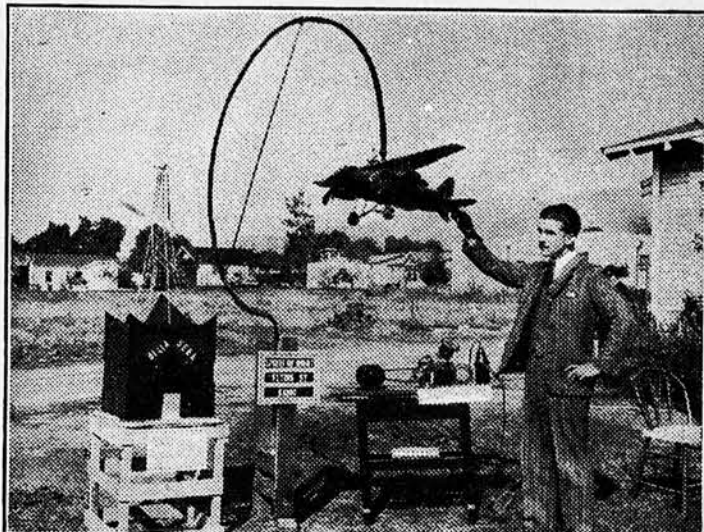
Button farm might provide food for thought and plans on a good many Kansas farms this winter. Mr. Button grows on his Western Kansas farm one of the most gorgeous arrays of flowers and shrubs ever seen on any farm in the state. He does it merely for the pleasure and comfort it will give the members of his family and their friends.

Out where one might expect to see a farmstead lonesome for trees and flowers and shrubs, one (Continued on Page 15)

World Events in Pictures



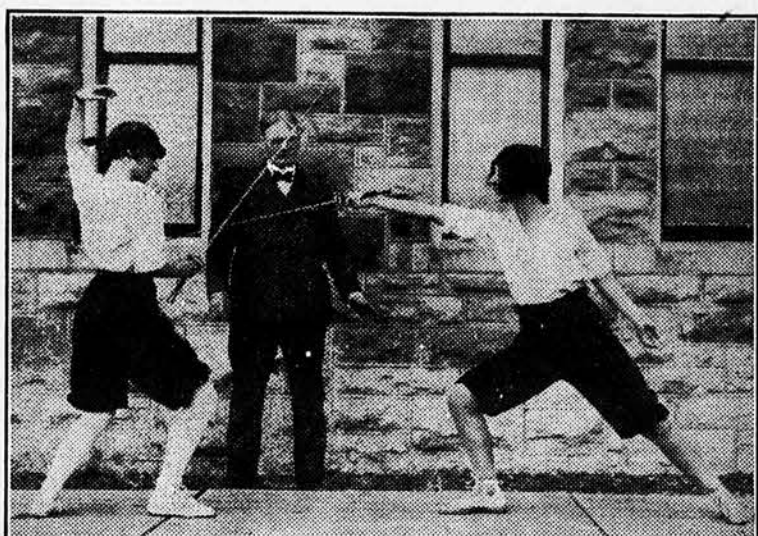
C. E. Smith, the Montana Farmer, Who Won the World's Championship Title for Wheat Growing at the International at Chicago. This is His Second Consecutive Victory



Maurice Poirier, Los Angeles, Flying a Model of His Rocket Plane by Radio Power. It is to Have 86 Rocket Barrels, Which Can be Reloaded in the Air While Motors Controlled by Radio Keep the Plane up. It is Planned to Have a Speed of 1,000 Miles an Hour



Mrs. Emilio Portes Gil, Left, Charming Young Wife of Mexico's New President, Seated Among Her Family and Friends at the Inauguration of Her Husband



Dr. James Naismith, Lawrence, Supervising a Duel Between May Stoneback, Left, and Dolpha Smith, Co-eds at the University of Kansas, Where Fencing is Becoming a Popular Sport. Dr. Naismith, Professor in the Physical Education Department, is Known as the Father of Basketball. He Invented the Game and Introduced it at Springfield, Mass., in 1891



"Pianissimo" and "Piano"—the Little Instrument is the Smallest Practical Piano in the World, Weighing only 35 Pounds and Having a Three-Octave Keyboard. It Was Perfected by Ward Bowling of Los Angeles. Mrs. Bowling is at the Large Grand, While Their Daughter, Gloria, is Playing the Tiny One



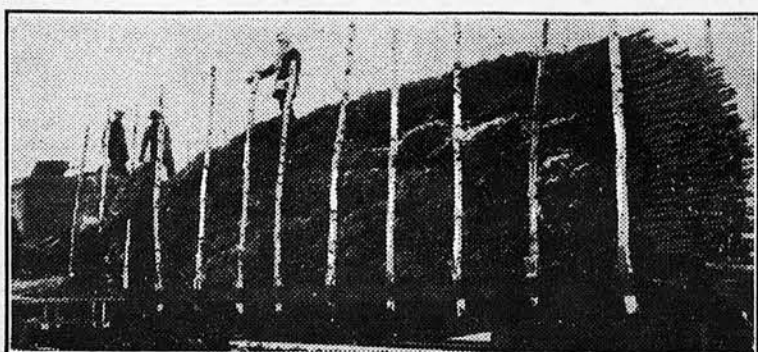
Two Views of Mary Pickford's New Bob. Isn't It a Beauty? At Present She is Rehearsing for Her First Talking Picture, "Coquette." Mary, You Will Remember, is the Girl Who Made Golden Curls Famous



Field Marshal Sir William Robertson, London, Who Criticised Our 15-Cruiser Naval Policy, Accusing the U. S. Government of Making Ready for Armed Conflict



Senorita Dona Ines Ortuzar, at Her Desk in the Consulate at Hull, England. She is the Consul from the South American Republic, Chile, and Has the Distinction of Being the First Woman Consul in England



Santa Claus Himself Superintending the Shipment of a Carload of Christmas Trees, Headed for the United States. This Photo Was Made in the Province of New Brunswick, Canada, Where More Than a Million Trees Have Been Cut for Shipment to the States



A Foursome of Golf Champions at Pebble Beach, California. Left to Right, Johnny Farrell, U. S. Open Champion; Glenna Collett and Marion Hollins, the Present and Former Women's National Champions; and Walter Hagen, British Open Champion. Aided by a Handicap the Lady Champs Beat the Men in an Exhibition Match

Capper Clubs Pass the 13th Milestone

In That Time 8,749 Members Entered Livestock and Poultry Valued at \$236,268 and Made Profits of a Half Million Dollars

By J. M. Parks

IT NOW is 13 years since Senator Capper, then governor of Kansas, received from a small boy a letter saying, "Please help me buy a pig." The request reminded Senator Capper of the time some years before when he was a lad in need of assistance. He helped the boy buy his pig, and then he helped others. Out of the idea grew the Capper Pig Club.

Two years later a girl wrote, "You help boys buy pigs, why not help girls buy chickens?" The suggestion seemed fair enough, so the Capper Poultry Club came into being.

During the last 13 years the total membership of the Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs has reached 8,749. These members have entered in club projects, livestock and poultry to the value of \$236,268.78, and have made a clear profit of more than \$498,000.

But the profit in dollars and cents is far from the most important results achieved by the clubs. From the first, none but purebred pigs and purebred poultry could be entered as club projects. A very large per cent of the offspring from these pigs and poultry has been sold for breeding purposes. In this way the herds and flocks on Kansas farms have been improved greatly from year to year, which was one of the goals Senator Capper had in mind from the start.

And what probably is still more significant is the fact that, according to incomplete records, more than 50 per cent of those who begin raising purebred stock in the Capper clubs never return to raising scrub stuff. When once they get the habit of handling the best and learn thru personal experience its advantages over inferior grades, they are permanent champions of its cause.

Then another and still more valuable outgrowth of the Capper clubs, is



Dorothea Nielson, County Leader, Holding the Pep Trophy Cup Won by Marshall County in 1927.

to be found in the character of the boys and girls who have been and now are members.

It is generally acknowledged by teachers and psychologists that character development depends upon freedom of individual action. That is, in order to develop strong character traits, a person must be free to make his decisions. Club work provides this opportunity.

The minute a club member becomes sole owner of a pig or a pen of chickens, he takes on a new self-respect—pride of ownership. There is a reputation at stake. He must prove to parents, to the club manager and to fellow club members that he can produce as fine a pig or flock as the best, and at as small cost.

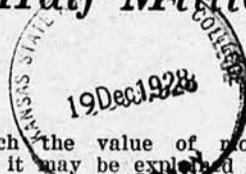
This friendly rivalry leads him to seek all information possible in books, bulletins, papers, magazines and from personal contact with people of experience. In a short while he develops confidence in his opinions and finds a peculiar joy in acting on his decisions.

The result of this training was made manifest recently by answers from

present and former members of the Capper clubs to a questionnaire as to what traits had been developed by club work. A great many traits were mentioned, but the one emphasized by the largest number of members was "Care of livestock."

There seems to be an innate desire on the part of nearly every normal

should teach the value of money. Right here it may be explained that in the first years of the Capper clubs, Senator Capper lent club members the money with which to buy pigs. Then experience taught that there were some disadvantages to this plan. In the first place it encouraged the habit of going in debt, which is not a safe



is earned by the members, and in the meantime they are learning valuable lessons in thrift that they could have gotten in no other way.

Of course, there are many boys and girls who are given sows from the farm herds, or who have earned enough in some other way to purchase them. But when such is not the case, the management recommends the baby chick department as the beginning place.

The trait mentioned next often in answer to the questionnaire, was "Leadership." This, too, was expected by those familiar with the Capper clubs, for leadership is emphasized. In the early part of each club year, a promising member is appointed leader in each county. It is his duty to bring about the organization of a county team. Then this team enters into competition with the other teams of the state for the silver trophy cup offered by Senator Capper to the team showing the most pep during the club year.

Thruout the pep race there is an incentive for leadership along many lines. The county leaders, the presidents, the yell leaders, the reporters, and in a more limited way, all members of the team develop this trait thru contact with other members. Not only is this true in the pep race, but in every phase of club activity, such as contact with experienced breeders, prospective buyers, extension agents and promoters of fairs and stock shows.

And when once instilled into the character, this tendency toward leadership is a permanent fixture, as is shown in the records of ex-club members as they pass on up thru high school, college, and into the various



How Club Work Started

ONE man took an interest in me when I was a lad and I made up my mind then that I would help boys and girls if I ever had a chance. That opportunity presented itself 13 years ago in the form of a letter from a little farm boy. "Please help me buy a pig," wrote the ambitious little fellow, and I did. That gave me the idea of how I could help hundreds of deserving boys and girls by organizing the Capper clubs.

Since that time several thousand young folks have given me the pleasure of helping them get a start in a little business of their own on the farm. The one thing I would say to friends of club work and to club members is that I take more pleasure in helping these boys and girls than in any other activity of my life. I sincerely trust that many more will enroll.

Arthur Capper

boy or girl to care for something alive. The city boy or girl has to be satisfied usually with a gold fish, a canary or a guinea pig. But those living on farms—those blest with that "entry into life" which President-Elect Hoover expressed as being the most desirable that could be wished for a young American—have a much larger range from which to choose. Country young folks, with the advantages of greater space and convenient sources of food, may select what will serve beautifully as a pet and will be developing, at the same time, into a prize-winning pig or flock.

This has occurred over and over in the Capper clubs. I know from club members' expressions of devotion to their projects that they still are building up that sympathetic understanding and practical knowledge of livestock that has been so marked thruout the history of the Capper clubs. Only a Sunday or two ago I stood with a club member and noted with what peculiar pride and precision he pointed out the pigs of his club litter, altho they were milling about in a large herd, individuals of which appeared to be uniform in color and size.

Second only to "Care of livestock" came the trait of "Thrift," as brought out in answers to the questionnaire. And it is very natural that club work

practice until one has considerable knowledge of the true value of money.

In the second place it kept the club member from exercising a privilege of which, as a rule, he should not be deprived—namely, the privilege of earning the money to buy a pig by engaging first in a less expensive project which, nevertheless, would be training him for greater responsibilities yet to come. The management therefore changed the club policy and suggested that each new member enter the department which was suited best to the size of his pocketbook at the time he joined.

The new plan has been in operation several years and seems to afford a step-by-step program, well fitted for club members of different ages. The boy or girl of 10 or 12 can begin with as low as 20 purebred baby chicks. The purchase price often is no more than \$2, which may be earned by doing chores or saved from the weekly spending money.

At the beginning of the second year, club members sometimes enter as small pens the hens raised the first year. Others buy gilts with money earned from the baby chicks, and thus at the beginning of the third year they have sows to enter in the sow and litter contest. The beauty of this method lies in the fact that the purchasing price



Gail Thompson, Winner of the Special Trophy Offered by Senator Capper in the Burden High School.

walks of life. Today you will find them as executive members of the Kansas Livestock Association, agricultural advisers, leaders in county poultry associations, County Farm Bureau agents, and so on.

It's difficult to estimate just how much Capper club work has advanced the members in their life callings. Incomplete records show, however, that money earned on their projects has helped 8 per cent of them thru the sixth grade, 15 per cent thru the eighth grade, 16 per cent thru high school, 6 per cent thru first year of college, and 4 per cent thru the full college course. I believe it is safe to assume that many of these would have entered on their life career much less thoroly prepared, had it not been for the Capper clubs.

Yet another feature, given a prominent place in the answers to the questionnaire, related to the social aspect of the clubs. Many young men and young women who belonged to the Capper clubs years ago, still number

Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas

I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives of county in the Capper Club.
(Write Pig or Poultry Club.)

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

Signed Age

Approved Parent or Guardian

Postoffice R. F. D. Date

Age Limit: Boys 10 to 18; Girls, 10 to 18
Address—Capper Pig and Poultry Club Managers

Fill Out This Coupon and Send it to J. M. Parks, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan., and Get a Start for Profits in 1929

(Continued on Page 16)

In the Wake of the News

Half the World's Corn Is Produced in the United States, But Huge Domestic Demand Holds Exports to Low Level

MORE than half of the world's corn is grown in the United States, according to a survey of international trade in that product. For the five-year period from 1923 to 1927, the world's annual average production of corn amounted to approximately 4,450 million bushels, of which the United States contributed 2,730 million bushels. Argentina, the next largest producer, supplied less than one-tenth as much, altho the large proportion of the crop which is exported gives Argentina the position of first importance in the international trade in corn.

Corn exceeds in tonnage and value any other crop grown in the United States, the report shows, but the production is accompanied by such a large domestic demand that only small quantities are available for export. However, exports from this country form a considerable part of the total overseas movement and are an important factor in the price at which corn moves in international trade.

The relative importance of corn as compared to other crops in the United States is indicated by the figures for production over the five-year period 1922-1926. During this interval the average annual production had a value of more than 2 billion dollars as compared with less than a billion for wheat, 560 million for oats, 114 million for barley, and 50 million for rye.

Altho shipments of corn are a minor factor in the international movement of agricultural commodities, it is pointed out that they are by no means a negligible item in world trade, inasmuch as the aggregate export shipment from all countries during the last five crop years is valued at around 300 million dollars. The chief sources of corn entering this trade are Argentina, the countries of the Danube Basin—Rumania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Hungary; the United States, and the Union of South Africa. Argentina is by far the most important of the corn-exporting countries, about 70 per cent of its production entering international trade.

Exports of corn from the United States are chiefly in the form of shelled grain, which is cleaned and sometimes dried to remove an excess of moisture, but otherwise unprocessed. For the five calendar years ended December 31, last the average overseas shipments of corn in all forms were valued at more than 23 million dollars.

Have 450,000 Stockholders

THE farmers' local elevator movement has passed its peak of rapid expansion and the number of associations remains about constant, reports the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. There now are comparatively few surplus grain-producing communities which are not served by a farmers' elevator; consequently, the movement has, to some extent at least, reached a point of saturation. The department has 3,526 local farmers' elevator associations on its lists at this time and it is estimated that there are about 4,000 associations operating.

According to reports received by the department the greatest organization activity in the Pacific coast area occurred in 1909; in the spring wheat area in 1916; in the Corn Belt in 1919; and in the winter wheat and soft wheat areas in 1920. Only a few companies have been organized yearly since 1921. The number of stockholders of farmers' elevators is estimated by the Government economists to be about 450,000 and the number of patrons as more than 900,000. The estimated amount of paid-up capital stock is about 60 million dollars and the estimated investment in plant and equipment is 65 million dollars.

The volume of grain handled in 1926-27 is estimated by the investigators at 550 million bushels, with a sales value of about 500 million dollars. However, they say, the volume of grain handled at approximately one-half of these elevators is not sufficiently large to permit of profitable operation if considered in the light of research findings that 100,000 bushels to the elevator is a minimum. But they report that many of these associations now are supplementing their incomes by handling sidelines or performing other services. For example, in 1926-27 about 10 million bushels of grain for pooling associations and sidelines worth 160 million dollars were handled.

"Practically all the associations reporting are farmer-owned," says the report, "but they vary as to other co-operative principles and practices. About 69 per cent use the one-vote-per-member principle; about 77 per cent limit the amount of stock which may be owned by any one member; about 62 per cent limit the per cent of dividends payable upon capital stock; nearly 73 per cent pay patronage dividends to stockholders, but only about 15 per cent reflect full patronage dividends to non-stockholders as well as stockholders.

"With regard to operating practices, about 44 per cent of those reporting use futures for hedging purposes; 45 per cent reported cleaning of com-

mercial grain, and 32 per cent cleaned seed grain for farmers. Nearly 28 per cent practiced mixing to some extent. Practically, one-half store grain for farmers, but only about 11 per cent use terminal grain storage facilities. For all areas, 44.3 per cent of the grain handled was sold on consignment, 38 per cent 'on track,' 17 per cent 'to arrive,' and the balance was disposed of as local sales.

"More than 83 per cent of the group reporting showed financial surpluses at the close of the 1926-27 season. The total net surplus of all associations after deducting deficits reported was estimated to be about 27 million dollars. About 60 per cent of the group paid stock dividends totaling about 3 million dollars, while 24 per cent paid patronage dividends of more than 4 million dollars."

Good management, loyalty of members, and pursuance of careful operating policies, were given by elevator officials as the principal reasons for favorable financial condition, while lack of volume, poor management, and unsafe business practices, were given as the most common causes of unfavorable financial condition.

A Many-Sided Job

RESTOCKING the Kansas prairies and plains with wild game is an undertaking worthy the co-operation of every person who loves to take his gun or rod and spend a day, or several days, out in the open.

The Kansas Fish and Game Commission, with the state warden as executive agent, is accomplishing more than most states in making hunting and fishing profitable and pleasurable.

Pheasants, quail, Hungarian and scaled partridge, are being stocked in the feeding grounds



over the state. They are reproducing in large numbers, and with proper protection soon will be numerous enough to satisfy even the game hogs, the enemy of real sportsmen.

Wild animals are being propagated, protected and the fish hatchery at Pratt is a model of its kind. Streams are being stocked with game and food fish. The benefits of this hatchery to the state at large cannot be computed in monetary terms. Without its production, the streams would be empty of fish within a decade.

While the commission is primarily interested in the production and conservation of game and the building of state parks by means of which the residents can enjoy the fruits of their endeavors, many other allied activities enter into its duties.

There is the forestation, the planting of trees to replace those cut down by owners of timber lands. An evergreen nursery has been established at the Meade county state park. Several bushels of nuts have been planted at various state institutions. Young trees by the thousands are being produced at the Pratt hatchery.

Trees just naturally are associated with fishing and hunting. The timbered hills of Eastern Kansas are rapidly being denuded of their verdure. The commission is accomplishing a needed task in helping to reforest the state.

That Kansas gets at least 10 million dollars worth of good out of its game, fish and birds every year, is asserted by J. B. Doze, former warden. This is the way he computes it, and the figures look reasonable:

"Ducks, geese and other migratory birds shot every year would sell on the market for 1 million dollars and quail for \$50,000. The 60,000 rabbits sent away every year bring around \$50,000, counting jack rabbits. The prairie chicken bag will sell

for \$25,000. All other game, including rabbits shot for eating purposes, doves and so forth, will bring \$20,000. The actual business done by Kansas fur dealers exceeds 1 1/4 million dollars a year. A million dollars' worth of fish are eaten every year. The birds which are not shot but are protected by the hunters are worth 5 or 6 million dollars every year in taking care of noxious weeds and harmful insects, as it is estimated by the biological survey at Washington, D. C., that each bird is worth a dime a year to agriculture and that the average bird population is two to the acre. This estimate is probably too low."

Just add these figures to see what you think about it. Is it worth while to carry on with game protection and propagation and the culture of fish?

Residents of this state spend from 20 to 25 million dollars a year going outside its borders for recreation. It might spend as much trying to develop recreation within its borders.

One person out of ten is paying the cost of maintaining something that is paying the state 10 million dollars a year in dividends. That one person in ten is either a hunter, fisherman or trapper who is buying a license.

Building of good roads has facilitated the distribution of fish, eliminated high costs and made possible a wider sphere of activity for the fish and game warden. Any community or individual can get a supply of fingerlings, adolescent fish, for stocking purposes. The state's fish car is used, but not quite so extensively as before the hard surfaced roads made the use of trucks more economical.

Flood Damage is Great

RADICAL departures from the present slipshod methods of flood control may be recommended to the Governor and the legislature by the state flood control committee now preparing its report. For more than a year the committee has been investigating flood conditions in Kansas, and the members have had many floods to investigate.

The report of the committee has been delayed because of the difficulty in getting into the flooded areas. Every time one set of conferences was held in a given area, Jupiter Pluvius sent another flood. According to George S. Knapp, state irrigation commissioner, the floods descending upon residents in the watersheds of many rivers, were as numerous as the plagues that bothered the ancient Egyptians.

Reported damages in the floods of 1926 and 1927 totaled more than 15 million dollars. The recent flood in Southeast Kansas probably will add at least 20 million dollars to the damage toll, from conservative estimates by persons in the flooded areas.

Governor Paulen has sent out letters to county engineers, boards of health, cities and township boards, asking a report on the damages by the last flood. Replies coming in to the questionnaires indicate this was one of the most disastrous of the inundations that have come "thick and fast" for the last three years. It is estimated that highways alone suffered damages of at least two million dollars.

The flood committee investigated from five different angles into the flood damages. Loss of life and impaired health, damages to cities and industries, to roads and bridges—state, county and township; to farm lands and rural residences, and to losses sustained by railroads. The sum total will be appalling, and impress upon the legislature the need of immediate action to curb rampant rivers when it rains a little more than usual, it is said.

Present laws are inadequate for statewide control, according to Knapp. They were enacted more for drainage districts, but a big flood entails more problems than the mere drainage of an inundated field. In many instances, farmers build levees on both sides of a river, too close to give adequate leeway when the river overflows.

While the committee report has not been made public, it is likely that it will contain recommendations for legislation making it possible to control the entire watersheds of rivers that habitually spread out over wide areas, inundate cities and do enormous damages to farm lands.

Experiment With Cattle

KANSAS cattle feeders will watch with interest the results of a feeding experiment recently started by the agricultural experiment station at Manhattan. The experiment is to determine the relative feeding values of cottonseed meal, linseed oil meal and gluten meal.

Eighty head of high quality Hereford steer calves reared on a Texas ranch are being used in the test. The calves are divided into eight lots, each of which is being fed corn, corn silage, and alfalfa hay with either cottonseed meal, linseed meal or gluten meal or a combination as a protein supplement. The calves will be on display next May on Feeders' day, when farmers may see the results as well as hear the facts and figures on the test reproduced.

Grain View Farm Notes

H. C. COLGLAZIER

The Grange dairy committee in cooperation with the Pawnee County Farm Bureau agent have been quite successful in finding dairy stock for sale. The committee will go on the purchasing trip thru eastern Kansas in a few days. Several entire herds of good dairy stock have been located and out of the large number already listed they should have no difficulty in obtaining enough to supply the local orders for stock. It seems that most of the men here are interested in 1 and 2-year-old heifers. Letters received so far indicate good quality stock can be bought for \$60 and up, depending some on the breed and herd records available.

Two years ago we found ourselves in need of more housing room for poultry. We had a building 28 by 32 feet, which had been used for granary room, a garage and a small hen house. The granary part was scarcely safe to fill with grain because there were several badly rotted parts.

We figured the proposition over and decided to tear out the entire inside and convert the building into one big hen house. The interior was removed and considerable of the lumber was used for bracing and for window sills. The partition lumber was used to close up door and window openings not needed and to make dropping boards and feeders. Poultry netting was stretched over the entire top at a height of about 7 feet. A layer of straw was placed over the wire in the loft. The inside of the house was lined with Celotex up to the top of the straw in the loft. An opening 3 feet wide was made along the entire south side. Poultry netting was stretched over the openings and heavy muslin curtains on frames made from flooring planks were made to swing up on the inside. This has made a very comfortable house for about 300 hens and the remodeling cost was less than \$75. From material left over from the remodeling of the large house we had enough to build a brooder house 10 by 12 feet. Additional material bought for the brooder house amounted to \$24. This rearranging gives us housing room for 300 hens and brooding room at an approximate cost of \$100.

The husking of corn should remind us of the necessity of having some good seed corn to plant next spring. Corn probably is next to potatoes in the results from good seed of the proper type and adapted variety. There is a vast difference in type from the same variety. We do not raise a great many acres of corn, but we usually husk it ourselves and always have a box on the wagon to catch the seed ears as we find them. For some time we have been selecting a type of yellow corn that yields remarkably well. The corn has a deep grain and a very small cob. The ears are not so large. Hired men do not like to husk it very well because of the smaller ears. Some farmers like a big-eared variety of corn. Cobs fill up the wagon rapidly but are not worth much to sell. We would rather raise corn than cobs so we prefer a smaller-eared variety. By husking our corn we are able to gather considerable good seed corn that always sells well, and in addition we save the cost of husking. So in reality we make good wages husking our corn.

The long-eared jack rabbits have been suffering a good many casualties the last few days. Buyers are paying 12 cents each for them now. They are as plentiful as usual and there is no trouble in getting all you want any time. Several hunts have been staged in different parts of the county so far this winter. A method frequently used is to take two wagons and a string of wire about 30 to 40 rods long and drag the wire between the two wagons. The hunters walk behind the wire and shoot the rabbits as the wire scares them out. A boy on a horse carries the rabbits to the wagons. A day's hunt using this plan will net several hundred jacks and cottontails.

Several cars of rabbits are shipped out of Larned every season. With all the hunting and bounty the rabbits seem to hold their own and there are as many as there always were.

One of the greatest present needs of

the West is a grass that can be easily propagated for pasture and to help in a crop rotation. Nothing so far has been found that is entirely satisfactory. Sweet clover comes the nearest to filling the bill, but it cannot be depended on every time. The difficulty comes in that it is difficult to get a stand, due to unfavorable weather at seeding time. The native grasses are about all gone and, of course, no method of propagation ever has been worked out. If such a grass could be found it would be of great value to the plains country.

Ration Is Balanced

J. F. Callahan, of Osawatomie, has an excellent producing herd of Holsteins. This is shown by the fact that he has the third high herd in the Linn and Bourbon County Dairy Herd Improvement Association, and also by the fact that one of his cows was the third highest cow in the association. Mr. Callahan has been feeding a well-balanced ration. The silage fed as roughage was balanced with one-third soybean hay and two-thirds alfalfa hay. The corn and cobmeal fed as a concentrate was balanced with cottonseed meal. The nutritive ration of the feed was 1 to 5.7. "If more prospective dairy herd improvement association members had seen a dairy herd record book that had been in use I'm sure more of them would want to be-

long to an association," said Mr. Callahan. "I would not have correctly guessed the highest producing cow in my herd this last month. The exact test and production for each cow is recorded each month and summed up," said Mr. Callahan.

They Milk Three Times

The 376 cows in the Washington County Herd Improvement Association averaged 24 pounds fat for November, which is a very good average considering the fact that 86 cows were dry. One hundred thirty seven cows produced more than a pound of fat a day, 64 cows produced more than 40 pounds of fat during the month and 32 cows more than 50 pounds, during the month. Nine cows produced more than 2 pounds of fat a day.

A purebred Holstein owned by W. N. Combs produced 2,133 pounds milk containing 77.5 pounds fat. Percy Townsend's purebred Holstein cow, recently purchased from J. L. Young, holds second place with 1889 pounds milk and 75.4 pounds fat.

Wm. Blanken's purebred Holstein is a close third with 1926 pounds milk and 73.1 pounds fat. These three cows were milked three times a day. The owners have obtained about 20 per cent greater production of milk and fat besides making these outstanding records. Several other association members are planning on milk-

ing their high producing cows three times. Other cows producing more than 2 pounds of fat a day are owned by J. L. Young 70.3 and 70.0; Fred Stigge 68.8; W. N. Combs 61.8; Ed. Downard 61.7, and Strong and Trumbull 60.2.

In herd average, Wm. Blanken leads with his herd of purebred Holsteins, with an average production to the cow of 956 pounds milk containing 37.1 pounds of fat. Other herds averaging more than 30 pounds are owned by Martin Woerner, Ruben Celschlaeger, H. F. Lohmeyer, P. A. Ballard, and J. L. Young.

Vesper Is President

At the recent meeting of the Shawnee County Poultry Breeders Association, L. R. Vesper was elected as the new president. He is a man who has had considerable experience in poultry work and in the new office he very likely will make considerable progress in building up poultry interest in his county.

A meeting of this particular association will be held on December 31, for the purpose of creating interest in the big State Poultry Show which is scheduled for January 7 to 12 at Kansas City.

The biggest business of this generation is to nail down peace before the race forgets what war is.

How the different FISHER methods

have brought motoring luxury within reach of all . . .



The electric knife used in cutting upholstery material for the Fisher Bodies, cuts 100 pieces of fabric at one operation as precisely and as quickly as one piece was formerly cut under methods which have been superseded by the new and more efficient Fisher methods

WHEN Fisher introduced methods of standardization into body manufacture, it took a tremendous step forward in bringing closed motor car luxury within the reach of people in ordinary circumstances. Were it not for the production economies introduced by Fisher, the body of even the lowest priced car would cost today far more than the entire automobile. Description of all the production economies introduced by Fisher would fill a large volume. Even the seasoned lumber in Fisher yards, for example, is stacked on wheels and requires no rehandling. Instead of cutting out one piece of upholstery cloth at a time, a hundred are cut out. Some of the most notable savings which have helped lower the cost of the motor car, Fisher has been able to make in steel press work. By reason of such economies, Fisher builds better quality into automobile bodies and supplies to the general public, at low cost, motoring luxury which a few years ago only the very wealthy could afford.

Body by



GENERAL MOTORS

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We Found the Blind Spot of Creation

Not a Building, Nor a Tree; Not a Person, Nor a Hill; no Bush, no Blade of Grass, no Cloud Relieved Our Vision

By Francis A. Flood

AFTER our baggage had finally arrived in Khartoum and our battered motorcycles were soldered and wired up in as good condition as possible, we were ready to push on again. It looked as if there would be plenty of pushing too, for there remained another desert and a mountain range to cross.

We decided that if the waters of the Red Sea should part we would go on thru to Arabia and thus continue our way eastward around the world. If they didn't, we would go somewhere else—just where, we couldn't decide. The principal highway in that part of Africa is the Nile River, and the logical thing for us to do was to follow that—either north or south—instead of trying to struggle on eastward where the roads were few and furious and there was nothing to see after we reached there.

Had to Choose a Route

We discussed going up the Nile, to the south, either by river steamer or some cruder little craft which we might man and propel ourselves. This route would take us along the big game trails of East Africa, thru the vast jungles and mighty forests of the Livingstone country and, eventually, on down to the more civilized lands of South Africa with its huge farms, its diamond mines, and its mixtures of many races.

Or we could proceed down the Nile, toward the north. We probably could float in our little boat above the backs of the clumsy crocodiles down the flat and lazy Nile, past the pyramids and the ancient tombs of Egypt to Cairo, the gateway to Africa, Europe and Asia. From there the whole world would lie before us, with Syria, the Holy Land, and Arabia, in the nearest foreground, and India, Singapore, and China on beyond—all these between us and the home we had left so many months before.

Must Fulfill Our Mission

But first we must turn our backs on this great travel route, the Nile, and make for the nearest Red Sea port if for no other reason than to complete the transcontinental trip we had begun. We had come many hundreds of miles thru the black heart of Africa where nothing on wheels had ever been before. A few hundred miles remained and we would have been the first ever to drive motorcycles across the Dark Continent. We must go to the Red Sea, whether or not we wanted to.

There is a road, we were told, that swings far to the south and then comes back toward the border between the Sudan and the little Italian colony of Eritrea that fringes the Red Sea coast. But we decided to scoot straight across the top of the "V." It would save 200 miles, and since there were very few miles left in our battered old machines that at least was an item. The fact that the trail was faint, if there were any trail at all, made little difference to us. We were not used to roads anyway.

East of Khartoum we found the flattest and most barren land we had found anywhere on our entire trip so far. It was here that I saw so extremely simple a phenomenon that I had never seen it before and never expect to find it duplicated again wherever I may go. We stopped one blistering afternoon to point out to each other that in that entire blue dome above us, north, south, east, and west, from the rim of the round horizon to the zenith way above there was not one single cloud. Sounds simple, but have you seen it?

There Was Nothing to See

Nor was that all. Not a building, not a tree, not a person, not a hill, not one single bush or blade of grass, not even a mirage relieved the view about us. Exactly in the center of that unbroken rim, regular and round as the

horizon that hems in the mirror of the sea, stood Jim and I. The world stood still around us. Time itself had been turned off. Beyond the edge, no doubt, the world began again, but in that one blind spot of creation, forgotten by nature and by man, the earth and the heavens themselves were alike ungarnished and unstained. We were just a few miles beyond the jumping off place, the empty spare room of the universe.

In such a country as that, where Nature has forgotten everything else, one would naturally suppose that she would also neglect the plumbing—and she has. There is no water except in occasional oasis basins perhaps a hundred miles apart along the caravan trails. In these basins are many wells. Half the entire populace of these basins is in the water business. They have inherited from their ancestors who drew water from these ancient wells a thousand years ago exclusive, unwritten concessions to operate the family well and to sell water to their neighbors and to the flocks and families of the caravan travelers who are always camping near.

In the Water Business

During the rush watering hours of the day, every available wife and slave of the owner of the well is gathered about the top, drawing up water, hand under hand, and pouring it into the mud-walled "tanks" that are dyked up with dirt near by. Some of these wells are deep, so deep that hand drawing is impracticable. If small skin buckets are used, nearly all the water leaks out before it reaches the top. Larger buckets cannot be drawn up by hand. In these cases, camels are used to draw the water up.

We found one enterprising young black with a camel, a pretty little slave girl, and a well. That combination would be his fortune, unless the slave or the camel should die, for the well never would run dry. Out and back, like the stacker team in the hay field, all day long marched the camel and the little girl. I stepped off the distance from the well to the end of the camel's march and it was 160 feet. Pretty deep for a rope and bucket dug well, I thought.

Little happened to us after we left Khartoum until we reached the international border between the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and the little Italian colony of Eritrea which fringes the coast of that part of the Red Sea. In fact, all that we had seen were a few hundred miles of perfectly flat and arid lands and a few oases. But at the border we had the Italian language to learn, and we had mountains to cross and mountain trails to follow. Each was an equally uphill job for us.

Bikes Almost Broke Down

The first thing we did on those mountain goat trails was to break completely in two one of the braces which originally held Jim's side car to his machine. The next thing was to tie the side car back onto the bike with some pieces of native rope and go on. The next thing we did was to crack the main frame of my motorcycle and since we couldn't fix it with anything at all we just went on anyway. It was laborious and hazardous traveling.

Somewhere in the interior as we were worrying along under our heavy loads of baggage expecting our machines to collapse on the roads at any time we found an Italian who possessed three most admirable qualities: He was driving a truck in our direction, he understood enough French so that we could explain our situation; and he was good-natured enough to offer to carry all our baggage to the nearest railroad town some 50 miles away. He would meet us at "Photel" in the little town of Agordat.

Something to Worry About

Bad luck came with every turn in the road—and it was a crooked trail. We finally climbed the last steep hill into the sleeping mountain town of Agordat at 3 o'clock in the morning. Not a soul was on the streets. We roared up one avenue and down the other hoping to alarm the police so they could either point out the hotel to us or invite us to sleep in their jail. But neither light nor person could we find in that entire city that sprawled across the tops of the little mountain range.

Finally we saw the flickering fire-

light of a black hostler celebrating the night feast of Ramadan in the stables of the royal mounted. We dared to knock upon his door, and then spent fully half an hour trying to make him understand that we not only wanted to find a hotel but that we also wanted him to conduct us there. It is one thing to be lost in a lonely land in the desert or jungle for there one expects to live by his own wits alone with no co-operation from anyone else. But in a city the size of Agordat, Eritrea, we could not simply roll out our blankets and sleep on the ground, especially since all our blankets were in the truck of our friend, and in that high altitude of 5,000 feet it was far too cold to sleep without them.

Finally "Took" a Room

The first hotel keeper that awoke told us that there was no room left. He said it in Italian but it was easy to understand, and considering the hour of the night and the way we looked I don't blame him either. The next hotel we handled differently. We made no effort to find the manager and thus to run the risk of being ordered away. We simply started down the hall. The door of the first room was locked. We peered in the second and saw by the light of our flashlight one olive colored elbow sticking out from under the blankets. Someone was snoring in the third. The fourth room was empty and the door was unlocked. We locked it—from the inside. That was our reservation.

If I had not been so utterly dead tired and sleepy I might have worried about the irregularity of our action, I might have known, even if it had been in the United States, that it would be hard to explain in the morning. But since this was in Eritrea I knew that we would have no explaining to do—because we couldn't talk their language.

The next morning the hotel keeper surprised us in two ways: He could speak French and thus could ask us to explain, and, second, he wanted no explanations at all, only 20 lire rent instead. Since a lire is worth about a nickel and this was for bed and breakfast for two we thought we had selected our hotel very wisely indeed.

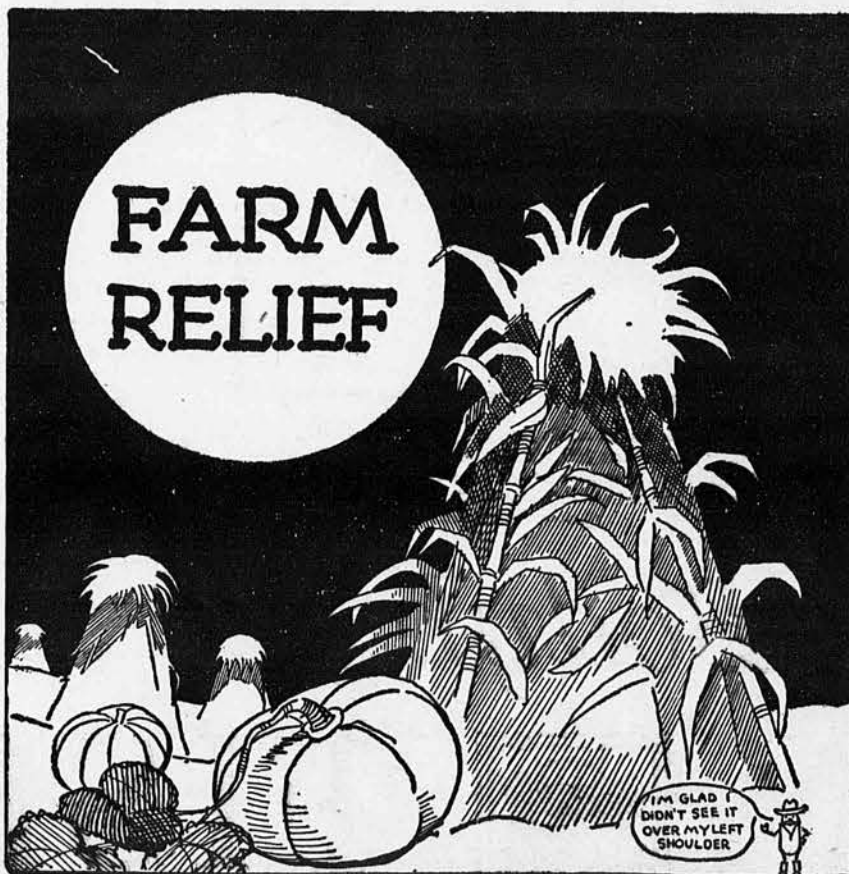
Found the Truck Driver

We finally located our truck driver who broke the news that his machine had fared no better on those tortuous mountain roads than our own motorcycles and it had faltered to a stop some 12 miles back. Our good Samaritan himself had walked the 17 miles in to town and stumbled into the hotel just a few minutes before ourselves. We left at noon for Asmara, the mountain capital of Eritrea, upon the promise of our Italian friend to get our baggage into Agordat some way during the day and ship it up to us by rail.

Those Italian engineers have built a wonderful railroad from the coast of the Red Sea into the interior of their little colony of Eritrea. And then they have paralleled it with a highway whose surface is about as rough, as the surface of the railroad right-of-way but whose grades and curves are a match for almost any mountain highway in the United States. They were almost a match for our bruised and battered bikes, but we made it and the few days spent in Asmara, the picturesque capital of this comic opera colony in Africa, were well worth the effort.

The Kansas State Agricultural college has a testing machine capable of exerting a pressure of 300,000 pounds, or 150 tons. It is used to test samples of steel and concrete going into highway construction.

We and our sun are drifting "slowly" toward the star Vega—going 120 miles a minute. Even at that, when we arrive where Vega now is, half a billion years will have passed away.



The Moon of Promise

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG

Corn picking was resumed again the first part of last week as the weather became more favorable. There is quite a bit of snow on the ground and altho we have had clear weather most of the time the temperature has stood below the freezing point. This keeps the snow from thawing rapidly, and makes the early morning air very crisp.

We finished husking one field the other day and put up a quarter of a mile of fencing next to the road and will have the cattle in there from now on where they can get more and a larger variety of feed. The corn on a part of this field where the soil is a little thin was a little small, and what was gathered there this last week was snapped and stored away for the milk cows. When we feed corn to the milk cows we like to feed snapped corn. The husks make good roughage and they relish them. Corn pickers are scarce around here as yet, but as many are about thru it won't be long now until there will be more available help. The price offered still holds at 6 cents a bushel and board.

As tax paying time is here there is quite a bit of corn being marketed for that purpose. The market seems to be holding rather steady and is up better than some thought it would be earlier in the season. Many farmers have taken to marketing their corn in the ear the last two years instead of shelling and selling it that way. The dealer has the corn shelled when he has accumulated a carload or more of a kind and sells the cobs.

My uncle, who is visiting us, was an early-day settler in this country, coming here with his parents in 1874 when a small boy and settling here on our home place in March of that year. He, like Mother, can see a vast change in this country in 54 years. This country was all raw prairie and there were quite a number of buffalo still roaming over these hills. He states that on different occasions they saw Indians as they came riding thru the country. On one occasion Uncle's horses pulled up their lariet stakes and got away and got in with a herd of Indian ponies and they had to go several miles to chase these Indians down to get their horses back again. As they approached the Indians one old buck came toward them and held out a paper from the Indian Agency for them to read, stating that they were friendly Sioux Indians from over near Omaha, Neb., and that they would not harm anyone.

The year of 1874 was known as the "grasshopper year." The grasshoppers came down from the north like a big, black cloud about 4 o'clock one Sunday afternoon in July, and were so thick that they darkened the sun. This section of the country had a good prospect for a corn crop, which was just coming into roasting ear stage before the grasshoppers lit. By the next morning they had eaten the corn down to mere stubs. And all other vegetation was cleaned up in about the same way. Most of the people had to get out of the country and go elsewhere that winter. I often have heard the old settlers tell how these grasshoppers cleaned up on about everything in sight. They came into the houses and ate holes in the clothing hanging on the walls and chewed holes in the tablecloths. After a couple of weeks or so they began to disappear when the wind seemed to get in the right direction to suit them. Shortly after they moved on there came a rain and the grass greened up some and made more feed for what few head of livestock there were in the country. Most people left the country and went east for the winter, and what few stayed here received Government aid at regular intervals during the winter.

The Vets Will Meet

The twenty-fifth annual convention of the Kansas Veterinary Medical Association will be in Topeka, January 9 and 10. More than 200 veterinarians are expected to attend and some of the important diseases of livestock, and treatment, are to be discussed.

Epidural anesthesia, caudectomies, laparotomies—whatever they mean—will be thoroly discussed by the vets, who must be graduates of a standard veterinary college to either understand

the terms or gain membership in the association. Various members of the K. S. A. C. faculty will appear on the program.

Chickens, old and young ones, and what ails them, will be one principal topic. Anaplasmosis, title to a cattle disease that is ravaging herds in Southern Kansas and on south, will be analyzed. This disease has created so much alarm the United States bureau of animal husbandry has established a temporary research laboratory at Sedan, Chautauqua county, with Dr. George W. Stiles in charge. Doctor Stiles will attend the convention and tell the veterinarians what he had learned about this disease. Swine will not be neglected, as one session is dedicated to the lowly porker and his troubles.

Good for Many "Hauls"

"The horse is not only increasing quantitatively," observes Wayne Dinsmore, secretary of the Horse Association of America, "but he is improving qualitatively. Inferior horses are diminishing in number, because of natural death, and unnatural death from slaughter. Better horses are being bred to take their place by those interested in the animal."

The horse is "settling," Mr. Dinsmore said. "That is to say, he is adjusting himself to his definite place in the nation's work, where he does not

try to buck motors in a situation where motors are unquestionably superior. The horse's metier in city work is in the short haul," said the secretary—"in pulling laundry and towel wagons, milk wagons, bakers' wagons."

The growing popularity among the public of that barnyard and firehouse sport, pitching horseshoes, has no direct bearing on the improvement of the horse, believes Mr. Dinsmore.

In seven principal cities of the United States 94,606 horses were at work last year, according to figures compiled by Emil Lefebure, city representative of the horse association. New York led with 50,000; Chicago placed with 18,000; Boston came third with 11,000. The others were Pittsburgh, 5,117; Cleveland, 4,280; Indianapolis, 3,179, and Louisville, 3,102.

Mr. Lefebure's findings bore out Mr. Dinsmore's contention that the horse is the best medium for making short hauls. And there are innumerable "hauls" on the farm in which horses function economically and likely always will. There is plenty of room on the farm for both horse and machine power.

"In one city," said the report, "all new house-to-house bakery companies are equipping their routes with horses and wagons. In the seven cities 521 horses have been added to milk routes. Of these 237 were put to work by milk companies in Chicago."

The city representative had another

interesting statistic. He discovered that the depreciation on a \$200 horse over a period of 12½ years is 4 cents a day. He had not figured the problem out to the point where the horse will owe his owner money.

Famous Ranch Is Sold

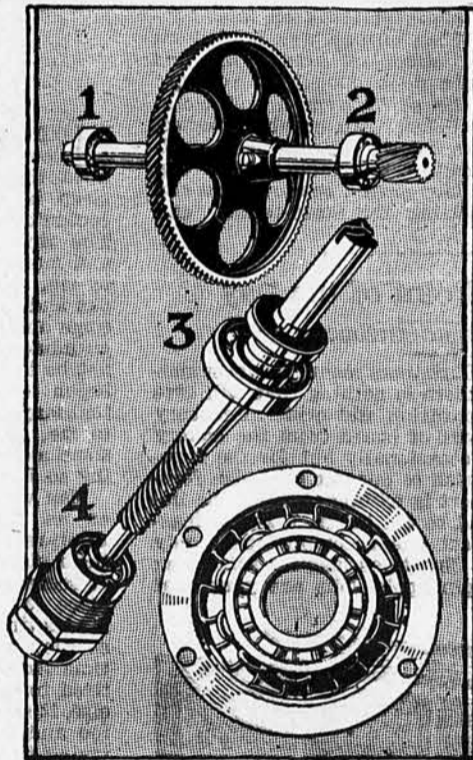
The Old Point Rocks ranch near Elkhart, changed hands recently when Foster Elliott, one of the biggest livestock operators in Kansas, purchased it and took immediate possession. Elliott moved a thousand head of stock from his Goff creek pasture to the new ranch.

This ranch consists of 10,500 acres which is mostly grazing land and lies along the Cimarron river. The ranch inherited rich historical values early in the settlement of this country. It was the rendezvous of Indian tribes and a camp site for pack trains and a safety spot of early settlers during Indian uprisings. The Santa Fe Trail marker placed by the Daughters of American Revolution, stands on a bluff near the ranch house. The old ranch house was washed away about 15 years ago when two young daughters of Perry Brin were drowned. Elliott now owns 30,000 acres of Southwest Kansas land.

The overhead in the bootlegging business is, we suppose, paid to the "higher-ups."

19 Dec 1928
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See for yourself by asking the local dealer to bring a McCormick-Deering Cream Separator out to your farm, where he will set it up in your milk house or kitchen and demonstrate it on the milk from your cows. You can look it over, listen to it, and try out its easy operation. We are confident you will agree that the McCormick-Deering is a beautiful machine, inside and out and through and through.

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A Merry Christmas All

Are You Making Gay With a Party, a Dinner or a Fireside Supper?

By Loie E. Brandom



A SNOW-MAN party is ideal for the Christmas season and may be given for the children as an afternoon affair, or staged in an upstairs room after the regular Christmas dinner, as

a means of entertaining the children while the older guests enjoy a period of rest and quiet visiting.

Invitations may be handed out in either case and these are fat little snow-men cut from heavy white paper and sprinkled with frost powder. The features of the men are inked in and in each snow-man's hand is a tiny placard;

The Snow-man hopes you will be very kind,
And visit his house where you will find,
He's ready to give you a welcome hearty,
To Northland, where he's giving this party.

The room or rooms used for the occasion should be all in white and present as nearly as possible the appearance of a real Northland. Beforehand, remove all the furniture possible and cover everything else with white crepe paper. For decorations use strings of jolly-looking snow-men cut from white paper.

If refreshments are to be served have them suggestive of the same idea. Snow-white blanc-mange or custard, star shaped cookies frosted with white icing, tall glasses of milk and white peppermint candies are all that is necessary if the affair follows a regular dinner.

Sandwiches, and even an egg and celery salad, may be added to the above suggestions if more refreshments seem desirable. In the center of the table have a snow-man filled with tiny gifts for the children, small dolls, rings and beads for the girls, toy airplanes, watches and musical whistles for the boys. The snow-man is constructed of wire and cotton. The children pull on the ribbons which he holds in his hand and out tumble the gifts.

Snappy Games to Play

Some games appropriate for the occasion are "Snow-ball" and the following: A snow-man is sketched on a large sheet and hung up against the wall. The children are lined up several feet away and given a chance to throw at the snow-man with a cotton ball. In order to tell where the ball hits the sheet it should be dusted before each throw with a little colored powder. A score-keeper is necessary to keep track of the points. A hit on either eye of the snow-man scores the thrower 50 points, the nose 40, the mouth 30, anywhere on the head 20, body above the waist line, five, and below the waistline, 10.

After this the children may be blindfolded, one at a time, and given a chance to pin a white cotton beard on the snow-man used in the "Snow-ball" game.

A snow-ball race will prove exciting. With chalk, mark courses the full length of the room. The courses should be about 6 inches wide, one for each contestant. At the starting line each player places his cotton ball and stands ready to propel it down the course with an icicle he holds in his hand. The icicle is only a stick about the size of a lead pencil, covered with cotton, but the balls must be touched with nothing but these icicles, and if any ball goes out of the chalk lines that mark its own particular course, that contestant must go back to the beginning and start all over again. If there are a large number of children present the guests may be divided into groups, each group choosing its contestant and rooting for him.

Popcorn balls wrapped in oiled paper or snow-balls made of spun sugar, make nice souvenirs of the occasion and something the children can carry home with them.

The Last Minute Rites

BY DOROTHY WRIGHT

CHRISTMAS gifts are no longer well dressed in white tissue paper and red ribbon. The wrappings are almost as carefully chosen now as the gift itself and one's favorite colors are considered.

These may be French blue with silver ribbon, and silver star seals, green with white and silver holly, and black paper with silver trimming, or any combination that suits your fancy.

Decorated crepe papers lend themselves to striking gift wrappings, too. These are also economical, for usually no ribbon is required, and the ends may be pasted into place and held with seals. The red brick design in crepe paper makes interesting gift wrappings, for gay Santa Claus cut-

outs may be pasted on such packages so that each box will appear like a miniature chimney.

If, as so often happens, it is difficult to find a box to fit a certain bulky gift, such as a cushion or bathrobe, a simple container may be made. Use light weight cardboard and cut two silhouettes large enough to completely cover the gift. The silhouettes may be pine trees, snow men, large books, old fashioned lanterns, or any simple designs. Wrap the gifts in tissue, then tie the flat cardboard pieces over the gift, sandwich fashion—and the box problem is solved. The snow man is especially easy, and a tulle ribbon bow around his neck with a few seals at the bottom will hold the pieces securely. Round black gummed seals, bits of black crepe paper, or pen and ink will furnish some jolly features, and the buttons for his suit.

Decorations on gifts are always interesting, not only for children, but for grown-ups, as well. Tiny dolls, bright little flowers, hemlock cones, tiny toys, or celluloid charms tied in with the bow are always appreciated. Tiny lollypops and sticks of candy are interesting to tie on a child's gift and for Christmas gifts, be sure to have a supply of seals, gummed paper ribbon and sprays of ground pine and artificial holly, too, for effective gift trimmings.

Fun Around the Fireplace

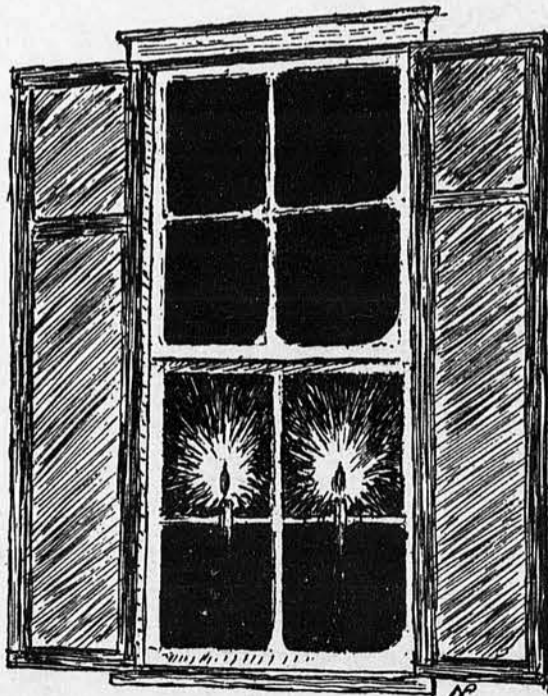
BY LEONICE WELLS

WE washed some potatoes and piled them in the corner of our fireplace. Then we covered them with ashes and hot coals for almost an hour, before we held thick slices of steak on long handled forks to broil. When enough was broiled we toasted and buttered slices of bread. By this time the potatoes were done enough to roll out and we cleaned off the skins with a wet cloth. How the meal was relished with cranberry sauce, a salad and a dessert, as we all sat in a semi-circle on the floor, made comfortable with a rug and pillows. The fireplace gave a shadow light and made an excellent setting for story-telling and later popping corn.

One High Point of the Day

BY BLANCHE THEODORE

WHATEVER the Christmas menu, however simple the serving, there is nothing that will give an air of careful preparation and pride in cookery like warm bread. A loaf of bread from the bakery is a welcome change occasionally but for the regular diet or when we wish to put our best dish foremost, no culinary expert is willing to leave the important detail of bread to the baker. Like the mastery of every other art one accomplishment only inspires another, and Christmas inspires something special in bread. If pineapple rolls are your goal



LITTLE candle, light the way,
Make the pathway bright as day;
Let all shutters open wide
To guide our guest of Christmas-tide.



here is a recipe that will make it easily accessible.

Grandmother's Pineapple Rolls: Scald 1 cup milk, add 2 tablespoons sugar, 1½ teaspoons salt and 2 tablespoons shortening. When cool, add 1 cake yeast dissolved in ¼ cup lukewarm water and 3 beaten eggs. Work in 5 cups sifted flour. Make a soft dough and let rise until the bulk is doubled. Roll ¼ inch thick, spread with soft butter, sprinkle with brown sugar, cinnamon and drained crushed pineapple. Shape into a jelly roll, slice and put in a shallow pan. Let rise until double in bulk—about 1 hour. Bake in hot oven (400 degrees) for 25 to 30 minutes. Sprinkle top with powdered sugar.

Christmas dinner may start with soup or a fruit cocktail. Next to arrive at the board made festive probably with a low bowl of poinsettia or a small Christmas tree will be the goose, with side dishes of apple sauce. Around the goose of course will be a lake of gravy and jutting islands of dressing. When the course is on the table complete there are potatoes and two other vegetables not to mention a red and green salad probably of beets and lettuce with a bit of carrot now and then.

After this is disposed of comes the crowning moment when the pudding is brought on and served with sweet sauce. There is no need to hurry away from the Christmas dinner so little cups of coffee might be served after everything else is cleared away, and the guests sit around the table sipping coffee, talking and munching bits of candy.

The Baby's Corner

BY MRS. INEZ R. PAGE

NOT long ago we were away from home for a few days' visit with some relatives. I had a good time altho at first I didn't want to go to sleep in that big bed. I just felt lost when I couldn't see the sides of my little crib around me. The first time I cried awhile and mother stayed in the room by me. The next time she went out and left me alone. I cried some and then listened. I heard grandmother say that I should not be left alone like that, so I began crying again, thinking that maybe someone would come to me. After awhile I listened some more but no one was coming so I went off to sleep.

The visit seemed much harder on my little brother. My Auntie's little boy was there also and the two of them played so hard that they would get too tired. It seemed there was always too much noise, some place to go or something else taking place when it was time for the boys to take their daytime rest, so they usually didn't get it. Then about supper time Brother would be such a trial. He was too tired to eat his meal and too tired to do anything else, it seemed, but whine. Little Cousin was cross too and the two of them kept everyone else busy trying to keep them happy and behaved.

Someone suggested that Brother needed a good spanking, but Mother said: "He must be put to bed in a quiet room and left there until he sleeps this ill disposition away. He is never like this when he is home where he can have his regular and proper amount of sleep. Any little child will be cross, whiney and hard to get along with if he is not fed and cared for properly. A youngster needs a daily rest right after his noon meal until he is of school age."

I guess Mother was right about it because since we have been home and Brother has had his daily naps he is just as good as a boy can be.

Baby Mary Louise.



Mrs. Page

Etiquette Is Good Sense

SHOULD I pick up a spoon that falls from the dinner table?" asks one harassed inquirer. "Why not?" is the answer. If there are servants at hand who can do it for you, or the spoon is not perfectly clean, or it has rolled to such a position that it would cause a diversion to grope for it, one's good sense bids it lie. But if it is within easy reach and the impulse is to pick it up, then do it. The idea that failure to do either one thing or the other marks one as unversed in the ways of society, is ridiculous. Ease of manner is the real mark of good breeding. If one is afraid to do the natural thing, ease of manner is impossible.

MARY ANN SAYS: Christmas is a holy time. We need it for one day of the year, at least, the better instincts rise to the surface. It is the one day when the average person loses his natural selfishness and thinks more of his neighbor than of himself. If we are to absorb all of the happiness it offers, then we must make at least one child glad, even tho we may have to borrow the child for the occasion. There's a difference in our home since Sister and Sonny put in their appearance. How much fun it is to decorate a tree and buy the simple toys that bring delight to wide-eyed little folks on Christmas morning! How true the lines of the poem "The world has grown old with its burden of care, but at Christmas it ever is young." And aren't we glad for this festive day that makes us, in spite of ourselves, throw aside our cares and worries and recall for a little while the spirit of youth?

Sausage for Harvest

BY CRESSIE ZINKLE

ONE of the easiest ways to cut down hot summer work is to plan harvest dinners this winter while butchering. This is a sausage recipe that my mother taught me.

Use 3 parts lean meat to 1 of fat. This meat is the trimmings from the shoulders, hams and other parts of the meat. I cut it in strips and then sprinkle over it 1 ounce pulverized sage, 3 ounces black pepper, 6 ounces sugar, ¼ pound salt to 50 pounds meat. After mixing I fry some to find if it is salt enough. Lean meat requires more salt than fat, as it does not fry into grease. Sometimes I have had to add a little more salt. After it has been run thru the chopper I knead it well to get an even flavor.

I use large frying pans or roasters to cook meat in. The pan is piled almost full and set in the oven under a steady heat. About 2 hours are required to cook this meat thoroughly and no water is needed. Meat in itself contains water and this meat must be cooked until all the water has evaporated, and it is brown. I stir it occasionally and break it up into small pieces so that it will easily go into a jar. In this way it will be evenly cooked thru and will not spoil.

After the sausage is well cooked I place it in sterilized jars, and store it in a cool dark place. I can the sweet meat along the back bones in the same manner, and have found it equal to chicken for harvest.

Scarf Prepares to Return

THE winter scarf, whether of crepe de Chine or of the finest and softest cashmere wool, usually will be triangular. Striped scarfs of two tones of red and blue on a background of cream or beige will accompany the winter sports costume. A very unusual innovation is the scarf that slips over the head and falls in soft folds of gaily-striped crepe de Chine over a dark dress.

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.

French Fried Potatoes

I would certainly appreciate receiving a good recipe for making French fried potatoes. Can you send me one, or print it in this paper? Jean.

Here is a recipe that is recommended by Mrs. Nell B. Nichols which is excellent: Pare the potatoes, cut them in halves lengthwise, and then in pieces like the section of an orange. Let them stand in cold water an hour or longer, then dry on a soft cloth. Fry the potatoes in hot fat until they are a rich straw color on both sides and tender thruout. Drain on a soft paper, sprinkle with salt and serve at once. The fat is hot enough to use when a small cube of bread browns in it in 20 seconds.

*** Serving Butter in a Dinner**

Could you tell me of some way to serve butter with a dinner other than on a plate with the bread, or on individual dishes, cut in squares? Miss E. L. T.

There is another way of serving butter with a dinner, that of moulding it into balls. Here is a method for making butter balls: Cut firm butter into

half-ounce pieces and place in a pan of ice water. Scrub the butter paddles; place in boiling water for 10 minutes; and then in the pan of ice water until chilled. Place a piece of butter on one of the paddles and hold the paddle still. Shape the butter with the other butter paddle, moving it in a circular direction. Hold the paddle over the ice water while shaping. Place



A Christmas Letter

From Brush Creek Farm

BY JANE PLUMMER

DEAR Editor: Carols in the air, twinkly candles in the windows, knobby, mysterious packages in the mail, and the kitchen full of good-smelling things—you know what it means! Christmas is 'round the corner.

We wish you were here with us tonight. Jim is blissfully smoking his pipe, Gran'ma is counting stitches as she knits a pair of mittens, Nancy is industriously shaking the popper and pouring out bouncing white blossoms of corn. The family is collecting itself, you see, and by Christmas Eve the house will be bulging.

The Yule log is ready, the tree is in the smoke house, waiting to be brought in and decked. Everybody is tip-toeing about rattling tissue paper and flaunting red ribbon. Even the old dog and the cats have a festive, frolicsome air!

I spent a joyous afternoon with some neighbor children down in the timber, decorating a little cedar tree for the birds. We hung festoons of cranberries and strings of popcorn on the branches; from the twittering they set up we think they quite approve.

You should see our bowl of St. Barbara's Grain. Like the French children, on the fourth of December, we filled a shallow bowl with water and sprinkled over it seeds of lentil and grain. By Christmas Day it will be a mass of soft, feathery young green things, to contrast with the dark green of holly and mistletoe.

The Kitchen Tea went off most happily. My neighbors arrived as soon as possible after dinner. We sat about the range informally, and Gran'ma started things off by relating some of her early Christmas memories. We heard about how great-great aunt Caroline Elizabeth Hays prepared the Christmas bird, and baked it to a beautiful topaz shade in the Dutch oven, and laughed heartily over Gran-

ma's gift which brought her to such shame. She was so overcome with vanity on receiving a lovely pair of hand-woven pantalettes that she showed them off to the immodest extent of 3 inches below her knees! Everybody related some Christmas adventure, and while I was preparing the tea someone started humming carols. Gran'ma's voice led them thru the refrains of "Silent Night" and "It Came Upon the Midnight Clear."

Tea was accompanied by Christmas tree cookies and holly wreath wafers. I used an ordinary sugar cookie recipe, but the frosting gave them a new touch. To the whites of two eggs, beaten slightly, a glassful of jelly was added, a few tablespoons at a time. When the mass had been whipped to a stiff froth it was spread over the cookie surfaces. I used a glass of green tinted apples and mint jelly. A triangular cookie cutter was used in making the Christmas trees. I made the wreaths with a doughnut cutter, and after applying the green frosting stuck red candy cinnamon drops about for holly berries.

Each guest, on arriving, was given a cut out pot holder, with padding, outside covering, a length of bias tape and a threaded needle, and as we talked, we stitched. At the end of the afternoon each one had a new holder to take home. Gran'ma confided to me later that she had a "hilariously" good time at the tea, bless her! It was in her honor, you know. The clock strikes ten. Winter-bed-time! I must say goodnight. I hope that you are enjoying the brilliant stores, the gaily lighted avenue and the Christmas-faced people, and I hope, too, that you have the same contented cheer that we know here by our wood fire.

A Dainty Apricot Dish

I should like a recipe for some dainty fruit dish to serve to a group of friends which I am having in next week. Could you suggest a simple recipe of this type? Mrs. Alice E.

At this time of year dried apricots are very good, and this fruit is a gen-

erally liked one. I am suggesting this recipe for apricot dainty to you:

Take Care of Tired Eyes

My eyes have been smarting quite a bit of late, and I do not feel that it is serious enough to take up with an eye doctor. I think a good eye wash would cure it, but I do not know of an especially reliable one. Can you advise me of this? Jean.

You must watch your diet, obtain regular hours of outdoor exercise and sleep both sufficiently and soundly to keep your eyes in best condition. Any eye discomfort is sufficient to warrant seeing an eye specialist and I advise you to see one immediately. If you are in dust much you probably would find our leaflet, which contains several good suggestions for tired eyes, including a very good eye wash, helpful. This form will be sent you upon receipt of a self-addressed, stamped envelope addressed to Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

erally liked one. I am suggesting this recipe for apricot dainty to you:

1 cup dried apricots ½ cup powdered sugar
3 egg whites

Wash and soak the apricots. Steam until soft. Mash them or press thru a coarse strainer or colander, and add sugar. Beat the whites of eggs until very stiff; fold them into the apricot and sugar mixture. Chill and serve with a sweet sauce.

You Can Have Pretty Hands

I am sure that every girl feels the same as I do about pretty hands and finger nails, and there are probably others who have trouble keeping theirs in very good condition, just as I do. I am writing to you in hope that you can advise me on how to keep mine manicured correctly. Grace L.

If 10 minutes' care is given the nails every day, once a week is often enough to manicure them. I have directions for manicuring your finger nails, giving the utensils needed, and the proper care of the fingers before and after manicuring. I will be glad to send you the directions, and all I ask you to do is to inclose stamped envelope in your letter to me, Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

For the Babies

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.

Needle Artists Notes

EVEN the colored handkerchiefs remain popular, we notice a return toward the dainty white lingerie handkerchief. Linen or fine nainsook handkerchiefs are usually trimmed with drawn-thread work or with a Valenciennes border. Nothing looks smarter than a small black embroidered monogram on a plain mouchoir.

A Simple Spread

A SIMPLE spread or a Sunday supper that any amateur cook may easily prepare is made with tomatoes and cheese. Stew for 20 minutes the contents of a quart can tomatoes, seasoned with salt and pepper and add ½ cup grated cheese. Let simmer a moment and serve hot on crisp crackers. Cheese may be purchased in tins and kept on hand for such impromptu spreads.

The Essence of Smartness

2656—Very simple dress made in surplice effect, which takes a sharp dip and ends in a straight side closing with buttons. Skirt is cleverly pleated.



Shoulder tucks insure fitness Set-in pocket trims the right side. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2629—New and neat undies, Chemise and French panties are separate. Hip-yoke on panties insures a slender effect. Legs are gathered into narrow bands which close at the side. Chemise is built up on the shoulders, the neck being cut low. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

All patterns are ordered from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each.

Jane.

Merry Christmas

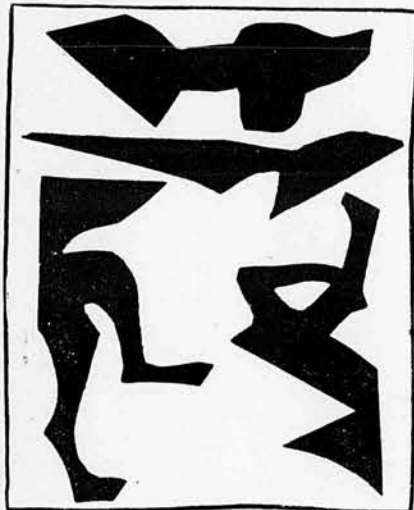


Merry Christmas



My Horse's Name Is Ginger

I am 8 years old and in the third grade. I go to New Sweden school. I have a dog named Bob. He can stand on his hind feet and walk. I have a pet horse. Her name is Ginger. I have three pet pigeons. Their names are Dan, Uncle Walt and Skeezix. I wish the girls and boys would write to me.
Viola, Kan. Ivan Johnson.



With a pair of scissors, cut each black piece out carefully. Then paste all the pieces together on a stiff piece of cardboard, and see if you can form a silhouette picture of a favorite pet animal. 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.

Belongs to 4-H Club

My birthday is June 1. I am 11 years old and in the seventh grade. I have dark brown curly hair and dark complexion. I have brown eyes. I

have a brother named Boyd. I don't have any pets to my name but Boyd's are about the same as mine. He has a dog named Bing and two pigs named Todgie and Paul. We have a cat named Twilight, which stays around the barn most of the time. I belong to the Ninneseh Valley 4-H club. I took two projects this last year—Sewing Class No. 1 and Poultry. I would like to hear from other boys and girls like Lorris Sloan at Flagler, Colorado and Delores Curry at Blue Rapids, Kansas.
Lois Ruth Carpenter, Clearwater, Kan.

Helen Takes Piano Lessons

I enjoy the children's page very much. I like especially the puzzles. I am 13 years old and in the eighth grade. I go to Cedar Hill. My teacher's name is Mr. Beach. I like him fine. I live on an 80-acre farm. I certainly like to live on the farm. I have a spotted pony. Her name is Beauty. She is 7 years old. I also have a dog. His name is Cornel. He is very playful. I have an old cat and a little kitten. The kitten is mean. I have taken music lessons and can play pretty well. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me. I will try to answer all the letters.
Helen Morford, Soldier, Kan.

Diamond Puzzle

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

1. South (abbreviated); 2. Have eaten; 3. A platform; 4. A cell; 5. East (abbreviated.)

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.

Try to Guess These

- Why is an oak tree like a tight shoe? It produces an a-corn.
- How does a duck resemble a cow's tail? They both grow down.
- In what class does the little boy belong who has the hives? In the B class.
- What kind of pain is that of which everyone makes light? Window pane.

What would you call a baseball nine composed of washer-women? A scrub nine.

Why is a falling star like a fog? One is missed from heaven, the other mist from earth.

Place five nines in such a position that the total will equal one thousand. 999 9-9.

Why are washer-women most unreasonable? Because they expect soft water when it rains hard.

Why is a passenger on a mountain railway like President Roosevelt? Because they are both "Rough Riders."

Why is a sheet of postage stamps like very distant relatives? Because they are but slightly connected.

Has Two Pet Squirrels

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. My teacher's name is Mrs. Woods. I like her very much. I go to Excelsior school. I have gone there every year of school. We live on an 80-acre farm. I live with my grandfather. My step-mother and father live in Texas. We have lived with our

Grandfather for nearly eight years. I have three sisters but no brothers. My sisters' names are Ethel, Vula and Georgia. Ethel is at Temple, Texas taking up nursing. She is 19 years old and Vula is 17. She is a Junior in high school. Georgia is 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I will be 12 years old March 7. For pets I have two pet squirrels. We call them Happy and Jack. I also have four cats. Their names are Jim, Pit-a-Pat, Boots and Stray. The dogs found Stray in our hayfield and Grandpa brought it to the house. We have two dogs. Their names are Trixie and Pat. I would like to hear from some of the girls and boys.
Agatha King, Colony, Kan.

Christmas Toys Bring Christmas Joys

BY WILLIAM THOMPSON

Sleepy heads jump out of bed,
Hearing Santa's bells and sled,
Bringing candy, mice and rats,
Dolls, and cotton pussy cats.

Then he's off, I'm sure you know
He has very far to go,
And how tired he must be
Riding over land and sea.

But he only works one day
And has all the year to play;
That's the reason all the while
On his face you'll see a smile.

Happiness he gives to you,
This to others you should do,
Don't just smile when Santa's here
Keep on smiling all the year.



The Hoovers—"It Was Just Before Christmas."

10 minutes ago-



Remember all the things people used to do for headaches? Today, the accepted treatment is Bayer Aspirin. It gets action! Quick, complete relief—and no harm done. No after effects; no effect on the heart; nothing in a Bayer tablet could hurt anyone. (Your doctor will verify this.) For any sort of headache, neuralgic pains, rheumatism—your first thought should be of these tablets. Taken soon enough, it can head-off the pain altogether; even those pains many women have thought must be endured.



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



Take HILL'S

for that COLD!

To stop a cold quickly and completely you must do four things all at once. You must (1) break up the cold (2) check the fever (3) open the bowels (4) tone the system. That is what HILL'S CASCARA-QUININE tablets do. That's why they stop a cold in twenty-four hours.

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THERE is something about the color of Calico Grit that appeals to chicks and poultry of all sizes. It is uniform. It is free from animal matter, dirt or any other foreign material. It is all clean, odorless and ideally adapted to the needs of your flock. Contains 98 1/2% calcium carbonate. Send for free folder and free sample. State either hen size or chick size.

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Carthage, Missouri

Sales Office: 1422 St. Louis Ave., Kansas City, Mo.



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

Guard Against Influenza as Carefully as You Would Diphtheria or Scarlet Fever

PERHAPS we are not greatly disturbed as we read in news dispatches from the Pacific Coast that this or that movie actor is suffering from an attack of influenza. But let us bear in mind that the worst epidemic of influenza ever suffered in this country came by way of the Pacific. It may spread to our part of the country before we know it. Let me warn you that influenza is not simply an aggravated form of "bad cold." It is a bacterial disease that develops poisonous products just as deadly as those of diphtheria. If influenza comes to your community guard against contact with it as carefully as you would if it were diphtheria or scarlet fever.

If you do take influenza you gain a great deal by early recognition of the fact. The person who suffers most is he who persists in treating the trouble as a bad cold and "won't give up." The reason for taking to your bed in serious illness is not that you may "give up" but that you may prepare to fight. In standing or sitting there is much more strain upon the heart than when lying comfortably in bed. Even in normal health the heart that beats 80 or 90 times to the minute when doing moderate work, will quietly drop to 60 beats when the subject lies down. When fever attacks you the difference is still more marked. It is obvious therefore, that in going to bed when ill you are fighting disease in the best way. The poison of influenza is very disturbing to heart action, which makes it all the more important to save the heart from the burden of overwork.

Members of the family other than the nurse should avoid contact with the influenza patient. The patient should have separate dishes and linen. Discharges from nose and throat should be received into old squares of linen or paper napkins and burned. Precautions should be taken to avoid the spread of the disease thru the family. Such measures are well worth while. Influenza spreads only by contact and this can be avoided.

Where influenza has a fatal ending it usually is because pneumonia complicates the trouble. If signs of pneumonia appear do not give way to terror. Keep the patient quietly resting in bed and send at once for the doctor who is in charge of the case. Most patients get well.

White Isn't Natural Color

Will you please tell me something I can get to make yellow teeth white? And where can I get it? R. S. A.

Very few people have white teeth. Natural teeth vary in color, some being a shade of gray, others bluish white, yellowish white or many other combinations. Genuinely white teeth would look very conspicuous. If your teeth are yellow because of stain or dirt, a dentist can clean them, but if that is their natural color you must make up your mind to it.

An Unusual Child Habit

Is there any way of breaking a child 6 years old of sucking its tongue? It doubles its tongue back. I don't know whether the tip of its tongue goes above or under. Is such a habit harmful? M. G. K.

This is one of the rare and very difficult child habits. I do not know of anything in home treatment that I can recommend altho I may remind you that at 6 years old the average child is quite susceptible to moral suasion. A child specialist who can study the case no doubt would be a help, but I fear that you will get little from the ordinary busy practitioner.

Must See a Specialist

I have had a venereal disease for a good while. Is there any remedy or medicine I can get at a drug store without going to a local doctor? R. G. S.

No one can expect cure of venereal disease without expert medical attention. All venereal diseases are important and all are difficult to cure. Even the average doctor lacks the special

skill required. You must go to a doctor who gives such diseases special attention. Be sure that he is recommended by your home doctor for there are many quacks who prey on the unfortunate victims of venereal disease.

Loader Recleans His Grain

(Continued from Page 3)

finds in the early spring, thru the summer and on until frosts nip growing things in the early winter, a blending of colors in careful landscaping that would make any heart glad. Out there one hot summer day just at noon, a visitor sat in the cool shade of tall trees with Mr. Button and marveled at the beauty of the flower garden that surrounded the home. Summer, or even spring, seems quite a long ways off just now, but after all it isn't too early to plan for warm-weather flower gardens.

"I was raised to believe that none of these things would grow out here in Western Kansas," Mr. Button said. "But here they are, and I wouldn't take money for them. I planted every single tree in the grove here that shades us, and you may be sure my farm is worth a good many dollars more than it would be if they were absent. I know, because I have had offers that were quite substantial for this place.

"The trees always have been a special hobby with me, but the inspiration for the landscaping comes from a neighbor. If you wish to see a real artist at this work, let me take you over to the man who is responsible for my going in for the shrubs and flowers." This offer was accepted and Mr. Button took the visitor over to meet John Kruse. This man is an old landscape gardener who came out west for his health. You read his story in the October 20 issue of Kansas Farmer this year.

"Now," Mr. Button remarked, "we are following in the footsteps Mr. Kruse made for us. As a matter of fact, Mr. Kruse didn't know for sure that flowers would grow out here, but he tried them. The rest of us saw what could be done so we tried it, too. No irrigation is used except from deep wells for trees and shrubs."

There were 60 or more perennials and annuals in bloom when the visitor was there, and there always are about that number from early spring until frost. The color scheme starts with tulips in the spring and ends with chrysanthemums so far as plants are concerned. The first shrub to bloom is the Forsythia and the last one in the fall is the Althaea.

It would be a long, long job to list all of the flowers and shrubs in the Button garden, but perhaps you will enjoy a few of the names. There are Umbrella Catalpas, Trumpet vines, 100 varieties of roses; Philadelphus, Forsythia which has an abundance of yellow blooms; Privet, Althaea, Deutsia, Flowering Almond, Syringa, Grass Pinks, five varieties of lilacs, Mock Orange, Butterfly Bush, Golden Glow, Arbor Vitae, Spiraea, Wistaria, Columbine, Red Bud, Honeysuckle, Chinese Elm, Golden Elder, Zinnias, Hydrangeas, Juniper, 47 Red Cedars, Tamarack hedge, European Mountain Ash, and a bank of castor beans, Choke Cherry and Hibiscus fences the barnlots away from the yard. If you are somewhat of a botanist you will recognize the shrubs all are bloomers, and that some of them originally came from foreign countries.

Mr. Button finds that he can grow about anything he wishes in the way of garden vegetables, and frequently he has taken prizes at the Kansas State Fair with his exhibits. For flowers, shrubs, trees or garden he simply prepares the ground well and uses considerable straw and manure, and everything is very carefully cultivated. It is necessary to know, of course, which flowers will stand the fertilizer and those that will not.



Do you know why there is a hollow space at one end of an egg? Nature has provided that air space so that the baby chick may have air to breathe from the time it comes to life within the egg until it is strong enough to break through the shell.

Eggs hatched in an incubator absorb the air from the incubator. If fumes from poor oil are present they will penetrate the egg shell, which is porous, and the little chick dies in the process of incubation.

The scientific refining process by which National Light Kerosene is refined eliminates all possibility of these poisonous fumes. It provides clean, uniform heat, producing a healthy chick from every fertile egg.

National Light Kerosene

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Protective Service Rewards---\$2,650

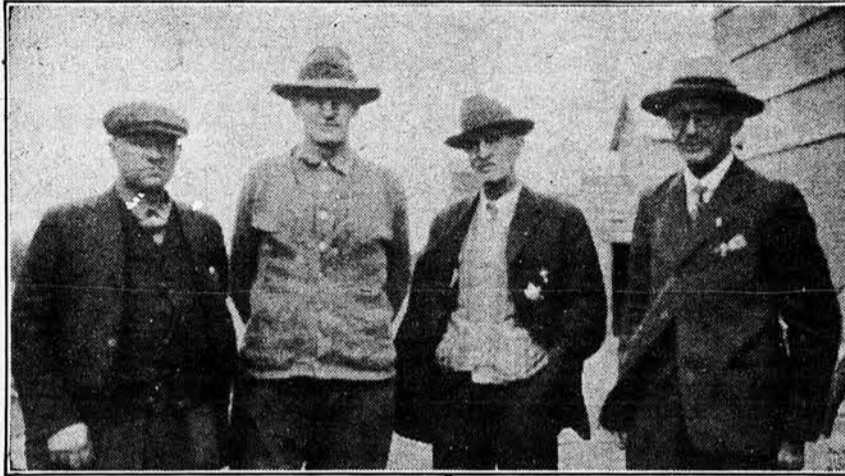
Farms With no Warning to Thieves Will Suffer Most Thefts---Every Kansas Farmer Subscriber Should Post Sign

By G. E. Ferris

Manager Kansas Farmer Protective Service

LOSS from farm thievery in Kansas will be reduced to the smallest figure for years when every Kansas Farmer subscriber living in Kansas posts the Kansas Farmer Protective Service sign which already has been responsible for the payment of 53 cash rewards of \$50 each—a total of \$2,650. The professional farm thief has learned that he is taking an unnecessary added risk by stealing from a farm where a \$50 reward will be paid for his capture and conviction. He does most of his stealing from farms where no reward is offered. Farm thieves in Kansas are beginning to learn where not to steal, and because of this more stealing is going to be done from Kansas Farmer subscribers who do not have posted their Protective Service signs, making possible the payment of the \$50 reward should any theft occur from the premises of the protected farm.

Any Kansas Farmer subscriber living in Kansas who does not understand regarding the payment of these \$50 rewards can obtain free a booklet fully explaining the Kansas Farmer



Left to Right: Roy F. Jennings, Whose Wheat Elzy Stole, H. D. Fossey, Who Telephoned the Elevator at Partridge, Deputy Sheriff J. G. Stafford, Who Arrested the Thief and J. K. Herron, Who Provides Kansas Farmer Subscribers in Reno, Rice and Ellsworth Counties With Their Protective Service Signs Which Mean the Offering of \$50 Rewards



O. F. Ullman, Ellsworth Produce Dealer Who Watched for the Poultry Thieves After Being Notified by Undersheriff Burmeister

Protective Service by mailing a request to the Protective Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. By sending 10 cents in coin or stamps to the same department, any Kansas Farmer subscriber living in Kansas, whose subscription is paid at least one year in advance, can obtain the sign of protection to post near the entrance to his farm. The protection is free; the 10 cents merely pays mailing charges and the cost of the sign. Subscribers whose subscriptions are paid less than a year in advance should renew their subscription and receive their Protective Service sign from the regular Kansas Farmer subscription agent who calls to renew Kansas Farmer subscriptions.

Two of the latest Protective Service rewards were paid in Ellsworth and Reno counties, where J. K. Herron is subscription agent for Kansas Farmer. In the Ellsworth county case the \$50 reward was divided between O. F. Ullman, produce dealer at Ellsworth, Undersheriff A. Burmeister, Ellsworth, and Alfred Peterman of near Bush-ton, for the part each of these men played in the capture and conviction of Theodore Kahler and Carol Fisher, who were sentenced in the district court of Ellsworth county to the industrial reformatory at Hutchinson for stealing chickens from the farm of Alfred Peterman, where a Kansas Farmer Protective Service sign is posted.

Mr. Peterman counted his chickens the morning after his hen house door had been broken open during the night and found that he was 26 hens short. After following to the cross roads the car tracks left by the thieves, he went to Marshall Fred Shipley at Holyrood and had him notify Undersheriff Burmeister. Mr. Peterman then went to several towns west of Holyrood in an attempt to learn where his stolen chickens might have been sold. In the meantime the Under-

sheriff telephoned to all the poultry dealers in Ellsworth county requesting them to watch for thieves who might come to sell the reported stolen Buff Orpington hens.

Not long after O. F. Ullman had been notified by the law officer, two young men drove up in a car, which looked as if it had been out in the night dampness, and wanted to sell some hens. Mr. Ullman took the hens but did not pay for them promptly. In stead he went in his office and telephoned for Sheriff J. M. Toman, then went and brought Constable M. D. Neidham. While he was away Fisher left and as soon as Constable Neidham arrived he arrested Kahler. Later the officers arrested Fisher.

Following the preliminary hearing which was given and waived in Justice of the Peace Joseph Pelishek's court, after a complaint was sworn

out for Kahler and Fisher by County Attorney V. E. Danner, charging them with stealing 26 Buff Orpington hens from Alfred Peterman, they pled guilty in district court and now are serving their sentences at Hutchinson.

H. D. Fossey, Roy F. Jennings, J. C. Ditgen and Elmer Gorges of Nickerson have shared in the other \$50 Protective Service reward because of the part that each of them had in the capture and conviction of James Elzy, who stole 56 bushels of wheat from Mr. Jennings.

Last July Elzy was hauling wheat from the combine for Mr. Jennings to the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator, managed by H. D. Fossey at Nickerson. When it was learned from information provided by the men sharing in the reward that Elzy had hauled one load of Mr. Jennings's wheat to Partridge and "pocketed" the \$53 re-

ceived for it, Mr. Jennings came to Nickerson, got Deputy Sheriff J. G. Stafford and returned home where he found Elzy ready to haul more wheat. Elzy was unaware of the fact that his delay in returning from the longer trip to Partridge had caused an investigation. The deputy sheriff promptly arrested Elzy and before Justice of the Peace W. T. Clark he waived his preliminary hearing and in district court was sentenced to the industrial reformatory by Judge W. G. Fairchild.

Clubs Pass 13th Milestone

(Continued from Page 7)

among their best friends those with whom they became acquainted while they were active club members.

It's the old, old story of the ties of sympathy and friendship that are bound to follow when a number of people, interested in the same things and thinking the same kind of thoughts, come together or communicate with one another to exchange helpful ideas. Members of local teams are bound closer together in business meetings and picnics. Friendships are formed thruout the state as a result of club journals, club stories in Kansas Farmer, joint county meetings and,



Left, Alfred Peterman, Whose Chickens Were Stolen, and J. K. Herron, Who Took Peterman's Kansas Farmer Subscription and Made Available the Protective Service Sign

most of all thru mingling together at the various meetings and annual banquet held in Topeka during Free Fair Week.

I was surprised recently as a former club member sat at my desk and turned thru my scrap book containing club stories of the past. He was constantly pointing to pictures of members from over the state and saying, "I know those folks, I know him, he's a dandy kid, I know her," as if he was intimately acquainted with the whole bunch. No doubt many others could do the same, for Capper club members, past and present, form one big, interesting, sympathetic family with Senator Capper, founder and promoter of the Capper clubs, as its head.

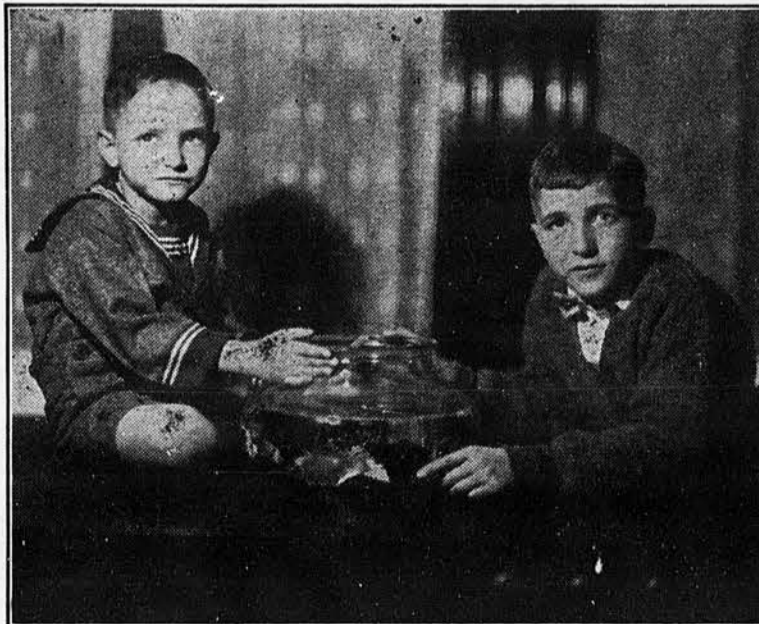
We're now ready to start on the 14th year—what is hoped to be the biggest year of all. Next week we'll tell about some new features for 1929. But, if you already have decided you want to join the clubs, fill out and send in the application blank on this page. You'll like the Capper clubs better the more you know of them.

Plan for Poultry Show

The Kansas State Poultry Show will be held at Memorial Hall, Kansas City, Kan. January 7 to 12, 1929. For the first time in history the show holds its session in the eastern part of the state. Officials are making great preparations in Kansas City for a monstrous show and birds already are promised from several states as far apart as Pennsylvania and California. The premium lists are ready and can be obtained on request from Theo. Owen, Secretary, Kansas State Poultry Breeders' Association, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

The whole problem is how to trim the war debts without trimming the war creditors.

These "Buvvers" Want a Home



ERNEST, 6 years old, and Russell, 9, are bright, handsome youngsters, and eager for a home together. When Ernest remarked he wished he had a home on the farm, he was told that is just what the League is trying to do for him. He replied, "And my buvver, too?"

The boys came from a "home" which contained so few of the things that make a real home as to be almost unbelievable. But their minds are alert and they long for affection. They can take their place in the most cultured home and make some foster parents proud to have them for sons. They now are in the Receiving Home of the Kansas Children's Home and Service League, 1001 Harrison Street, Topeka, waiting for an invitation to a real farm home.



Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

JUST how much of the child there is in most of us nobody knows. Sometimes it comes out when least expected. People with child qualities in them do not get old as rapidly as those who have become so solemn and important that they have forgotten they ever had a childhood. Great souls are childlike. The spirit of joy in little things, the delight at surprises, the fun one gets out of the common fact of being alive always is highly developed in such people. John Wesley had his pockets full of candies for the little folk he met; Lord Macaulay got down on all fours to play bear with his sister's children; Stevenson at 36 composed music for a small boy's tin whistle; the day before he died, Henry Ward Beecher went out of Plymouth church with a boy under each arm.

The reason children love Christmas so, is not solely because they receive presents then, but because Christmas fits in so perfectly with the child's mental furniture. Children live in the beautiful land of fairies, where the bad dragons always are killed, and where the good boys and girls come out on top, just as they ought to. The story of the birth of Christ is not from fairyland, but it is just as perfect as if it were, and nothing could be taken from it or added to it. What takes place at Bethlehem with Mary, and with her Babe, and the coming of the wise men and the singing of the angels, is precisely what ought to take place, and it all reads as if it were too good to be true. That God did come into human life as a child, and grow into manhood, is such altogether good news that we can scarcely believe it. And here is where the children have the advantage of us older, prudential, doubting folk, because children can believe it with perfect ease. It is what they have been thinking all the time. Perhaps that is the reason Jesus said we must all become like children, if we expect to become citizens of the Kingdom.

Children often see the mysterious and the beautiful where adults are blind. A little girl was overtaken on the way home from the store by a violent wind storm. Said she to her grandmother, "I thought that wind was going to blow me to God." One summer night a tiny tot was playing on the lawn by the house. Presently the horizon lighted up for an instant with heat-lightning. She ran into the house and said, "I seed God smile, and he looked just like mama." One night a father was putting his diminutive son to bed. Said the boy, as he snuggled down under the bedclothes, "Will you die before I do?"

"I imagine so," said the father, "because I am much older than you."

"Hooray," said the boy, "and when I die you will meet me and carry me off on your back, won't you? And we'll have some fun." And he turned over to sleep.

Last Christmas a boy was down on his knees by his tree untying Christmas packages. "Gee!" he said, "I 'spose I got to die some time, but I never want to die on Christmas." A preacher-friend told me not long since about his youngest son. He said to his mother one day, "Mother, do you ever pray for me?"

"Yes, of course."

"Well, but when?" said he.

"Why," said his mother, "at different times. Often just as you are going off to school."

"Oh, that don't count," said her son, "That's just 'rithmetic, when I first go to school. But when you hear the recess bell ring, after that comes spelling, and then is when you want to get busy."

So this wonderful unseen world, out of which came the Christ Child is perfectly normal to our children. It is not always so normal to us, and that is why we need Christmas as much as they do. Christmas gives an opportunity to awaken the child-spirit in us, once more. A man wrote poignantly,

"Across the fields of yesterday
He sometimes comes to me,
A little lad back from play
The lad I used to be.

"And yet he smiles so wistfully,
Once he has crept within,
I wonder if he hopes to see
The man I might have been."

The greatest artists of the world have poured out their genius in the attempt to picture the Holy Child. The theme seems to have seized these exceptional minds, and held them until they have put on canvas how the Perfect Child looked to them. Correggio, for instance. His "Holy Night" is indeed holy. The mother is holding the Child, and about her are some shepherds, and some women. An intensely bright light comes from the Child, and lights up the mother's face, while it seems so bright to a woman standing by, that she shields her face with her hand.

The most perfect picture in existence is the Sistine Madonna, by Raphael. Where Raphael got the expression on the face of the Babe, and of the mother, has been the wonder of artists for 400 years. Yet there they are, and no doubt they but faintly represent the originals. Scarcely less wonderful is the "Holy Family" by Murillo. Jesus is a small boy, standing on a table, his father holding one hand, and his mother the other. The expression on the faces of the three, once one has studied them, will give Christmas a deeper and holier meaning.

Lesson for December 23—The Birth of Jesus. Luke 2:1-20.
Golden Text—Luke 2:11.

The Christmas Clubs

Christmas clubs are a banking convention, and have proven increasingly popular. Last year the distribution of Christmas savings in banks was reported at half a billion dollars, and the distribution which will be made this month is said to amount to 550 millions to 8 million savings depositors during the year.

While the Christmas clubs originated with the idea of forehandedness in providing money for Christmas buying, the plan has reached such magnitude that a questionnaire has been addressed to members asking them how the funds will be used. The replies indicate that 213 million dollars will be spent for Christmas presents, or considerably less than half the fund. Other uses reported are 30 millions for life insurance, 29 millions to pay interest and reduce the principal of mortgage debts, 11 millions for travel, 5 millions for charity and 165 millions will be invested in permanent savings.

Installment buying, therefore, can be turned around into installment saving. The Christmas funds turn out to be a greater benefit than if restricted to the original purpose, while at the same time exceeding all expectations of the sums it was believed would be accumulated for that purpose. If 8 million families are represented, then it appears that not far from a majority of the American people are systematic savers.

Must Reduce Acreage

Reduction of potato acreage from 10 to 20 per cent as a means of controlling prices was recommended by the National Potato conference in Chicago, recently, according to J. C. Mohler, secretary of the board of agriculture, who attended.

The conference, attended by representatives of the potato growing districts all over the country, will set up a National Potato Committee to work out a plan for the elimination of national crop surpluses. The plan includes stricter grading, acreage control, feeding low grade potatoes to stock or utilizing them for other uses instead of glutting the markets, and various other phases of curtailment.

A resolution adopted calls upon growers to limit their 1929 acreage and invokes co-operation of the United States Department of Agriculture, and all other existing agencies, including banks, fertilizer companies and related interests.

Jess Haney, potato jobber, and C. V. Cochran, one of the leading potato growers in the Kaw Valley district, and a state representative-elect, also attended the meeting.

Anthropologists always go away from home to search for the missing link. Thanks for the compliment.

With little capital you can own your own farm and prosper in the

WEST RIVER COUNTRY

(SOUTH DAKOTA)

West of the Missouri River in South Dakota lies a wonderful country, still in the infancy of development.

Thousands of acres of good farm land, along The Milwaukee Road, may be purchased at prices ranging from \$10 to \$20 an acre—splendid opportunities to own your own farm and prosper as the country develops. In this diversified farming country dairying, poultry, stock raising are profitable. Farmers are making good money.

Many Now Own Fine, Modern Farms

Many of the pioneers, those who came with the idea of permanent settlement, have prospered, and have accumulated several hundred acres or more land. They have improved their farms with modern buildings, built up paying herds of stock, and are, or will be able, to provide sizeable farms for their children.

These are the type of people who build up any new country. They came with small capital, but with a determination to stay and succeed. Today the same wonderful opportunities exist for the young man, or any other man, who wants to acquire a farm and provide for his family's future.

Alfalfa and Corn Readily, Profitably Grown

On the diversified farm, such as prevails in the West River Country, there need be no failures. Corn and alfalfa, the basis of successful stock raising, grow readily and make a crop any year. Nowhere in the United States will alfalfa do better than in western South Dakota. Soil and climate are ideal, and in many instances farmers are successful in getting a good stand on land first sown with flax or sod corn.

Approximately 332,000 acres are devoted to alfalfa, and thousands more are being added yearly. Besides its value as feed for all kinds of stock, alfalfa offers great possibilities for cash returns in the sale of its seed, which runs from two to five bushels an acre. It is not unusual for growers in favorable years to realize \$100 an acre for alfalfa seed, besides getting one good hay crop.

The corn acreage is gaining tremendously—142 per cent in 1928 over 1919. Any successful farmer in Western South Dakota will convince you that there is no more likelihood of corn crop failure there than in Iowa.

Good Towns, Good Markets—Send for Free Folder

The Milwaukee Road is vitally interested in the settlement of this country, for obvious reasons. We have no land to sell. But the sooner the West River region is settled, the better for us; the sooner you thoroughly investigate, the better for you. Remember, high-priced lands, anywhere, once were cheap. Settlement and development enhanced their values. Do as others have done: Go West; acquire your home; insure your future. There's plenty of low-priced, productive land near good towns, good markets, good schools, good roads, good neighbors, rural mail deliveries and telephones. No real pioneering to do; that's all over.

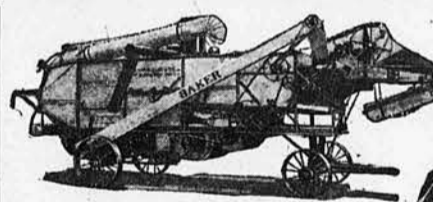
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E. E. BREWER, Immigration Agent
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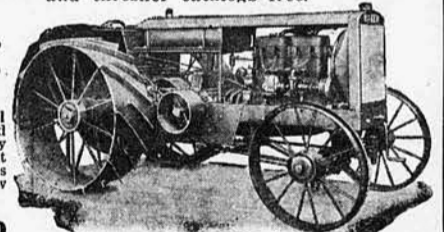
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Farm Crops and Markets

Alfalfa Sown on Well-Prepared Seedbeds Shows up in Excellent Condition

KANSAS soils are well soaked and moisture is ample for the advancement of all fall sown crops. Some plowing was accomplished last week in southeastern counties but considerable surface soil is too wet for this work.

Winter wheat made very good growth during the week. Moisture conditions are reported near ideal but with a large acreage of wheat seeded later than usual, favorable growing weather is needed. Considerable wheat is moving to market.

Field conditions for husking corn have been materially improved by recent freezes. Harvest is nearing completion in southern counties and farmers in other areas are working hard to complete the job. A shortage of huskers is apparent in many of the northern counties. The movement of corn to market has increased at favorable prices. Heading and threshing of grain sorghums have made some progress and is nearing completion.

The condition of fall seeded alfalfa is very spotted. Dry weather during September retarded early fall growth and fields in lowlands have suffered severe injury from recent floods. Gophers have been unusually active. However, many fields of alfalfa sown on well-prepared seedbeds are entering the winter in excellent condition.

Cattle on feed are doing well. Short-fed cattle are moving to market. Scattered outbreaks of cholera, necrotic enteritis and mixed infection are indicated.

Dickinson—Weather is damp and foggy. Corn husking is drawing to a close. About 50 per cent of the farmers are thru. Wheat is looking fine. The price of wheat is very unsatisfactory. A lot of wheat has been damaged in the bin. Hens are not laying very well. Quite a few cattle and hogs are being fed. Cattle prices are good, but hogs are cheap. All stock doing well.—F. M. Lorson.

Douglas—Farmers in this county probably will not finish corn husking before Christmas. Some fields still are quite wet in places. Hens are beginning to pick up and lay better. Popping corn is a popular sport these winter evenings and a yellow variety, said to have been imported from South America, is fine.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Edwards—We have had a few nice days, but it is cloudy now and we had some rain last night. Farmers are trying to husk corn and some want to shell as they have contracted part of their crop. But it is too damp to do a good job of shelling, besides they get a dock on account of too much moisture. Wheat, 97c; corn, 65c; oats, 45c; barley, 60c; hens, 17c; eggs, 35c; cream, 43c.—W. E. Fravel.

Elk—December has been a dark and changeable month so far. However, stock is wintering in fine condition. About the usual number of cattle and hogs on hand. Very few public sales are being held. Some fields are being winter plowed and soil is in fine tith.—D. W. Lockhart.

Finney—Weather has been cold with some moisture. Corn husking is in progress, with ideal weather for this work. Kafir and maize are being threshed with good yields. Wheat is looking fine. Some fields have lots of volunteer. Ear corn, 75c a hundred; wheat, 92c; kafir, 60c; turkeys, 25c.—Dan A. Ohmes.

Ford—Weather is dark and cloudy and a light mist is falling. Fields are well supplied with moisture. Weather is too wet to harvest and thresh kafir and cane. Some of the roads still are in bad condition on account of so many mud holes in the low places. Wheat, 95c; corn, 70c; eggs, 30c; butterfat, 46c.—John Zurbuchen.

Harner—All wheat is up with a good stand. There is some wheat pasture in combination with corn stalk fields. Most corn has been husked. Considerable wheat is now to market. Corn shelling is in progress. The Farm Bureau is doing good work in poisoning gophers and prairie dogs. Wheat, 97c; kafir, 75c; oats, 50c; butterfat, 44c; eggs, 40c.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

Harvey—The weather is fine for December, for outdoor work such as corn husking and chopping wood. Some farmers are feeding carload bunches of cattle on onlage, ground corn and alfalfa. Wheat, 98c; corn, 75c; oats, 45c; potatoes, \$1; butter, 45c; eggs, 35c.—H. W. Prouty.

Johnson—A light snow fell here. Ground is very wet. Wagons and horses sometimes become mired in the corn fields. Considerable corn still is in the fields. Work with highways is about over for the winter. A large number of cases of influenza with some developing pneumonia, are reported. Corn, 66c to 68c; bran, \$1.60; turkeys, \$4.50; egg mash, \$2.85; butterfat, 47c; eggs, 36c; hens, 22c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Marshall—Corn husking is a thing of the past in our county. Everyone is thinking of Christmas just now. We sure had a bad fall to husk our corn. There is lots of roughness for the stock. Corn, 70c; wheat, 90c; hogs, \$7.75; cream, 46c; eggs, 50c.—J. D. Stosz.

Montgomery—The soil contains sufficient moisture for late plowing and some is being done. Most of the corn has been husked and stalk fields are being pastured. Eggs, 40c; cream, 45c.—Miss A. M. Butler.

Pawnee—We are having great winter weather. Wheat is plenty of feed and moisture. Wheat is small but of good color. The Chamber of Commerce, Grange, and Farm Bureau will buy several carloads of cows to help the cheese plant. The cows will be sold to farmers at cost.—E. H. Gore.

Republic—The last week has been good husking weather. As help has been scarce only a few farmers have finished this task. Stock is doing well. There is a general complaint that the hens are slacker. Some new corn is being marketed. Cream, 48c; eggs, 26c, 32c and 45c; springs, 15c and 18c; hens, 12c to 17c; corn, 62c to 64c.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

Riley—We have been having bad weather the last few weeks, with lots of rain and some snow. This put corn husking back. Some farmers are thru. The wheat has not done so well lately on account of cold weather. The acreage was reduced due to dry weather at seeding time. Corn husking is the main job. The crop is not yielding as much as last year. Wheat, \$8.10; wheat, 90c; oats, 42c; butterfat, 50c; eggs, 38c to 43c.—Ernest H. Richner.

Rooks—Several new oil wells are being started in this county. Some are coming with a good showing. Some corn shelling is being done; it is tough. Corn, 65c; wheat, 95c; bran, \$1.60; shorts, \$2; eggs, 35c; cream, 48c.—C. O. Thomas.

Sherman—We have more moisture in the ground now than for a number of years at this time of the season. Lots of corn still is in the fields. Help is scarce. A few farm sales with good prices, especially for milk cows. Wheat, \$1; corn, 65c; hogs, 8c; eggs, 42c; cream, 46c.—Elsie Gilbert.

Wilson—Wheat is making excellent growth, with ample moisture in the ground. Corn husking is practically finished. Kafir made a fair yield. A good many fat hogs are being shipped to market. Corn, 65c; eggs, 40c; butterfat, 47c.—Mrs. A. E. Burgess.

A Glance at the Markets

Most farm products have been following a steady course this month. The flurry in cotton was a reflection of more liberal crop and ginning reports and perhaps the unsettlement in financial centers. Grain, feed, hay, livestock, wool, dairy and poultry products, likewise most fruits and vegetables, did not show many startling changes in price the first week or two of December. It is a quiet, fairly steady early winter market with the season's conditions of supply and demand supposed to be well known, and nothing much happening just now to change the situation and nothing in sight for the last of the month, except the crop reports and pig survey.

Increased deliveries of wheat on December contracts caused an increase in commercial stocks in store in the markets. Mills are still providing the most important outlet for United States wheat, although some white wheats from the Pacific Northwest, certain classes of durum and some of the lower grades of hard winter wheat are being exported. Receipts of spring wheat,

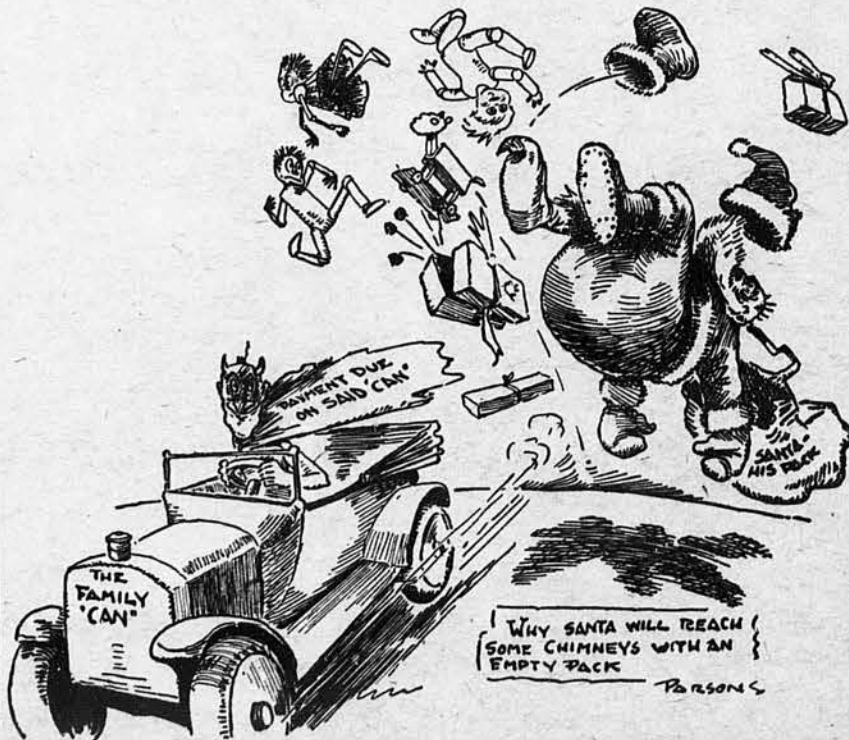


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particularly at Minneapolis, were large and increased offerings weakened the cash market slightly. Durum wheat continued in slack demand but prices of the better grades were practically unchanged. The corn market held generally steady.

The rye market continued weak and prices were slightly lower than a week ago. Oats on the other hand continued independent firm, principally as a result of small offerings and decreased supplies. Barley held steady but flax declined influenced by a slow demand and lower prices in Argentina.

Fed prices held practically unchanged from those of the previous week. The hay market developed a firmer tone largely as a result of smaller supply and a more active demand brought about by storms and wintry weather, which spread over western areas.

Extreme top on steers, usually show offerings, was \$17.50 the first 10 days of December, with few sales above \$16. The bulk of fed steers and yearlings sold within a range of \$12.75 to \$15. While supplies of beef cattle at Chicago were materially larger on a per head basis, they were somewhat deceptive from a tonnage basis, the steer run especially being comprised of lightweight offerings. Shippers bought steers practically, taking not only the better grades but medium grade kinds as well for shipment alive to Eastern markets. Shipper activity on kinds of value to sell at \$13 down, was largely attributable to the exhaustion of Virginia, Northwestern and active grassers.

Receipts of hogs at Chicago and 11 large markets for the week ending December 8, were the heaviest of the season to date, but prices held rather firm, with tops some-

of digestible protein for \$5.65, whereas from timothy hay at \$11 a ton the same amount of protein costs \$18.85. Even when compared with the high-protein concentrates, such as linseed meal and cottonseed meal at \$47 to \$50 a ton, alfalfa compares favorably in cost of protein. The cost of the dairy ration may be reduced materially by supplying a portion of the protein with alfalfa hay or some other legume grown on the farm. The legume that can be most practically produced on a given farm is the one that should be given first consideration.

A Big Fur Business

Kansas transacts more than 1 1/4 million dollars of fur business a year. This amazing figure was ascertained by the forestry, fish and game commission from reports given it by the 742 licensed fur dealers in the state. The figures these fur men gave as the prices they paid for these furs totaled \$1,273,708.

The reports show that they handled 1,008,466 pelts, paying for the same \$1,273,708. These 742 dealers did not handle all the pelts caught and sold by Kansas people last year. Hundreds shipped their furs out of the state and made no report of the transactions to this department.

The total number of opossums taken during the 1927-28 season was 350,286, for which the dealers paid \$350,000. The total number of skunk hides removed from this odorous animal during the trapping season of 1927-28, was 279,647. These pelts brought \$2 or more each and so were of more financial importance than the opossums.

The muskrat provided 230,174 pelts. They averaged \$1 and a little more each.

The badger, coyote and weasel supplied a considerable revenue for Kansas people. The lowly civit cat, the prettiest deceiver of all, surrendered 107,277 pelts to enrich Kansas folk.

From these reports the following table of the number of pelts was taken:

Skunk	279,647
Rats	239,174
Opossum	350,286
Civit	107,277
Weasel	9,389
Raccoon	6,759
Wolf	1,416
Coyote	6,169
Badger	9,789
Mink	5,527
Total number of pelts	1,008,466

Forging Ahead in the Sky

On the twenty-fifth birthday of the airplane, America alone, of all the nations of the world that have been developing it along commercial lines can feel sure that it has worked conservatively as well as ingeniously, energetically and skillfully, for here only is air transport, without subsidy of any kind, beginning to show bona fide profit.

In all, 160 concerns now are manufacturing aircraft in America. This, startlingly enough, is four times as many as are manufacturing motor cars. A moderate estimate of the aggregate investment already places it at 300 million dollars, if one includes the manufacture of accessories and the money involved in details of operation, fields, lighting, fuel, general supplies, and so forth. All this is growing rapidly.

Clarence M. Young, director of the Aeronautics branch of the Department of Commerce, to which has been entrusted supervision and encouragement of the nation's commercial flying, reports for the fiscal year ending last June 30, the manufacture of 1,857 airplanes, valued at \$12,024,085, and 105 seaplanes, valued at \$2,226,520; in all \$14,250,605, an increase of 65.4 per cent in number and 60.6 per cent in value. The latest fiscal half year's figures for the second year preceding make an even more impressive showing, 605, an increase of 65.4 per cent in number and 113.5 per cent in value. Statistics show that the aviation export business, greatly increased in 1927, will be even more satisfactory this year, altho 1927 exports amounted to almost 2 million dollars—which was an increase of 85 per cent over the preceding year. An increase approximating 280 per cent is forecast.—Edward Marshall, in Forbes Magazine.

His own clothes make the man, but women's clothes break him.

Orderly Marketing

THE course of the corn market this year illustrates the value to the grower of what we call orderly marketing. At the beginning of the season, everyone predicted lower prices than last year. This has not come because bad weather and lack of labor have delayed husking and only about enough corn has found its way to market to supply the demand. Result: A very fair price for corn. Better prices always can be realized when no great supplies are piled up at the terminal markets for speculators to work on. A big visible supply always hurts the producer. Grain in his own bins never does. A. B. Kimball, Smith Center, Kansas.

times reaching \$9. The increased early December supply of fat lambs at Chicago was readily absorbed, but prices weakened a little at times. Demand was good for feeder lambs.

Carlot movement of potatoes remains almost unchanged at 500 cars a day. New stock from Bermuda sold at \$9-\$10 per barrel in New York. The Chicago carlot market was firm on northern Round Whites at 80c to \$1.05.

Sweet potatoes continued in firm position. The jobbing range on Virginia barrels was \$3 to \$3.75. Cabbage seemed unable to hold steadily at its recent high levels. Barrel crates of new cabbage from Texas sold in leading cities at \$2.75 to \$3.50.

Butter markets are steady to firm, altho there has been no great activity this month. Production now appears to be at or near the low point, and apparently is somewhat above a year ago, with prospects for the continuance of this situation. Some New Zealand butter has been purchased and unloaded in New York City, but thus far has had very little effect on the markets. The cheese markets have been steadier of late than for some time. The output is now less than a year ago, whereas thru out the greater part of the year, cheese production was considerably more than a year ago.

High quality fresh eggs are quoted at prices above the same as a year ago, but the lower grades of fresh and all grades of storage are some 10c to 15c below. Storage stocks still are considerably higher than a year ago, and fresh arrivals also are exceeding the same period then.

Fairly firm price conditions prevail on the poultry markets. Storage reserves now are about the same, or slightly heavier than a year ago, and prices are 2c to 3c higher, with consuming demand reported as well maintained. Turkeys are lower than last month by 5c or more in southern producing sections.

Need More Legume Hay

For 2,000 years agriculturists have recognized the superior feeding value of legume hays, yet today only 41 per cent of the hay grown in the United States is legume hay. In the North Central and North Atlantic states, which contain 66 per cent of all the dairy cows in the country, the farmers grow 2 tons of non-legume hay to one of legume hay.

If dairymen would grow and feed more protein in the form of legume hays, their feed bills would be reduced materially.

During 1927, the average acre of alfalfa yielded 2.79 tons of hay, clover 1.75 tons, and timothy 1.43 tons. The average acre of alfalfa produced almost seven times as much digestible protein, more than twice as much total digestible nutrients, and 15 times as much lime as did timothy.

In other words, 15 acres of timothy would have to be grown, harvested and fed to produce as much lime as 1 acre of alfalfa. It would require approximately 7 acres of timothy hay to produce as much crude digestible protein as 1 acre of alfalfa.

When the price of alfalfa is around \$12 a ton it will provide 100 pounds

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Capacities 25 to 600 bu. per hour. Shells clean and cleans the shelled corn perfectly.
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Plan a Protective Agency

Matter Will be Presented at Meeting of American Institute of Co-operation

EIGHT men, representing co-operatives doing a business of nearly 1 billion dollars a year for approximately 1 million farmers, met in Chicago December 7, and made tentative plans for co-ordinating the major agricultural groups of the nation into a service and protective agency, with national headquarters at Washington, D. C. John D. Miller, New York; John D. Zink, Massachusetts, and C. O. Moser, Tennessee, will present the matter at the next annual meeting of the American Institute of Co-operation for its approval and will, in the meantime, see after the interests of farmers at the National Capitol this winter. In a number of the major agricultural commodities, local and regional co-operatives already have banded together for common informational and protective purposes, it is said, but as yet little or no progress has been made toward enabling these representative groups to contact with one another for mutual protection and for the advancement of projects of an educational or a legislative character in which they have a common interest. The possibilities in such a plan may be realized when it is known that 150 of the large-scale business co-operatives are doing business in excess of 50 million dollars a year each.

May be Big Help

Wheat pools of the Middle West have endorsed unanimously the new McNary bill and are urging its passage during the short session of Congress. The National Wheat Pool committee—one man from each of the nine state wheat pools—met in Kansas City, Mo., December 10, to discuss legislative matters, and the McNary bill is said to be the first piece of farm relief legislation on which the committee has agreed unanimously. Eric Englund was present to represent W. M. Jardine, secretary of agriculture, and to explain the McNary measure. It is said to have the approval of the present as well as the incoming administration and will, pool officials agree, be a big help to all commodity co-operatives. The measure recognizes the handicap which pools have suffered because of lack of handling facilities of their own, and provision is made whereby such facilities can be acquired without difficulty. The basis on which money for marketing purposes is lent to co-operatives likely will be liberalized somewhat, it is said, while other provisions offer farm groups which can qualify under the act a better chance to help themselves than they've ever had before. Members of the national committee feel that the proposed McNary bill will be a genuine stimulus to Middle West co-operatives.

Next Meeting in South

Trustees of the American Institute of Co-operation met in Chicago recently and named Baton Rouge, La., as the next annual meeting place. The East had entertained the annual session once, the West Coast once, and the Middle West twice, so trustees felt it was the South's turn. The contest between Baton Rouge and Columbus, O., was settled when the 1930 session was promised to the latter city. C. O. Moser, general manager of the American Cotton Growers Exchange, Memphis, was named president of the Institute for the ensuing year; L. B. Palmer, Pataskala, O., first vice president; S. D. Sanders, Seattle, Wash., second vice president, and Charles W. Holman, Washington, D. C., secretary. The Institute is an educational forum supported by the leading co-operatives in this and other countries.

When Credit is Good

John Fields, vice president of the Federal Land Bank of Wichita, says the use of credit may be good business or may not be business at all. "It is business," he says, "if the credit is used to obtain funds for the production of something, such as crops and

livestock, which when sold may reasonably be expected to bring enough to repay the debt and leave something in addition to pay for the labor and risk. It is not business, it is merely spending, if the credit is used to obtain funds which are not used in production, but which, when spent, are gone forever. Individuals may yet, to a considerable degree, do as they please with their own. But having done it, they shouldn't whine and whimper at the consequences. Since the spending was his own affair, the paying or losing the farm thru foreclosure is also his own affair. It is generally admitted that one cannot eat his cake and have it, too. Many, however, appear to feel there should be some way whereby one may spend his farm and have it. These will do well to give some thought to the distinct difference between the results of using their credit for production and for consumption."

Violate the Constitution

"When wheat pit speculators make a systematic and well-planned 'bear raid' on the market, and when they drive prices to ruinously-low levels, Article VI of the Constitution is being violated," says Judge L. Gough, President of the Texas Wheat Growers Association, who spent two days last week in Wichita conferring with directors and other officials of the Kansas Wheat Pool. Article VI, according to the Judge, is the section which forbids the taking of property without due process of law. Altho the farmer may have wheat in his bin at home, when the value of that wheat is taken away, or when half its value is lost in unwarranted price declines, the effect on the farmer is just the same as if someone had stolen all of it or half of it, Judge Gough declares. Unbridled speculation must be ended, in his opinion, before farmers ever can hope for stable prices for wheat or before co-operative marketing associations can return maximum benefits to their members. A comparative handful of speculators now set the price on wheat of this country, he says, and the Federal Government is not allowed, under present laws, to even divulge the names of the men who are "manipulating the wheat market."

Good Dairy Equipment

A Cow Testing Association Survey in Kansas brings out some significant facts. The report made of this covers six representative counties in different sections of the state. A survey of dairy equipment and buildings was made in 1927 and again in 1928. The counties represented in this survey are Riley, Nemaha, Butler, Greenwood, Pawnee and Washington. In 1927, exactly 127 herds were in cow testing associations in these six counties. In 1928, 126 herds were in associations. Here is what the survey shows: 80 per cent of C. T. A. farms have silos, or 1 per cent more than last year; 90 per cent have stanchions,

or 6 per cent more than last year; 63 per cent have concrete dairy barn floors, or 11 per cent more than last year; 79 per cent have milk houses, or 19 per cent more than last year; 38 per cent have milk cooling tanks, or 14 per cent more than last year. Twenty per cent of these farms do not have silos; 10 per cent do not have stanchions; only 1 per cent have manure pits; only 5 per cent have drinking cups. Twenty-one per cent of these farms do not have milk houses; 62 per cent do not have milk cooling tanks; 21 per cent have concrete stock tanks. Pawnee county shows the most ad-

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WANT sell direct to farmer. I own several rich western wheat farms "Up Against Big Irrigation Area." Wheat 15 to 50 Bu. Corn 15 to 50 Bu. Box 400, Garden City, Ks.
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270 ACRES, 4 mi. McLouth, Ks. 40 rods church and school. 260 tillable, 155 corn, 16 wheat, 15 alfalfa, 50 bluegrass pasture, 40 prairie meadow, 8 rm. house, Modern, Basement, Barn 36x40. Other outbuilds. Plenty water. On main highway to be surfaced next year. Price \$25,600. Mfr. \$14,000 6% due 3-1-30. Hoaford Investment Co., 824 Massachusetts St., Lawrence, Ks.
I HAVE farm of 160 acres located 55 mi. S. W. Kansas City in Franklin Co., Kansas, about 18 mi. south Lawrence. (1/2 m. pavement). 7 mi. north Ottawa. Well imp. First class condition, 110 under cult. Bal. in pasture, plenty water and shade for stock. \$125.00 per acre. Also have residence in Ottawa, Kan., 9 room house, modern improvements, good condition. Lot 200x150 ft. Will sell for \$10,000. Terms of sale can be made convenient to purchaser under both pieces of property. G. D. Care of Kansas Farmer.

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

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\$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, 81 Nor. Pac. Ry. St. Paul, Minn.

STANISLAUS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA—Where farmers are prosperous, crops growing year 'round. Land priced low. Write free booklet. Dept. 33, Stanislaus County Development Board (County Chamber Commerce), Modesto, Calif.

480 A. SMOOTH MIXED LAND, suitable for wheat and corn; 400 A. cult., 80 A. fenced pasture, 5-room house, basement, barn, out buildings, well and mill, 4 mi. market, 1 mile school and highway. East Stevens Co., \$3,000 cash and unusual terms at 7%. Price \$12,000.00 Moore & Franklin, Liberal, Kan.

Land Opening

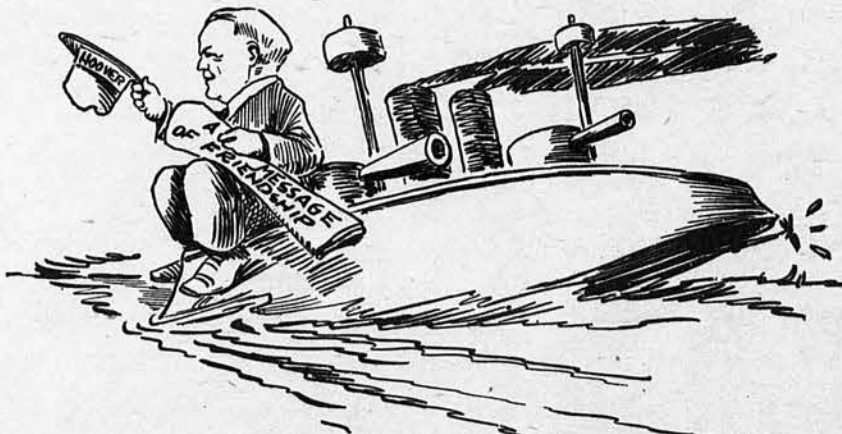
A NEW RAILROAD line has opened one of the best farming areas in stock-raising sections of MONTANA. A new record in low cost production and high yields of wheat has been made. Good soil, water, climate, low prices. Thousands of acres for settlers. Write for New Line Book.
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WASHINGTON, OREGON and IDAHO books tell about grain, live stock and dairying, fruit, poultry and numerous special lines, mild climate, excellent schools, social and scenic attractions. Write for Free Zone of Plenty Book or special state books.
LOW HOMESEKERS RATES. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 100, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

BARGAINS—E. Kan., W. Mo. farms, sale or exch. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kan.
SALE, RENT, OR EXCHANGE—Improved 80, Neodesha, 7 miles. Owner, John Deer, Neodesha, 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

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MAN TO HANDLE REAL ESTATE—Must be live wire and have car. Great possibilities. Write Box 367, Iola, Kan.
SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for Cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.



WHAT IF HE DID GO SOUTH ON A WARSHIP? THE NEIGHBORS WILL SEE THE "WEIGHT" OF THE VISIT.
—PERSONS

vancement in this one survey, toward permanent farm equipment. There are 19 silos on the 19 Cow Testing Association farms in this county; 79 per cent of the dairy barn floors are of concrete, whereas a year ago only 57 per cent had such floors; 50 per cent of these dairy barns have concrete mangers in comparison to 43 per cent a year ago; 21 per cent have concrete water tanks compared to 5 per cent a year ago; all now have milk houses, against 29 per cent a year ago; 89 per cent of the milk house floors are of concrete while a year ago only 66 per cent had; 74 per cent have milk cooling tanks, while a year ago the percentage was 38.

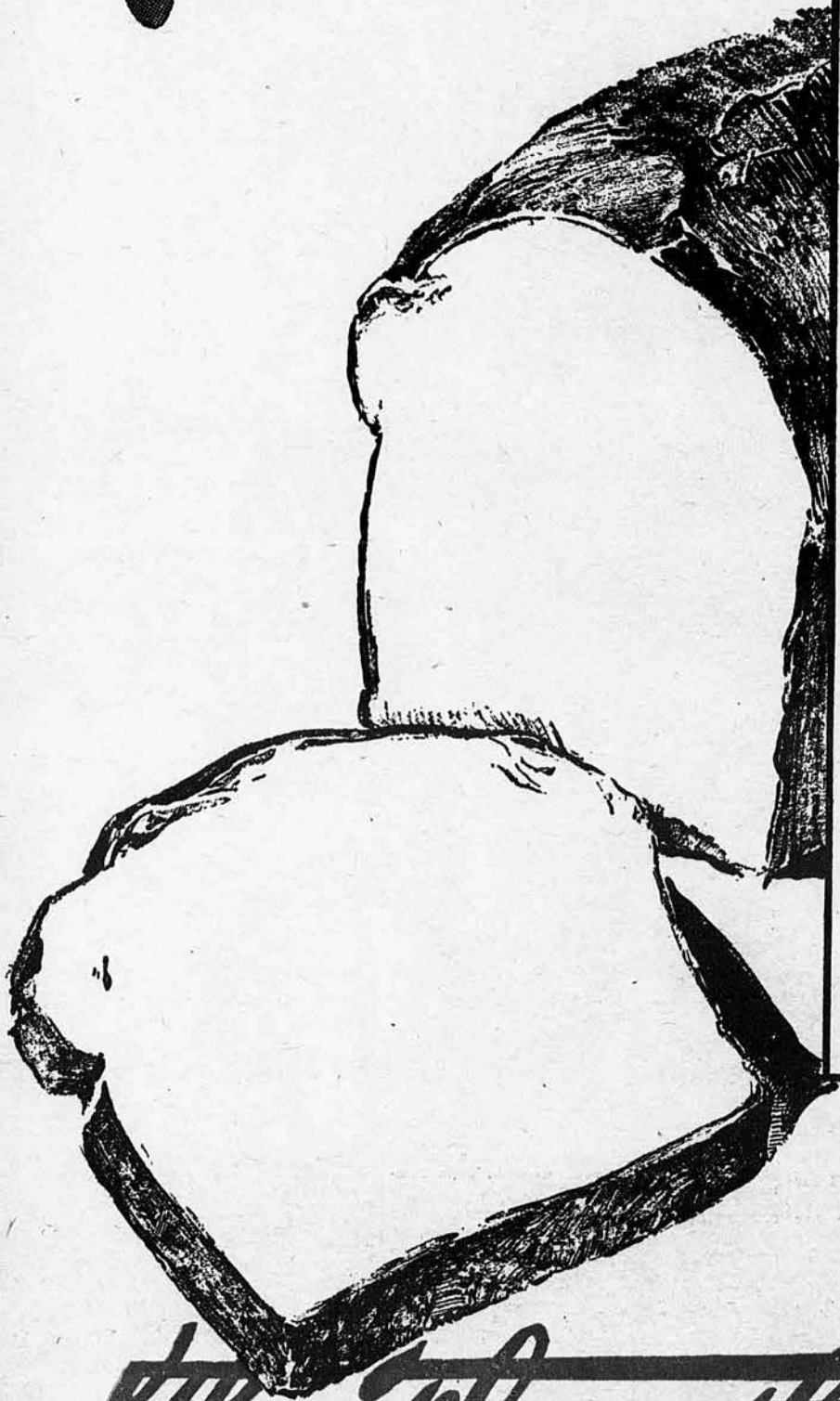
These Pawnee county figures average somewhat above the average of the six counties which the survey included for both years as the following figures show:

	Average
Silos, 100 per cent	80 per cent
Stanchions, 95 per cent	90 per cent
Concrete dairy barn floors, 79 per cent	63 per cent
Concrete dairy barn mangers, 50 per cent	46 per cent
Milk houses, 100 per cent	79 per cent
Milk cooling tanks, 74 per cent	38 per cent

Three harmful things result from the use of a belt that is pulled too tightly: Excess strain on the belt, undue wear on the bearings of both machines, and power is wasted in overcoming the added friction in the bearings.

Nailing hammers weigh from 12 to 20 ounces—the one-pound hammer being the most useful. Since the force of the blow depends partly on the weight of the hammer head, a fairly heavy hammer is more efficient than a light hammer.

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