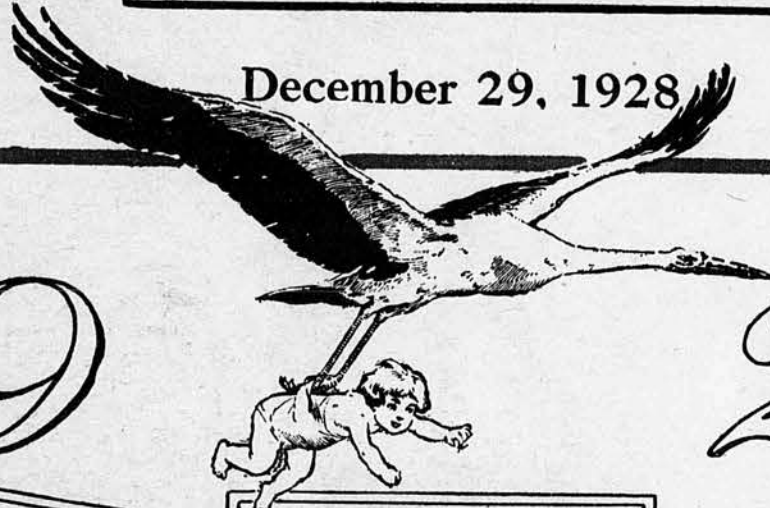


# KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 66

December 29, 1928



1929

1929 JANUARY 1929

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1929 FEBRUARY 1929

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1929 SEPTEMBER 1929

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1929 NOVEMBER 1929

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1929 DECEMBER 1929

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## Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG

Last week was mostly cloudy, but the snow gradually melted away and consequently the roads and fields are quite heavy. It stopped most of the corn huskers during the fore part of the week, but the latter part of the week a few huskers ventured out. They found it difficult to get very much of a load. We tried it and found that the sticky clay hung to the wheels pretty badly and we had to stop three or four times during a half day and clean off the wheels with a spade. I often have heard people talk about having to do this back in Indiana and Illinois during the rainy seasons, but this is the first time I ever had to carry a spade.

The county seat chamber of commerce banquetted the township officials of the county at their meeting recently, and put on a fine feed and program for them, during which time a few speeches were made in which it was hinted that the county control of road building and supervising would be right and proper. Thru due courtesy to their hosts the township men held their peace until they had their meeting at the court house, where a few sky rockets were exploded in the way of a heated debate over the matter for an hour or more. Then a vote was taken on the matter which resulted in an almost 100 per cent defeat. A motion was made that each township send to the county engineer and to A. C. Coolidge, our newly elected county representative, their wishes regarding this matter. The proposition is to place all road building and construction in the county in the county commissioner's hands, instead of the townships as heretofore, thereby taking it entirely away from the local men who have to pay the bill. It is impossible for the three county commissioners to handle the road work of the whole county of 25 townships and do justice to it, even if they devoted their entire time to it. This is supposed to be a representative form of government, but step by step the affairs are being taken away from the local men by centralizing all affairs in the hands of a few appointive officers.

It is best to leave the road work in charge of the township men who live in the community for they are better acquainted with the situation and conditions and therefore are more interested than any one else would be.

While visiting with friends in eastern Kit Carson county, Colorado, a few years ago, I was informed that the county commissioners were trying to look after the road work there and that they spent all the road money and time on the few main highways leading thru the county and neglected the other roads. If the secondary roads were worked at all, those who traveled them had to donate their time in order to keep them in condition. This proposition is sure to come up in the next session of the Legislature, and it is well for the people in the whole state to let their representatives know their sentiment on this matter.

The annual meeting of the county Farm Bureau held the other day was the "best we ever had," an expression made by those who attend the annual meetings. It was an all-day session, starting at 10:30 in the forenoon. Prof. Harold Howe, of the Department of Agricultural Economics of the agricultural college, made a talk on co-operative marketing.

Following the forenoon's session was a wonderful basket dinner served by the Farm Bureau ladies. Professor Howe also was the main speaker in the afternoon session, this time discussing the proposal to remove the state tax from real estate and substitute a tax on incomes and luxuries. At present, 85 per cent of Kansas taxes are collected from land and direct personal tax. By removing the state tax from real estate the tax fund on farms and homes would be reduced by 10 per cent. And in lieu thereof an income tax and luxury tax would be substituted, luxuries on such articles as perfumes, cosmetics, tobacco, soft drinks, amusements, and chewing gum. He stated that the state treasury was swelled by three-fourths of a million dollars last year from tax on cigarettes alone, and that things would be evened up more by those who are not reached by the assessor having to bear their portion of the load.

G. E. FERRIS  
MANAGER

## Protective Service



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

## Do You Believe It Is Asking Too Much for You to Make These Resolutions?

**FINDING** the facts and facing them must be done continually in all business enterprises. The officers of the Federal Land Bank of Wichita require daily reports on the progress of the bank's business, and the bank makes detailed monthly reports to the Federal Farm Loan Board. Twice a year, at irregular intervals, examiners take charge of the bank's records and determine whether the bank's statement reflects its true condition.

The bank requires financial statements from all applicants for loans. Getting these statements is a tedious job in many cases, according to the bank's officers. The applicants do not know how they stand financially, except that they owe a lot and they would like to borrow and pay it. In these times when every business must figure very closely if it is to remain solvent, there is not much hope for a farmer who is in debt and who does not round up and face the facts as to his financial condition at least once a year.

No laborious and complicated book-keeping is involved in making an annual inventory of a farmer's business. Listing all the farm property of every kind and attaching a fair value to the same, and from the total of this list subtracting the amount of all that is owed, whether due or not due, including taxes which must be paid, is the method of home-made farm relief being practiced by an increasing number of farmers. They are not spending more than they make. Whatever other measures of relief may come will be available to these farmers also, and they will still be on their farms to receive it.

Any time between January 1 and March 1, is a very opportune time for the making of a farm inventory. By custom, the beginning of this period also is a good time to initiate new methods and make resolutions which will lead to success and more personal satisfaction. The making of inventories and the rules to success never are as difficult as the resolving that must be done to guarantee more personal satisfaction. Just consider for a moment what dissatisfaction one cannot but help encounter should he not give strict heed to the following resolutions:

I shall read over carefully all papers presented for my signature and I will not sign until I thoroughly understand their contents, knowing that an innocent little order blank often is a binding contract.

Knowing that good business men will not deal with farmers until they look them up and know who they are, I shall henceforth cease to do business with concerns of any kind until I look them up and know who they are.

Knowing that quack doctors are looked upon as the most vicious class of swindlers, I shall in justice to myself and out of love and regard for my family and friends, solemnly promise hereafter to leave them strictly alone

and shall scatter thorns in their path at every opportunity presented.

I shall not take any agent's word for the conditions embodied in a contract he may ask me to sign. If he says "We guarantee," I shall ask him to show me, and if his interpretation of said contract is not perfectly clear, I shall ask my banker or the Kansas Farmer Protective Service to inform me before I sign.

I shall not buy of any business house, company, firm, or solicitor representing them, of unknown reputation in dealings with their patrons.

I will not buy insurance of any agent or company just because it is cheap. If interested I shall ask for a sample of the policy contract and read it over. Then if I do not understand it, I shall ask someone who knows to inform me.

I shall not transact business with work-at-home concerns who do alluring advertising, or with correspondence schools or other concerns of a similar nature, without first asking the Protective Service Department of the Kansas Farmer for an investigation and report as to their reliability.

I shall inform myself fully as to the meaning and application of the word "guarantee" so commonly used—and abused, and in the future when I buy baby chicks, poultry, stock foods, in fact anything where a misunderstanding can so easily arise, I shall ask for a written or printed guarantee from the company—not the agent. Then I shall honestly do my part to live up to the terms and conditions of that guarantee and shall expect the company of whom I made the purchase to do the same. I will not, however, expect or demand that it exceed the conditions of the guarantee, knowing full well this would not be fair.

In all my business transactions by correspondence, I shall keep a copy of the letters I write and the ones I receive as well as all receipts, bills of lading and other papers, having to do with the matter at hand.

I shall keep my eyes open for suspicious characters during 1929, carefully giving every stranger a once-over, making note of anything that would be of help to the sheriff. Especially will I be careful to take the number of his car.

I will promptly notify my sheriff should I ever experience a theft on my farm. I realize that if farm thievery is to be eliminated I must work in very close co-operation with the regularly elected law officers.

Believing somewhat in that old adage, "Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad," I shall in all my correspondence be kind and courteous, as I believe the method will always get the best results.

I shall, insofar as I can, patronize business houses whose advertising appears in papers where the publishers guarantee me against loss, should the company I buy from be dishonest.

## Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER

This community as well as most others has been having quite a siege of flu during the last week. It is almost a style around here to have it. School attendance has been cut about 30 per cent. Most of the social activities of the community have been cut to the minimum in order to try to stop the spread of the disease. There have been no extremely severe cases locally, but things have been pretty well upset all the way round.

The first snow of the season reached us recently. It was wet and did not drift a great deal. There were about 3 inches fell on the level. The snow moisture is fine on wheat. The freezing and thawing of the last few weeks has cracked the ground considerably. This snow when it melts will help to fill up some of the cracks and checks and will prevent considerable loss of moisture. Wheat in general is in very good condition.

If there is anything to the saying that large litters mean cheap hogs, the hog market is a long way from the bottom even now. A neighbor has five white sows that have farrowed 57 strong, healthy pigs. This is an average of 11.4 to the sow. These sows have ranged on alfalfa all fall and winter.

I'm sure 1928, now winding up her accounts, has been one of the best this locality has had in a good many years. There were no bad storms to destroy crops and property, and all the seasons have been about as good as we could wish. Crop yields have been very good and prices fairly good. The old year will leave pretty good crop prospects for 1929.

## For Best Feeding Results

A well-balanced egg-laying ration, according to Alfred R. Lee, poultry specialist in the United States Department of Agriculture, is a combination of feeds which supply just the necessary amount of nutrients and accessory factors to produce the highest and most economical egg yields. This is what the poultryman strives for. In determining the make-up of such a food, Mr. Lee says remember the protein is the most important and most expensive part of the ration. Animal protein is superior to vegetable protein in poultry feeding, he says, but vegetable protein may be used economically in some sections where it is comparatively cheap, if it is supplemented with additional minerals and a small proportion of protein from animals. Best results are obtained from mash containing from 15 to 20 per cent of feeds high in animal protein.

For vitamin content of the ration yellow corn, green feed, direct sunlight and cod liver oil are especially useful. Minerals may be supplied by including limestone, oyster shell, ground bone and iodized salt. From 2 to 5 per cent of bone meal and 1 per cent of salt should be included in mashes.

It is difficult to over-emphasize the value of milk in a poultry ration. The best knowledge now available is that a well-balanced grain ration may be fed most effectively when ground and mixed as a mash.

## Here's Real Co-operation

Haddam, Washington and Linn in Washington county, each will put on a 10-weeks short course on dairy and general subjects, starting in January. The plan is to obtain an enrollment of at least 10 men who will attend one meeting each week for 10 weeks. W. C. Farner, dairy specialist, will conduct the beef production meetings; a local veterinarian will conduct the animal disease control meetings. James Payne, vocational agricultural instructor of Haddam, will conduct the poultry improvement meetings, and John V. Hepler, county agent, will conduct the soil and legume meetings.

In Haddam and Washington the short courses will be held under the direction of the Vocational Agricultural department of the high school. Haddam already has obtained full enrollment and will hold the first meeting on the night of January 2, when Mr. Farner will talk on dairy buildings and dairy equipment.

# KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 66

December 29, 1928

Number 52

## "All-Kansas" Group Has Returned

*The Folks Called on President Coolidge—Rode All Over New York Harbor—  
and While in Philadelphia Were on the Famous Olympia*

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

The party left Topeka Sunday, December 2, at 5:05 p. m., and arrived the following morning at Chicago, where the members registered at the Hotel Morrison. They went at once to the Chicago Board of Trade, and spent considerable time in seeing the world's greatest grain market. And this was at the start of the last week's operations in the old building, by the way; it is to be torn down, and a new and modern structure erected on the same location. The board will operate for a considerable time in temporary quarters elsewhere. After their view of the operations of the Board of Trade, the members of the party went to the McCormick Plant Works for luncheon. Some extraordinary motion pictures showing the development of power farming were shown to the group. The afternoon was spent in viewing the huge twine and tractor plants of the International Harvester Company.

### And Then to Detroit

On the second day at Chicago, the Kansans spent the entire day at the International Live Stock Exposition, the "Supreme Court of the Livestock World," and at the packing plant of Swift & Company, where they ate luncheon. Naturally they took a keen interest in the herds and flocks at the show, especially those from the home state. That night they left over the Michigan Central Railroad for Detroit.

Headquarters at Detroit were in the new and famous Fort Shelby Hotel. The morning was devoted to an inspection of the huge plant of the Ford Motor Company at River Rouge. Perhaps the highlight of this contact was a visit to the new steel mill of Henry Ford's, which is one of the wonders of our modern industrial age; altho the trip down the assembly line was of real interest, too, as always is the case. In the afternoon the folks went to the General Motors Proving Grounds at Milford, the most outstanding plant of its kind in the world. It covers two sections, and ample equipment is available to enable the specialists there to find out all there is to know about modern motor cars. Before any General Motors product is placed on the market it must go thru the difficult tests at this station.

The next morning the party was at Niagara Falls. It was a fine, clear day, with no fog to break into the pleasure of the stop. Every man hurried off the car and down to the Falls. At 8:10 a. m. the special car departed for Schenectady, where the Kansas men spent the afternoon in viewing the plants of the General Electric Company. The visit there included an inspection of the world-famous experimental laboratory maintained by this organization, and a private showing of the talking motion pictures now being developed by the General Electric Company.

### Up in the Woolworth Building

Early the next morning, Friday, December 7, the party arrived in New York City, at the Grand Central Station, to be met by Senator Capper. The men registered at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. The first trip was to the New York Stock Exchange, which was very busy that day, as it had been for some time, so the Kansans had an excellent chance to see the market in rapid action. The next stop was at the Woolworth building; a trip to the top of the tower which is the tallest in New York City, provided an excellent view of the island. At noon that day Senator Capper entertained the farmers and a group of business men at a luncheon at the Hotel Roosevelt. The afternoon was spent in viewing the huge building and the services of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York City. That night the group went to the headquarters of the National Broadcasting Company and listened to the broadcasting of the Cities Service hour.

On the second day in New York the Kansas trippers went first to the plant of the New York

By F. B. Nichols

Times, perhaps the most complete and up-to-date organization of its kind in the world. Following this they went to the office building and warehouse of the J. C. Penney Company, and ate luncheon there with the executives of that organization, most of whom, by the way, including the president, E. C. Sams, came from Kansas. In the afternoon a boat trip over New York harbor was on schedule and thus we had an excellent opportunity to see the shipping, the famed New York skyline and the bridges.

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

Some of the highlights in the visit to Philadelphia, on Monday, December 10, included a visit to the Navy Yard, where the folks saw the Olympia, Admiral Dewey's flagship, Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell; the Camden Bridge and the plant of the Victor Talking Machine Company. The folks ate luncheon at the Poor Richard's Club, one of the more popular places in Philadelphia for business men.

Three days were spent in Washington. Perhaps the peak of the stay there was the visit to the White House. Here the folks were shown over the President's home, and then called on President Coolidge, at his office. Senator Capper gave a reception for the Kansans the first night they were in Washington, at the Hotel Raleigh, where they were registered, which was attended by the Kansas delegation and by most of the Senators and Congressmen who have taken an active interest in rural affairs. Secretary Jardine gave a luncheon to the members of the party at his office in the Department of Agriculture that was

one of the decidedly pleasant features of the stay in Washington. Considerable time was devoted to sightseeing in Washington, and trips to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington, and to Mount Vernon. This included a day on The Hill, with a full opportunity to see the Senate and House in action, during the course of which the folks met Vice President Dawes, Vice President-Elect Curtis, and the "Vice President-Who-Might-Have-Been," Joe Robinson.

On Friday, December 14, the party arrived at Dayton, O., for another view of industrial life, in the city where aviation was born. The morning was spent at the Frigidaire plant; following luncheon there the next plant on the schedule was that of the National Cash Register Co., where the welfare work carried on by the organization was of special interest to the Kansans. The next stop was at Wright Field, the aviation headquarters of the United States Army. The rest of the afternoon and evening was spent as the guests of the DeLoe Light Company, of which H. W. Arnold, formerly of Wichita, Kan., is general manager. Following the banquet in the evening Mr. Arnold delivered an address on the romance of the development of modern industrial life that was regarded, by the Kansans, as the most interesting talk they heard on the entire trip.

At the conclusion of the banquet the farmers started at once on the long run to Chicago and back to Kansas. Most of the last day, between Chicago and Topeka, was spent in talking over the adventures of the two weeks, and in every man urging every other one, "Now be sure to come out to my place the first time you are down my way." Out of the trip emerged a rich vein of real human friendship among the members of the group.

### Fur Business Important

REMARKABLE growth of fur manufacturing in the United States is revealed in a survey of the industry by T. J. Biggins just issued by the Commerce Department. Between 1914 and 1925, the report shows, the number of establishments engaged in the manufacture of fur goods, exclusive of felt hats, increased from 1,300 to 2,000; the total number of wage earners advanced from 9,000 to 17,000, while the wholesale value of their aggregate output rose from 44 to something more than 254 million dollars.

The Mississippi Valley, it is pointed out, is the largest fur-producing area in the world and it is due to the large catch in this region that domestic production each year amounts to between 65 and 70 million dollars. This is about double the catch of Russia and considerably more than three times that of Canada. In addition to the furs gathered in United States proper, the value of the annual fur collection of this country is augmented each year by more than 4 million dollars worth of furs from Alaska.

The domestic fur production of the United States is by no means sufficient to meet the demands of the country, however, and it is necessary to import pelts from all parts of the world. How widely distributed this import trade is may be seen from a study of the statistics which show that of annual imports aggregating 136 million dollars, only six countries supply furs valued at more than 5 million dollars.

During recent years a larger export trade in raw furs has developed in this country, the 1927 shipments having a value of 31 million dollars. The principal destinations of these exports are the United Kingdom, Canada, Germany and France.

There are many types of fur-bearing animals in the United States today but the collection of pelts from some of them is so small that they do not figure in trade to any great extent. The four outstanding commercial furs are muskrat, opossum, skunk and raccoon. The production of these furs varies little from year to year. The total annual collection of muskrat pelts is estimated at about 12 million, that of skunk from 7 to 8 million while the collection of raccoon pelts ranges from 600,000 to around 1 million.

During recent years there has been a marked development in fur farming in this country. Successful raising of foxes has been carried on for a number of years and at the present time practically all of the silver and black fox pelts used in the trade are from domestically bred animals.

### The Passenger List

H. S. Peck, Wellington  
W. A. Little, Holton  
F. M. Cudney, Belpre  
E. W. Cudney, Trousdale  
T. J. Charles, Republic  
W. A. Williams, Studley  
A. B. Fisher, Fellsburg  
William Johnson, Hays  
Jesse C. Walton, Belle Plaine  
C. Stecher, Haven  
E. H. Hodgson, Little River  
A. Yale, Grinnell  
E. R. Werner, Colby  
Harry Merhusen, Jewell  
Jesse R. Johnson, Wichita  
Otto B. Wenrich, Oxford  
W. A. Sleigh, Oxford  
A. E. Yale, Grinnell  
A. B. McCrerey, Hiawatha  
John E. Tremblay, Council Grove  
O. R. Shutt, Wilburton  
Carl Rife, Lyons  
H. P. Hansen, Minneapolis  
James A. Johnston, Lyons  
John W. Thielenhaus, Bison  
J. S. Dalby, Collyer  
George H. Wilson, Winfield  
F. B. Nichols, Topeka

### The Schedule

December 2, Topeka  
December 3, Chicago  
December 4, Chicago  
December 5, Detroit  
December 6, Niagara Falls and Schenectady, N. Y.  
December 7, New York City  
December 8, New York City  
December 9, New York City  
December 10, Philadelphia  
December 11, Washington  
December 12, Washington  
December 13, Washington  
December 14, Dayton, Ohio  
December 15, Topeka

DEPARTMENT EDITORS

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

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 ROY R. MOORE, Advertising Manager R. W. WOHLFORD, Circulation Manager

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Please address all letters in reference to subscription matters direct to Circulation Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

## Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

**A**MONG a multitude of problems which science is constantly solving add that of henpecked husbands. Now a London physician of eminence, Dr. C. W. Kimmins, announces the discovery that they are noted for longevity. It is not stated whether henpecking is in its nature salubrious for all males, but the fact is stated without further light on the physiological, psychological or other aspects of the subject, that those who are henpecked live longest.

Possibly male dispositions that lend themselves readily to henpecking would live longest anyhow and the actual experience of being regularly henpecked is only incidental. There is Scripture for the proposition that the meek shall inherit the earth, for that matter. However not all henpecked husbands are necessarily meek. They may be merely diplomats. Or they may know instinctively what Dr. Kimmins has found out only by arduous research, and choose henpecking wives to prolong their lives instead of dumb-bell exercise or dieting. Successful men notoriously have attributed their success to "the little woman," and long-lived husbands can now pay their wives the compliment of holding them accountable for their longevity, instead of claiming as they usually do that it is due to their own habits and practices, like chewing tobacco from the time they were infants or eating at all hours whatever they liked, and similar outlandish rules of living. Henpecked husbands as a matter of fact, probably never worry, and this is one of the life-shortening habits. They may reason that they are sure to be called down anyhow, so why worry?

The eminent London doctor anyhow offers no explanation of his discovery that henpecked men live longest. The truth may simply be that wives hen-peck their husbands on account of excessive love for them, just as in some instances when love becomes uncontrollable they shoot them, shortening their lives in that case thru "the defects of their qualities," and in the long run it is love that makes the world go round. And on the other hand Dr. Kimmins may simply be mistaken, and it only seems longer to henpecked husbands.

### A Nation "Clean Inside and Out"

**A**N HONEST man, according to the poet, is the noblest work of God, but like the town and the country, God made man and men make governments and nations, and nobody has yet accused a nation of being entirely honest, or a government. Men have quit fighting, duelling belongs to the past but nations fight harder than ever, and their diplomacy is not a model of honest conduct, altho superficially beautiful.

It is astonishing to learn, therefore, that there is one honest nation. The dean of American consular officers, John Ball Osborne, whose father once was Congressman-at-large from Pennsylvania and who has himself been in the consular service interruptedly for 39 years, has served during the last two years in Stockholm. In a visit in Detroit Mr. Osborne paid Sweden a high tribute.

"I am of the opinion," he said to Detroit reporters, "that the business ethics of Sweden are particularly high. Thruout their dealings business men seem to be animated by a rule of lofty motives; one is really justified in saying, by the Golden Rule. I have never in all my experience had a complaint that involved unethical conduct upon the part of the Swedes. I never heard of a case of bribery, fraud or corruption."

Sweden is "clean inside and out" according to the consul general at Stockholm. It might be a good idea for the Swedish nation to send a few missionaries out over the rest of Europe and elsewhere to explain how they do it.

### America Getting Air-Minded

**I**N AN article on aviation Lindbergh states that while the output of airplanes in this country was about 2,000 this year, the number will double in 1929. The bigger aviation companies are up among the leaders in Wall Street's terrific stock gambling hurricane.

New York at present is the country's unquestioned leader in the manufacture of airplanes, its output this year being estimated at 21½ million dollars in value, or about one-half the total for the country.

But Detroit and Wichita are close on New

York's heels, and many cities are getting into this new industry. Wichita is to be congratulated on getting in when the getting was particularly good. Other contenders are Seattle, Los Angeles, Colorado Springs, Kansas City, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Buffalo, Hartford and Philadelphia.

In 1929 Topeka promises to be in the game with a factory producing sport models of airplanes. While 2,000 planes may seem a small number, it includes only commercial planes. Army and navy production may bring the total for 1928 up to 4,000, seeing that the last quarter of the year is reporting an immense increase in demand, and Lindbergh's prediction of 4,000 commercial planes for 1929 may be considerably exceeded. Only 100 millions of capital is now invested in the industry, and this is evidently only getting a start.

While Chicago does not figure among cities doing much in manufacture of airplanes, Secretary Luther Bell of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, in which organization are embraced 95 per cent of the manufacturers, states that Chicago is largely responsible for the impetus of the indus-

try. "Chicago's traffic, now exceeded only by Tempelhof at Berlin," says Mr. Bell, "will certainly assume first place with the contemplated expansion next year of existing air carriers and the establishment of combined air-rail service."

The country is getting more and more air-minded, and once a trend occurs in this country it goes far.

peals on any account, and therefore what he has to say on this matter is all the more worthy of public consideration. Naturally the office of President becomes a heavier one with the passing of time and the immense growth and expansion of the country's interests. Probably no man will ever be chosen President at the age of President William Henry Harrison, who was 68, or even of President Taylor who was 64 when elected. Both died in office after a very brief service, altho this may not have been due to their age. They lived in much simpler times and filled a much less difficult office. Buchanan was the last President elected at more than 56 years old. Roosevelt was the youngest President, elected at 42, but Cleveland was only 47 when first elected. Grant not yet 50 and Lincoln only 51, the same age as Taft. Mr. Hoover will be inaugurated at 54 and is two years younger than Coolidge, both of these Presidents coming into the office at an ideal age when their powers are not impaired and at an age of ripened judgment and experience.

An American President is the hardest-worked ruler in the world, since all the strands of government unite in his office, more exacting than that of a parliamentary premier and enormously more than that of a modern ornamental king. He may even perhaps be said to be the only ruler in our times upon whom personally the undivided responsibility of government focuses.

### Washington Is Peeved

**W**ASHINGTON is disappointed if not disgruntled at Hoover's decision that the inaugural ceremonies shall be marked by simplicity. It wants a brilliant inauguration; with a parade and banners, topped off with a dashing inaugural ball, and nobody can blame Washington for feeling that way about it. President-elect Hoover nevertheless is a Quaker by blood, and finery does not appeal to him. Coolidge also favored a simple, democratic inauguration, so that Washington has been losing out now for some years. As it has an inaugural only once in four years it feels injured.

This is one Washington grievance, and another is its disfranchisement. There has been a lively movement in the national capital lately to obtain the full privileges of citizenship. Washington people feel the discrimination which treats the District of Columbia as a territory, and even something less than a territory, since Hawaii, Alaska and Porto Rico have a kind of representation in Congress and also are represented in national conventions which nominate Presidents and Vice Presidents. The District of Columbia is in a class by itself.

While these deprivations of Washington may not seem to be a serious matter, yet it is remembered that one reason given for the series of jury verdicts in the oil cases against the government was that the people of Washington are "agin' the government" and take a whack at it when they get the opportunity. No harm would be done probably if the citizens of the District of Columbia were fully admitted into the Union. It is not a national issue, but is important from the point of view of Washington people, and perhaps the same may be said of drab and uninteresting inaugural ceremonies.

### The Wright Brothers

**M**ARK SULLIVAN in his fascinating book, "Our Times," devotes a chapter to the achievement of the Wright brothers, whose contribution to human advancement was celebrated at Dayton by representatives of many nations. The absence of Wilbur Wright is felt by all the aviators and representatives of aviation, for there never can be any division of honors between the two brothers. In his account, Mr. Sullivan states that they marvelously thought along identical lines, and it became a familiar experience with them that one would speak up and state precisely the thought in the other's mind at that moment. Working constantly together it is not unnatural that their minds would run parallel, but the Wrights were an immortal example of mutual sympathy thruout the many years they worked upon a common problem.

There is a more or less prevalent idea of the



try. "Chicago's traffic, now exceeded only by Tempelhof at Berlin," says Mr. Bell, "will certainly assume first place with the contemplated expansion next year of existing air carriers and the establishment of combined air-rail service."

The country is getting more and more air-minded, and once a trend occurs in this country it goes far.

### The Life of the President

**I**N A contribution to the St. Louis Post Dispatch's semi-centennial issue President Coolidge gave some intimate detail of the life in the White House, describing how a President keeps fit as well as how his time is occupied. For himself, Mr. Coolidge says that he is as fit as when he took office more than five years ago, notwithstanding that the onerous duties of his office have drawn heavily on his vital powers.

Much depends upon a presidential temperament, and President Coolidge is exceptionally well equipped in this respect. Yet he admits that the office is exacting and that one of its unfortunate conditions is an almost complete absence of privacy. When he goes off on an excursion on the Mayflower, or otherwise, for rest and change, he is still pursued by the office he holds, not only in its cares, but in the provisions for his personal security. A President cannot get away.

Mr. Coolidge seems to think that some way of escape might be provided, and for one thing he suggests that the President should have a summer White House, or a recreation White House where he may be undisturbed and away from "the madding crowd." He is not a man to complain of circumstances or to make personal ap-

Wright brothers that they were favored by circumstances in beating all other experimenters to the discovery of the secret of human flight. This probably is due to the knowledge that they were in the bicycle repair business. But the fact about the discoveries of the Wrights is that they succeeded because they carried the close computations of scientific exactness further than other scientists engaged in the same problem, and their most signal triumph was their own discovery that the foundation mathematical formula in the whole problem, followed by Prof. Langley of the Smithsonian Institution and by English, French and Italian workers on the problem, contained an error. The Wrights started then all over again, worked out a new mathematical formula, and found on trial that it was correct. Their success was assured from that moment.

No honors can be too great for Orville and Wilbur Wright, altho they were not merely the Dayton bicycle repair mechanics they have sometimes been described to be, but eminent scientific men who solved the problem of human flight not by any accident, or favored by lucky circumstances, but by hard, exhausting mental labor and by their extraordinary genius.

### Canada's Successful Pool

THE annual report of the Canadian Wheat Pool for the 1928 crop, issued recently, is an encouraging document for farm co-operatives. The Canadian pool this year handled and marketed almost fully one-half of the Canadian crop. Canada marketed in wheat and flour 324 million bushels and its wheat pool handled 209,871,000, the record in pooling wheat.

Canada is the leading wheat exporting country, with Argentine second, exporting this year 186 million bushels and the United States with 184 millions third. Australia follows with an export surplus of 72 million bushels, and all other exporting countries combined shipped 53 millions.

"The fact that the exportable surplus of Canada is 39.56 per cent of the world's exportable surplus of wheat," says the annual report of the Canadian pool, "explains why in a large measure the control of the sale of this wheat by our organization is able to influence world prices and eliminate speculation."

Marketing wheat co-operatively thru pools is the alternative of marketing thru boards of trade, and the Canadian pool management therefore speaks advisedly of the pool method as eliminating speculation, an unavoidable element in board of trade marketing. Both systems have their influence on prices, but the influence exerted by speculation may be either for or against the interest of producers, and often is bitterly described as against it. On the other hand the Canadian Wheat Pool report contends that pooling this year of approximately one-half the Canadian crop improved prices to the producer by from 2 to 4 cents a bushel.

"Farmers know how to organize," says President Burnell of the Manitoba wheat pool—the Canadian pool comprising Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta producers—"it is not knowledge of how to organize that farmers lack. It is the will to organize and to stay organized. The trouble always has been that the farmer is susceptible to outside influences, but the wheat pool has demonstrated its capacity to handle the world situation,

for Canada's crop is virtually 40 per cent of the world's surplus."

Canada's pool now is organizing a 5-year contract period and expects to handle the greater part of the crops. The Canadian wheat growers are ahead of the United States in co-operative wheat marketing and were never more confident of their success. "We see nothing ahead but fair weather," says Mr. Burnell, "and later a reasonable share of the world's prosperity. By prosperity I mean a



Jilted!

time when every farmer who has done his best to raise a crop knows that his labors will give him at least a living wage. When that time comes we will boast of our prosperity—but not until then."

### Where Parole Power Rests

1—What per cent of the German population is of the Catholic faith? 2—Can a soldier doing military duty either at home or abroad vote at a general election? 3—Can a district judge parole a criminal convicted of robbing the United States mail? 4—Does not the parole power rest entirely with the governor of the state? J. S.

1—I do not know and have no means of finding out what per cent of the German population in this country are Catholic. The state church of Germany is the Lutheran church and presumably there are more Germans who are Lutherans than there are who are Catholic, but that is a mere guess.

2—Each state prescribes the qualifications of electors, subject of course to the general provisions of the Constitution of the United States. In Kansas the particular section governing cases of this kind is Section 1001 of Chapter 25 which provides that it shall be lawful for any qualified elector of the state of Kansas, having complied with the law in regard to registration where such

registration is required, who may on the occurrence of any general election be unavoidably absent from his township or ward because of his duties or occupation or business, to present himself at any voting precinct and on making the affidavit required by our statute, may vote on an official blank ballot which ballot shall be forwarded to the county clerk of the county of which the elector is a resident. Section 1101 provides that it shall be lawful for any qualified elector of the state who is in actual service in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States or militia of this state, or in the actual employment of the United States government and whose duty in such employ or service requires that he be absent from the state upon the day of any general election, and who is actually so absent during all the time the polls are open on such day, to vote for county, district and state officers, members of both branches of the state legislature and of Congress and for the electors of President and Vice President of the United States. Between August 15, and October 15, preceding any general election any citizen of the county may file with the county clerk of any county of this state an affidavit stating the names of any persons authorized by section 1, that is the section just quoted, to vote. Then it becomes the duty of the county clerk to transmit by mail to each person named in the affidavit a blank ballot with printed instructions supplied by the secretary of state.

3—If you are referring to district judges in the state they would not have jurisdiction in the case where one is accused of robbing the United States mails. That would be tried in the United States court and, of course, the district judge having no jurisdiction in the case, would have no power to parole.

4—In Kansas and probably in most other states, district judges are given the right to parole under certain circumstances. In fact nearly all judges even of inferior courts are granted the right to parole. A police judge has a right to parole under certain circumstances. The parole power of the district court is provided for in Section 2202, Chapter 62. First, where the penalty is a fine or jail sentence, the court may parole under such conditions and under such restrictions as the judge may impose. Second, when any person has been convicted of a felony except murder, forcible rape, arson, robbery, burglary, or the larceny of an automobile, automobile truck or motorcycle, or any larceny of livestock, such conviction being for the first offense, the court may parole such person before or after sentence shall be pronounced if satisfied that if permitted to go at large he would not again violate the law.

### The Note Does Not Outlaw

A borrows money of B giving as security a mortgage on a piece of Kansas land. Before the note is due A sells the land to C, subject, of course, to the mortgage. The land depreciates in value and is abandoned by C, and A wanting to avoid a deficiency judgment, with the consent of B but unknown to C, makes occasional small payments on the note just to keep it from outlawing until the value of the land returns. Does this mortgage remain a lien on the land as long as A keeps up the payments? L. W. C.

Yes. The note was originally given by A. The mortgage, as a matter of fact, is a mere incident. As long as the maker of the note makes payments thereon the note does not outlaw and by virtue of the same thing the mortgage does not outlaw.

## Old Years and New Years

I CAN remember when every town had its "city" time which differed several minutes from "railroad" time.

I can remember when a day's work began at 7 a. m. and ended at 6 p. m. and a dollar a day was good wages. Farmers worked from 4 a. m. to 9 p. m. Stores opened an hour before breakfast and stayed open until nearly midnight—longer on Saturday nights. There was no Saturday half holiday and scarcely ever a general observance of any holiday.

I can remember that when a farmer went to town it took him anywhere from half a day to a whole day to drive there and back.

I can remember when people used coal oil lamps for light and a gallon of coal oil cost 25 cents. You paid a little more for "headlight" oil which was supposed to give a whiter light. Stoves were used for heat even in homes of the wealthy. Bathrooms and furnaces were unknown. Nearly everybody bathed in the kitchen. In the morning you rose and dressed in a cold room in winter. You washed in ice cold water after breaking thru the crust of ice in the ironstone china pitcher.

I can remember if the doctor was needed in the night that you had to go to his home, or send someone, and wake him. And sometimes it meant going miles. Consumption was then supposed to be hereditary. One member after another of the same family became infected and died of it. I knew the sole survivor of one such family. He was a traveling man, which explains why his life was spared. He was away from home most of the time.

People did not have appendicitis then. It was congestion of the bowels and nearly always the patient died.

Every summer there was a "yellow fever" season and the newspapers day after day printed death lists telegraphed from our Southern cities.

I can remember when 15 cents' worth of round steak was enough for a family of four and required good strong teeth and patient mastication. There were fewer dentists those days and only one dentifrice was advertised—a preparation called "Sozodont." Families of eight were clothed, fed and educated on a salary of \$50 a month! Thirty dollars a month was a fair-sized grocery bill for such a family.

I can remember when there were no typewriters, when all letters and legal documents were written by hand, and beautifully written, too. There were no card indexes, no loose-leaf ledgers, no cash registers to record sales and make change, no adding machines for weary bookkeepers. The clerks in stores and offices were expected to "sweep out" and otherwise put them in order early in the morning before the boss came down. Only schools, churches and public buildings had janitors and some of them did not.

I can remember when the saloons were ordered closed on election day and that evidently some of them didn't close. There always were drunken men at the polling places and fighting and profanity. Women shunned such parts of town those days. Election-day rioting was a common news feature of the returns in all parts of the United States.

I can remember when "fast" young men were said to be "sowing wild oats;" when if a girl made a misstep she was disowned by her family and cast out; when all towns and every city licensed houses of ill fame, had a segregated vice district, and collected fines from wretched inmates.

I can remember when if you wished to show a fellow citizen a courtesy, or you had just concluded a business deal with him, you took him into a convenient saloon—and there always was one convenient—and set 'em up. Before you parted with him he returned the compliment. Sometimes there were several rounds of drinks. Even sober citizens often spent more money for liquor those days than they could afford. Every town and village had its habitual drunkards and there was much poverty, destitution and wretchedness in homes.

And this isn't the half that I recall of yester new years, good, bad or indifferent, in less than a lifetime. Many of the entertainments of those times would seem somewhat childish to us now, when seated in our own homes a great orchestra plays for us, such an orchestra as kings once could not command, and there is nothing to pay.

It seems to me the meaning is that every new year is a happier new year in human progress, that 50 years hence the world will have gone much farther than in the last 50; that the nations of the world then will be guided more and more by the philosophy of Christ and so be saved literally as well as spiritually; that more and more will humanity live for the future as well as for the present, and that a new day and a new age will dawn of which history never yet has seen the like.

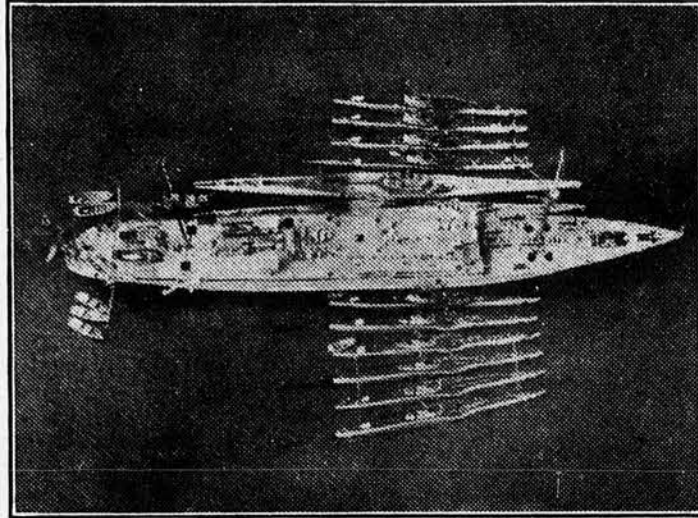
May I wish you a Happy New Year?

Arthur Capner

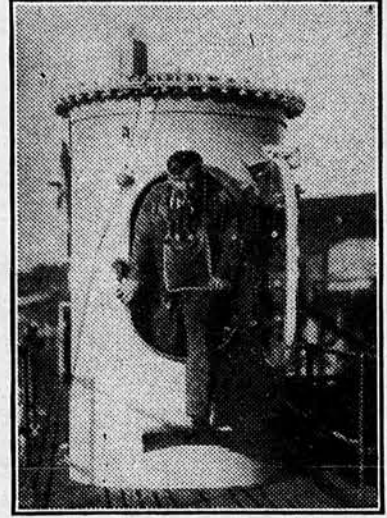
# World Events in Pictures



Uncle Charles Terry, 92, Atchison, Oldest Member of the Traveling Salesmen's Association, with Vice-President-Elect, Charles Curtis, and Senator Arthur Capper in Washington



An Unusual Air Photo of a Mother Ship—the U. S. S. Holland—with Her Brood of Submarines. There Are 10 Subs of the "S" Type and the Long One is the V-2, an Interesting Picture Showing How Submarines Grow



Ed Bowen Coming Out of the New Escape Lock—an Auxiliary Conning Tower with a Special Escape Door Which Has Been Built on the Salvaged Submarine S-4



The First Concrete Evidence Linking the Dead Gambler, Arnold Rothstein, with a Gigantic International Dope Ring. The Drugs, Valued at \$2,000,000, Were Seized in a New York Hotel. The Trunks Had Been Checked for Shipment to a Western City. The Raid Was the Result of Clues Found in the Dead Gambler's Real Estate Office



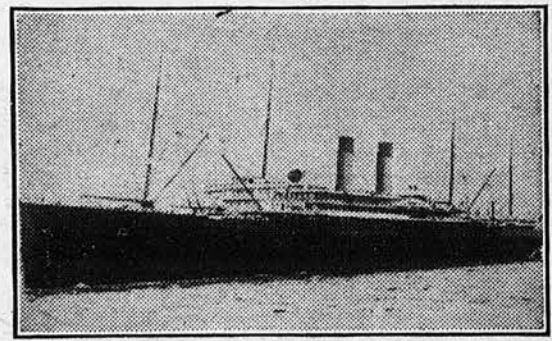
Leading Figures of the Pan-American Conference of Arbitration at Washington. Top Row, Left to Right, Dr. J. P. Varela, Uruguay; Dr. H. Velarde, Peru; C. E. Hughes, U. S. A.; Dr. A. Cezar, Nicaragua. Bottom Row, Dr. R. J. Alfaro, Panama; Dr. G. Zaldumbide, Ecuador; Dr. R. M. Ortiz, Cuba; Sr. Santiago Rey Ayala, Venezuela, and G. A. Diaz, San Domingo



The Human Cannonball Stunt. Daredevil Paul Leinert, Berlin, Who is Shot 50 Feet into the Air from the Mouth of a Cannon. Left, He's in the Air, and Right, in the Cannon. The Device Works by Powerful Springs



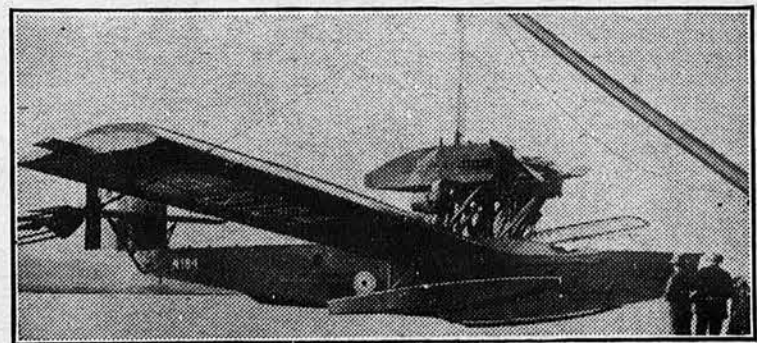
Col. Sir Hugh Rigby, Surgeon to the King's Household, London, Who Performed the Operation for Emyema on King George



The White Star Liner "Celtic" a 21,000-Ton Ship Which Ran Aground at the Entrance to the Harbor at Cobh, Formerly Queenstown, Ireland. All Passengers Were Saved. When a Ship Like This Goes "Hard on the Rocks" the Sea Soon Destroys It



A Distinguished Group of Airplane Huntsmen: Left to Right, Harry F. Guggenheim, Col. Lindbergh, Gov. Byrd of Virginia, H. G. Shirley and Nelson Page, Snapped Beside the Plane They Used to Flush Quail. Lindbergh Was the Governor's Guest



The Launching of the First All-Metal Flying Boat Ever Built in England. Its Design is Unusual in British Circles. The Success of the German Rohrbach Flying Boats Was Said to Have Prompted the Building of This Craft

# Here Are Capper Clubs Rules for 1929

Among the New Features Are the Calf Club, Trips to American Royal and Early Closing Date for All Departments



By J. M. Parks  
Manager, The Capper Clubs

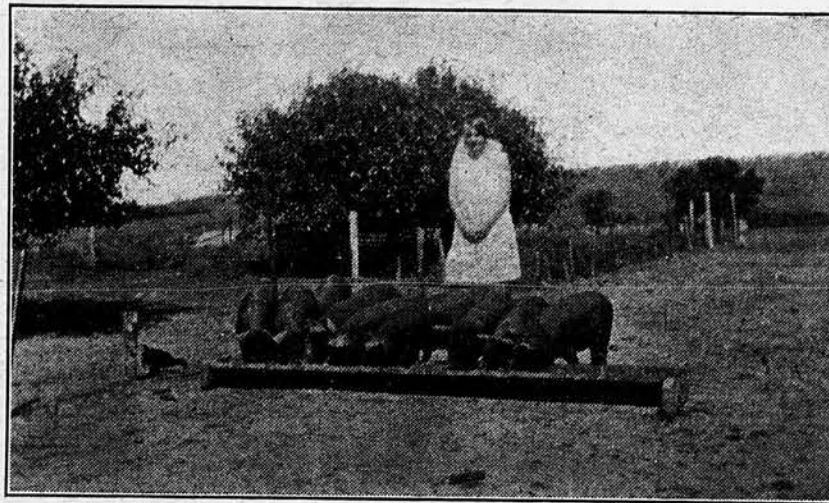
**E**VERY farm boy and girl in Kansas between the ages of 10 and 18 is invited to join the Capper Poultry Club, the Capper Pig Club or the Capper Calf Club. All boys and girls sending approved applications to the club manager will be chosen to represent their county. Time of enrollment will close April 15.

Before you enter any department of the Capper Clubs, you may rightly inquire, "What good will it do me to join?"

The answer is, "None at all, if you do nothing more. Much, if you follow directions." You will form valuable acquaintances thru local club work, county meets, annual banquets and so on. You will keep in close touch with what other club members are doing, thru Capper Club Journals and club stories published in Kansas Farmer. You will learn to keep records and form the habit of record keeping by sending in monthly reports on blanks provided by the management. You will learn the best methods of feeding and caring for your project by reading bulletins and other matter suggested by the management. You will get a chance at the hundreds of dollars worth of prizes and trophies offered by Senator Capper for faithful club work. These and many other advantages you will get in the Capper Clubs without cost.

### We Have Five Departments

There are five departments for young people in the Capper Clubs. The new member may join whichever department he prefers. For the first year in club work, the management recommends the baby chick department, if club member is short of funds. Here he will gain experience and earn money for another project in case he wishes to make a change the second



Ethel Mae Blazer, Lincoln, Raised Exactly Enough Durocs for a Baseball Team. Note the Mascot by the Fence Post

are to feed and develop the gilt with a view to entering her in the sow and litter contest the following year. Members are to keep records of all foods consumed by the pig and actual cost of these feeds at local market price. Weigh the pig at the beginning of the contest and again at the end so you will know its gain in weight.

One sow eligible for registry may be entered in the sow and litter contest any time between January 1 and April 15. Record keeping, which will be thoroly explained by the club manager, must begin not later than April 15. Not more than \$75 shall be paid

some competent disinterested person and sworn affidavit made by member and helper. Milk consumed by calf before weaning as well as that fed after weaning must be estimated and charged at market price.

The mother or guardian of every club member is eligible for membership in the farm flock department, and her duty is to keep records on the farm flock. The farm flock need not be purebred but purebreds may be entered.

The following cash prizes will be awarded at the close of the club year.

### Baby Chick Department

- 1st Prize .....\$12
  - 2nd Prize ..... 7
  - 3rd Prize ..... 5
  - 4th Prize ..... 4
  - 5th Prize ..... 2
- Ten additional prizes of \$1 each.

### Small Pen Department

- 1st Prize .....\$20
  - 2nd Prize ..... 15
  - 3rd Prize ..... 10
  - 4th Prize ..... 5
  - 5th Prize ..... 3
- Ten additional prizes of \$1 each.

### Gilt Pig Department

- 1st Prize .....\$12
  - 2nd Prize ..... 7
  - 3rd Prize ..... 5
  - 4th Prize ..... 4
  - 5th Prize ..... 2
- Ten additional prizes of \$1 each.

### Sow and Litter Department

- 1st Prize .....\$20
- 2nd Prize ..... 15
- 3rd Prize ..... 10
- 4th Prize ..... 7
- 5th Prize ..... 6
- 6th Prize ..... 5
- 7th Prize ..... 4

- 8th Prize ..... 3
- 9th Prize ..... 2
- 10th Prize ..... 1

### Beef Calf Department

- 1st Prize .....\$15
- 2nd Prize ..... 12
- 3rd Prize ..... 10
- 4th Prize ..... 7
- 5th Prize ..... 5

### County Club Leaders

- 1st Prize .....\$10
- 2nd Prize ..... 7
- 3rd Prize ..... 6
- 4th Prize ..... 5
- 5th Prize ..... 5

### Farm Flock Department

- 1st Prize .....\$20
- 2nd Prize ..... 10
- 3rd Prize ..... 6
- 4th Prize ..... 5

Ten additional prizes of \$1 each.

Silver cups engraved to show that they are presented by Arthur Capper for the special achievements mentioned in the engraving will be awarded as follows:

Small Pen Department—Cup valued at \$25 for best profit record according to size of investment. Also a cup valued at \$25 for pen producing largest number of eggs to the hen from January 1, to January 30.

Sow and Litter Department—Cup valued at \$25 for highest net profit on contest litter.

Beef Calf Department—Cup valued at \$25 for highest net profit on contest calf.

Mothers Contest—Cup valued at \$50 to mother scoring highest in co-operation and pep.

County Pep Cup—Cup valued at \$50 bearing name of county and all the club members who help to win it, to team having highest grade in pep race.

Every club member who sends in a complete year's report on contest work will receive a Certificate of Achievement signed by Arthur Capper.

Honor certificates will be presented the owners of the 10 farm flocks making the highest egg production record to the hen.

An honor diploma will be presented to the boy or girl whose pen has the highest egg record to the hen for the month preceding—this for the first 6 months of the year only.

The American Royal contest is open to all boys and girls in the Capper Clubs. Two free trips to the American Royal Livestock Show at Kansas City will be awarded—one to the outstanding boy and one to the outstanding girl in the year's club work.

Scores for pep contest and plans for insuring sows will be practically the same as in the past.

When additional prizes, trophies or points are offered, all club members will be notified and given opportunity to compete. For special information, write to Manager, Capper Clubs, Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.



The Lincoln County Capper Club Was Going in High Right up to the End of the Pep Contest and It's Likely This Year's Momentum Will Carry It Far Into 1929

year. The expense of entering this department is very small. The required number of chicks often is purchased for as low as \$2. This makes it possible for any boy or girl to take up club work. However, if you already own a pen of chickens, a sow or a calf, or, if you have the money with which to buy one, you may enter the department of your choice right from the start.

In the Baby Chick Department the members enter 20 to 100 baby chicks of one breed and variety. They may be entered as early as February 1, and not later than May 15. The baby chicks need not be penned but must be marked in some way for identification.

Ten or 12 purebred pullets or hens and one cock or cockerel of the same breed are entered in the small pen department. The total value of the contest pen is not to exceed \$30. These birds must be penned separately from the farm flock and kept penned until June 30.

One young gilt eligible for registry may be entered in the small pig contest. The duties of the club member

for a contest sow nor shall any sow appraised above that value be entered in the contest.

The club member is to feed and care for the sow and litter himself as far as possible. The sow must be removed from the contest as soon as the pigs are weaned. Only one litter may be entered. The pigs may be removed from the contest and sold whenever it seems advisable to the contestant.

Club members competing in the beef calf division shall enter one purebred or grade steer or heifer and shall keep accurate records of feed and labor costs for a period of not less than 6 months. Net profit shall be the profit accruing from sale of the calf after all expense has been deducted or increased value of the calf when record closes which must be not later than October 15. Value of calf, determined by actual cost or estimated as mentioned below, must be given when entered. If not sold when record is balanced, value is to be considered the cash return at market price over charge cost, if the calf is not eligible for registry. If eligible for registry, value of the calf is to be estimated by

## The Capper Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas

I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives of.....

.....county in the Capper

.....Club.

(Write Pig, Calf 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

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

# Asmara Simply Swarmed With Beggars

Grasshoppers Took the Crops so Thousands of Hill Folks Drifted Into Town, too Miserable to Live, Yet Clinging to Life

By Francis A. Flood

SOMETIME I want to go back to the little Italian colony of Eritrea, Mussolini's pile of mountains along the shores of the Red Sea in Eastern Africa. It is really nothing more or less than a parking place for the mountain range that shelters the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan from the Red Sea, but its wild natural beauty was particularly attractive to Jim and me after our months in the Sahara desert.

After we had crossed the arid plateau between the Nile and the Atbara rivers and had reached the Eritrean boundary line we began to climb, sometimes steadily and sometimes by jerks and jumps. Here we were, with the whole continent of Africa behind us, almost to the Red Sea, and still going up—and up. But there were hard roads and rocks to say nothing of trees and green fields and little streams. There were people and tiny farms. There was water. And then there was that tolerance and charity in our minds that always comes when a long, hard job is nearly done. Altogether, we liked Eritrea.

## Found a Real City

We were carrying a letter of introduction to an Italian doctor who lived in Asmara, the mountain capital of Eritrea. I thought I would be welcome because my grandmother's maiden name was Bellatti, altho she and her people had been born and reared in England. We put-putted into the substantial outskirts of Asmara at dusk, found streets and streets of glass-front shops, tall spired cathedrals, sparkling restaurants, banks of Italy, and gilded cinemas. Here was a city that would put Khartoum to shame, a trig little burg, little more than an average Iowa county seat, and yet the most modern metropolis we had seen since we left New York seven months before.

In Jim's very best Italian he inquired of a Neapolitan native the way to the doctor's residence. The reply was in equally good English, and therefore entirely unintelligible. Whereupon the crowd that had by this time gathered round pounced upon one small black gamin of the streets, sat him upon the bundle carrier behind my bike and waved us cheerily in the direction of our conductor's thumb.

The doctor was as hospitable as Bellatti is Italian. He introduced us to his wife, a Swedish missionary, and when she found that Jim's grandfather had been born and reared in that same part of Scandyland from which she came herself, my partner was as welcome there as I. We stopped for supper. As the doctor finally bade us good night in our hotel room up town he offered to show us the city of Asmara the next day.

## All Were Good Citizens

When we appeared at his house the following morning, his yard was filled with the most pitiful collection of ragged down-and-outers I ever had seen up to that time. We later saw, in India, even more spectacular exhibitions of professional beggars, but this was the worst we had seen in Africa. The doctor assured us that for the most part the starving mendicants before his gate that morning were good citizens, deserving of such alms as he could give. An unusually severe visitation of grasshoppers had scourged the countryside that season, and there was not enough farm produce raised to feed the pest and the peasants both. The hoppers got their first and thousands of Ethiopian, Abyssinian, and Eritrean hillfolks drifted into the towns. They were selling themselves into any kind of service and the wage was the minimum of food that would keep their black skins warm around their bones.

"We can't give them much," explained the doctor. "A penny for a family has to do. If we would hand out any more our reputations would

## Farmers' Week Near at Hand

**J**UST around the corner is "Farmer's Week" in Kansas, when six great organizations will hold their annual conventions at Topeka, from January 7 to 12. In that period will be the Kansas Agricultural Convention, sponsored by the State Board of Agriculture; the annual meetings of the State Farm Bureau, the Kansas Veterinary Medical Association, Creamerymen and their field superintendents, the State Association of Kansas Fairs, and the Kansas Agricultural Council. Delegates and visitors from all portions of the state, and not a few from outside of Kansas, will be in Topeka for these gatherings. Attendance doubtless will be stimulated by the action of the railroads in granting an open rate of fare and one-half, without certificates, for the round trip, from all points in Kansas, and also from Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo., with tickets on sale January 6 to 11 inclusive, with final return limit of January 14. The fact that these low excursion rates cover the opening of the new legislature also is likely to attract additional numbers to the capital city during the week.

Well balanced programs are being prepared for all these conventions, with notable authorities as the principal speakers, ranging from representatives of the Federal Government at Washington to leaders of the co-operative marketing agencies of Canada. "No farmer in Kansas can afford to miss these meetings," said J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, "and every citizen who attends will find himself well repaid. Attendance of folks not directly engaged in farming is encouraged, as a means of promoting our leading industry thru closer co-operation that comes from a better understanding of the agricultural situation and its problems, as may be gained at these conventions."

spread and those who daily haunt the homes and business houses of others in the city would all flock here instead. There were thousands more like these few wretched miserables and they will have to live—and die—like this until the next year's crop is harvested. They don't know as much about how to control the grasshoppers and other pests as your farmers do in America, you know."

One shrunken old hill woman, with a face like somebody's mother, and a past that had probably known pride as often as this poverty, was offering—for any price—a crude little basket she had made from straw. This miserable merchandising elevated her above the ranks of the beggars, but she was subject to the same pangs of unrequited hunger as those who held out begging bowls unashamed. And in the chill, raw air of that 7,000 foot

altitude I shuddered within my woolen sweater as I noticed the scanty rags about her shriveled frame.

Here were two discouraged gray-beards, silent, spectral, resigned, and with them a boy and a girl, dull and drawn, but, even so, interested enough in continuing their cheerless life that they wanted food to live thru yet another day. Perhaps tonight would not be so cold; perhaps tomorrow would bring more food. All were hungry, and only one was being fed—this one a naked, suckling babe, only 5 days old the doctor said. Its mother crouched upon her heels, trembling, hungry, and fatigued.

Many of these morning callers were sick and always with the most spectacular and repulsive diseases ranging from leprosy and huge sores on their legs, rotten to the bone, to the most common of all diseases, the fever.

For 30 years our Italian doctor friend has been ministering unto the least of these just as he did that day.

He has done more. He has trained hundreds of the more intelligent natives in the uses of medicines, the bandage and the knife, and during the years these hundreds have taught to thousands of others such things as sanitation, thrift, and better care of themselves and families. He showed me his nurses' training school, a boarding school for some 30 selected native girls, who go thru a complete course in nursing. He also showed me his grammar school with its staff of several European teachers and some hundred boys and girls. That makes the doctor a missionary.

We visited the native market, the one place in any and every African town where a complete cross section of life as it is tried to be lived can be seen for the looking. Every foul smelling dish of vegetable, meat or fish that ever goes over a fire has stood at some time in the fly-blown public market. And every black little brat that ever had a mother prowls like so many packs of jackals about the market grounds. It seems that two-thirds of the entire population are squatting over their tiny little stores of rusty padlocks, earthen pots, brass disks for the ears and wooden pegs for the black girls' noses, tin watches, cotton print, notions and what-nots, what-nots and notions. Two-thirds are selling and yet everyone is buying.

Confusion, noise and squalor, dust, filth, and flies, and yet the official native market is the supreme marketing emporium in the African village or town. I tried to take some pictures but I had unwisely given a fraction of a cent to one of my first subjects I had snapped and every one else in the market wanted the same attention. We were surrounded. It was impossible even to see anything after that mistake, and taking pictures was entirely out of the question. We fled for the doctor's flivver and went to the municipal caravanserai.

## Fair Game for All

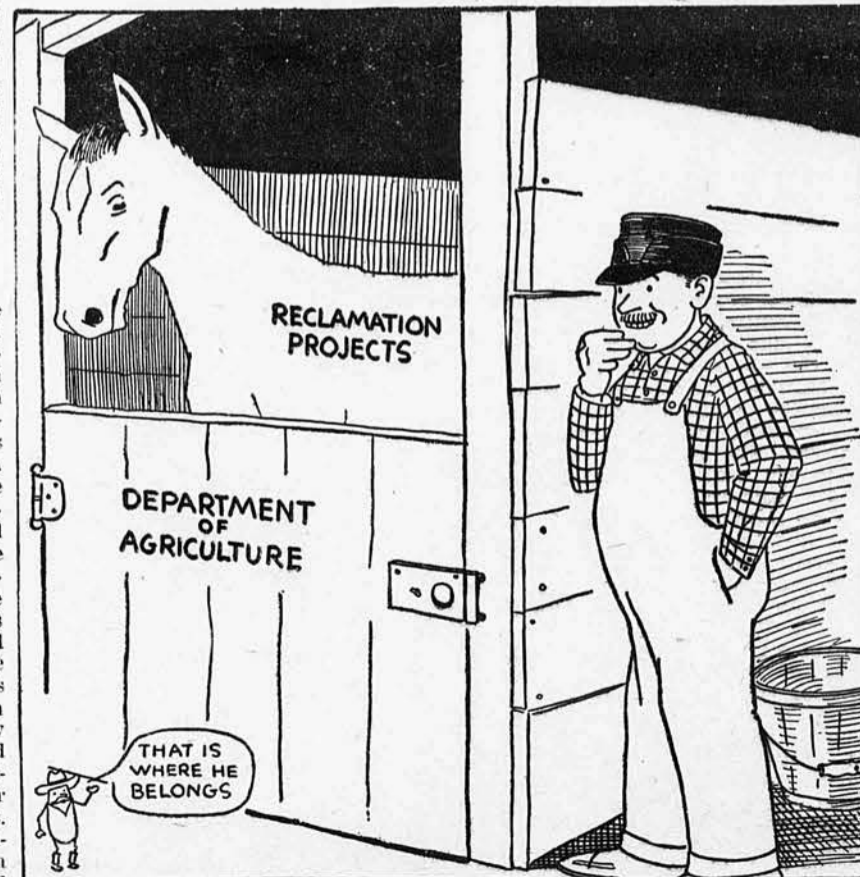
In this huge camel depot, the clearing house for incoming and outgoing caravans, oxcarts, donkey trains, and head carriers, the produce of Eritrea, Abyssinia, and the Sudan was piled. And here were also piled, ready for shipment back into those mountain hinterlands hundreds of miles from the Red Sea coast, the offerings of our civilization to be exchanged for the cotton and the grain, the gum arabic and the gold that is produced inside. A dozen tongues were spoken within those yards. It is the "wharf" where all the caravans dock.

"What is this colony of Eritrea, anyway?" we asked the doctor. "Why is it here and what is it for?"

"It is just like all the rest of Africa," he reminded us. "All the countries in Europe took advantage of the fact that the dark continent was fair game for everyone. Since ships have sailed the seas every world power has taken its grab at Africa. This continent comprises one-fifth of all the land in the world and yet, the whole of Africa is owned or controlled by some European power with the exception of Abyssinia and the tiny little republic of Liberia. And even Abyssinia has lost the last foot of its seacoast, an inland empire buried in the bush. England, Italy, and France, each has crowded in and grabbed a little of Abyssinia's own front yard."

Eritrea simply is a strip of Africa about the size of Nebraska that remained under Italian rule after Abyssinia had gained her independence. It just happens to be Italian instead of English, or French, or Belgian, or German. It is mostly mountains and coastal plain, largely barren, and produces little of value except enough agricultural products to support its

(Continued on Next Page)



The Right Stall for This Horse



## Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

WE ARE informed that the Secretary of State at Washington now has a telephone on his desk by which he can talk to the Prime Minister of England, and another which connects with the government Foreign Office in Berlin. Thus, when Mr. Kellogg has a few minutes of leisure, he can take down the receiver, call up, and say, "Good morning, Mr. Baldwin, how is the weather in London today? Foggy, I suppose." Or he can call Herr Stresemann and say, "Guten morgen, Herr Stresemann, wie geht es Ihnen?" A few days ago the huge Graf Zeppelin came over from Berlin for a friendly visit, and shortly took her journey back again. When our presidential election is on, European countries manifest intense interest in our doings, favoring this candidate or that. When we have a few patriotic riots on election day, and heads are split and lungs perforated, Londoners have the news next morning for breakfast.

Then we say, "Should one have a world view in order to be a good Christian, or may he not do just as well if he votes to keep his interests and his religion at home? Why bother with the rest of the world?" Of course, if one is content with a 2 by 4 religion in a 12 by 16 world, he need not worry about being a world Christian. Small boys sometimes wear their father's made-over trousers, but I never saw a father wearing his small boy's trousers. One can grow into bigger things, but, unless he is decidedly abnormal, he cannot shrink into smaller ones. Either we must grow in our conceptions with a growing world, or we will be left, ridiculous and alone, becoming flatter and flatter, like a leaking tire. The notions that would go very well in religion a generation ago will not go now.

And further, religion ought not to content itself with "keeping up." Vigorous religious faith never has done that. It has gone ahead, and other things have followed. Into many and many a foreign land religion has pioneered, and trade, manufacturing, improved agriculture, have followed. Long ago, Saint Augustine went west into an unknown world, venturing where others had feared to go, and he established the Christian religion in England. Another man, Columella, ventured into the thick forests of what is now Southern Germany, and planted the new faith there. At the close of the American revolution, Francis Asbury came over from England, an apostle of good will and a messenger of salvation, and rode for 50 years up and down the country from Massachusetts to Georgia, and from South Carolina to Pennsylvania. These men were all world Christians. They believed that when Jesus said "Go!" he did not mean "Stay!" You and I, coming a long while after, are beneficiaries of their labors.

Some folk are so small in their religious ideas that they could walk thru a key-hole and hold up an umbrella. Where they get such notions is difficult to say. Certainly not from the Bible, and certainly not from any of the leaders of the Christian church for the last 1900 years. When Mary Lyon, the foundress of one of our largest colleges for women, came home one night after trying to persuade a rich man and his wife to give her some money for the college, she said, "O, they are such little people, such little bits of people." At a certain cross-roads there is a general store, and on the front of the store are these words, large enough for even the hurrying autoist to read, "This store is the center of the world." Give that man credit at least for thinking of his business in its relation to the rest of the world. Edna Millay says:

"The world stands out on either side,  
No farther than the heart is wide;  
Above the earth is stretched the sky,  
No higher than the heart is high.  
But east and west will pinch the heart  
That does not keep them pushed apart,  
And he whose soul is flat, the sky  
Will cave in on him by and by."

Looking at our hero Paul, we see that this is true. Paul had something inside of him which, like the pressure of steam in a boiler, kept the outer machinery working. He was going on, on, ever on, and he could not be stopped, until the headsman's axe

stopped him. He had had an experience that was always reaching out, farther and farther; which crossed mountains and seas, met violent men, disarmed hate, and left behind a legacy to the Christians of coming generations that will never die. We will not do as much. Yet we may have as broad and sympathetic an outlook; in fact broader. For while Paul must cross seas in the slow, tedious sailing vessel, we may learn of the affairs of other nations an hour or two after they have taken place. If improved transportation means an improvement in ideas, we ought to be men and women of vision beyond anything that Paul envisaged.

When the grand old hero came toward the end of his career, he was the same as he had been when he saw the great light on the Damascus road. Yet not the same. For he had held a progressive faith, and it had been deepened, clarified, intensified. He had not been a static Christian, leaving off where he began. He had seen the Gleam, and had followed it, and gleam-following is broadening business. Growing souls, with world information and world sympathies, are to be found even in the tiniest hamlet, spiritual descendants of Paul of Tarsus.

Lesson for December 30th—Paul, the World Christian. Review. Golden text, Phil. 1:21.

### Swarmed With Beggars

(Continued from Preceding Page)

own population. There are some exports of palm nuts, hides, and coffee, and gold is being mined in increasing quantities every year.

There seems to be a larger proportion of whites in the population than in any other part of Africa we visited. And in contrast to the conditions in the English and French colonies, the white people were a part of the population actively engaged in the work of carrying on the day by day business of living, not only in the cities, but in the country as well. Instead of standing aloof, high and mighty above the native blacks, we saw Italians waiting on restaurant tables, Italian policemen, salesmen in shops, garage mechanics and, in short, Italians doing everything as white folks do here, except the actual common labor.

Mussolini's black Shirts were on parade the day we visited Asmara. The Crown Prince of Italy had recently been in town and was to return in a few more days and the Fascisti were inspired by these reminders of their national honor to parade behind loud bands and to hail their supreme hero, the omnipotent dictator, Mussolini. Many business houses and private homes in Eritrea display the portrait of King Victor Emanuel and the famous Fascisti Duce above the royal Italian coat of arms; but everywhere is the picture of Mussolini, whether the king's be there or not. He is the man of the hour, the personification of the Italian love for power and for strength.

The afternoon of our second day in Asmara we received a telegram from our Italian friend whose truck had broken down with our baggage three days back in the interior. He was sending it by rail down to Massawa, Eritrea's port on the Red Sea, our own destination, and the end—the end!—of our long, long journey across Africa.

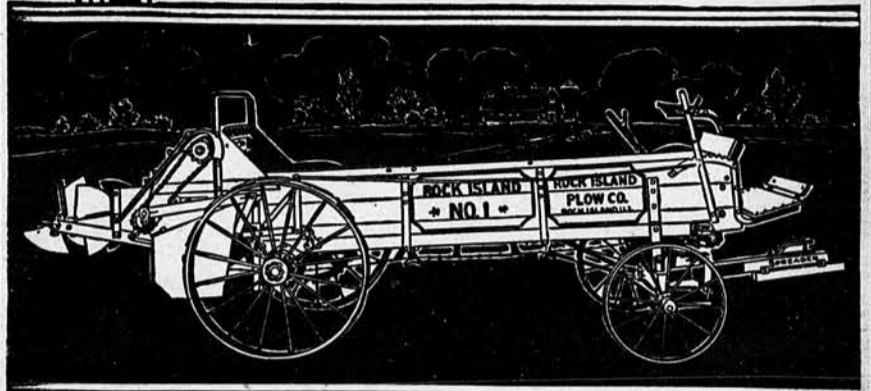
Even my optimistic partner Jim had almost despaired of reaching Massawa, close as it was, with his own motorcycle intact. The side car was broken from the motorcycle in two different places and was simply swinging along beside, tied on with wire and rope. No one but Jim himself, I think, could have ridden such a wreck over those mountain roads and I doubted even his ability to make the winding descent of 7,000 feet in 35 miles over those chucky, mountain roads. Tomorrow we would start. The Red Sea was not far away. The first thing was to get there and the next thing would be to decide where to go next. We still were a long way from home.

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# We Can Utilize Land More Effectively

## Level of Prices for Farm Products and the Prosperity of Agriculture Largely Are Dependent Upon This Factor

By Gilbert Gusler

**T**HIS epitome, "Under all the land," of the fundamental importance of land holds true of the farm problem. At bottom, in a large measure, it is a land problem and its solution can best be approached from the landward side.

With this viewpoint in mind, any attempt to portray the work of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture in the field of prices of farm products would be inadequate without sketching its investigations of prices of the most basic commodity, the land itself. Moreover, the efforts of the Bureau to build the foundations for sound land policies and to bring about a helpful program of land utilization constitute one of the most hopeful signs on the farmer's economic horizon.

Land investigations in the Bureau are carried on in the Division of Land Economics under the direction of Dr. L. C. Gray. Its work is along four main lines: The land resources of the nation and their effective utilization; methods of land reclamation and settlement; land tenure; land valuation.

### Too Many Acres in Use

With the level of prices of farm products and the prosperity of farmers largely dependent upon not having more farm land in use than is required, and with a growing population to be provided for, the need for determining both our immediate and more remote land requirements and our resources for meeting them is clear. At present, there is too much farm land in use. Agriculture has been depressed because more acres were producing than were needed to satisfy market requirements. The release of crop acres by the substitution of mechanical for animal power, increases in crop yields to the acre and expansion of new lands in foreign countries, have helped create the present surplus of agricultural land. While owners of poor land tend to hold to their investments, yet low returns have compelled some abandonment of land in less productive areas.

The problem under the circumstances consists of determining the most effective utilization of the land now in farms, and bringing about the necessary shifts quickly and with as little hardship as possible. Surveys for this purpose have been made by the Division of Land Economics, particularly in the mountainous regions of the Eastern states, to learn the most effective combination of crops and timber growing. In the West, plans for effective co-ordination of crops and grazing have been sought.

### Population Will Increase

The Division estimates that the United States will have a population of approximately 150 million by 1950. Allowing for some change in consumption habits and for a moderate gain in yields to the acre, this increased population will require about 38 million more acres of crop land. The land brought into use should be selected from that which is best suited for crop production and that can be brought into use at least cost. Hence, the Division is endeavoring to make an economic classification of the undeveloped lands which are largely in cut-over and semi-arid areas, so that when the time to expand crop acreage arrives, the facts for doing it on a sound basis will be available.

The present over-expansion of the agricultural land area is partly the result of public and private policies which have had for their object bringing land into cultivation as rapidly as possible, without regard to the effect of the increased area upon the welfare of those already farming. State departments of immigration and colonization and chambers of commerce have been eager to promote local development. Lumber companies, railroads, and land companies have been using super-salesmanship to dis-

pose of their lands to settlers. The laws governing branches of the Federal Government in charge of public land and those responsible for reclamation work have tended to promote extension of land in farms in recent years when prices for farm products have shown that there was no scarcity of land in use. Homestead laws have promoted settlement of unfit land.

The Division of Land Economics has made a study of the policies and activities of these public and private agencies to determine their effect on agricultural expansion and the efficiency of their methods as indicated by the welfare of settlers. Many irrigation and drainage projects have been found largely unsettled and their lands unutilized. Less than 40 per cent of the drainage enterprises in the Eastern part of the United States were in cultivation and the Census showed a decrease of nearly 16 million acres of harvested crop land east of the Mississippi River from 1919 to 1924. Yet, the agitation for new drainage projects to be paid for out of tax payers' pockets has been continuous.

Public and private agencies concerned in reclaiming or selling land are likely to oppose land policies that would curtail their activities. Since so much of the reserve land area is under private ownership, which would be brought into use by advances in prices of farm products, it is not an easy matter to establish a policy of control over the time, rate, and method of expansion of crop land and the selection of the land to be brought into use. The Division of Land Economics has no authority to enforce such a policy. Its function primarily is research to find the facts as to the operation of existing laws and forces, so as to bring recognition of the evils, and to point the way to wise policies. Some progress is being made in the form of state laws providing for land classification, for settlement under a definite plan, and for adding to state forests.

The extent of farm ownership and tenancy is a significant barometer of

the progress and general welfare of farmers. Studies of the different classes of tenants have been made by the Division to learn their progress in climbing the ladder to farm ownership. The broad tendencies toward increase or decrease in concentration of land holdings and absentee landlordism, and the form of the tenant contract to give the best results under various conditions have been investigated. A study of the kinship of landlord and tenant has shown that a high per cent of tenants are related to landlords, that many are preparing to assume full ownership by inheritance or otherwise and hence are interested in building up the farm and the community.

The pronounced decline in farm land values in the last eight years, the fact that this decline has not yet ceased and the losses to farmers, banks, private investors and lending institutions have emphasized as never before the influence of farm real estate values on the economic status of farmers, and the importance of better information on the underlying trends.

The Division of Land Economics prepares an annual index of farm real estate values, changes in which can be compared with changes in prices of farm products, interest rates, taxes, wages and other expenses to determine to what extent land values are in line with earnings and with the rates of return on alternative investments. It is obtaining new types of information as to the extent of the annual turnover and the character of the farm buying. It has made investigations of the net effect of buildings, soils, roads and other local factors on the value of the individual farm, and the relation of capital values to rentals and income as a basis for more efficient methods of land appraisal.

The Division prepares each year a report entitled "The Farm Real Estate Situation." It does not forecast the future course of farm land prices but contains the best available data for estimating the trend and outlook.

Following is a summary of its 1927-1928 report:

"Improvement in the farm real estate situation is noted by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its third annual survey of the farm-lands market covering the period March 1, 1927, to March 1, 1928. The survey is based upon reports made by co-operating farmers and farm real estate dealers throughout the country.

"During the period under review, farm real estate values averaged for the United States as a whole, showed the smallest decline recorded in any single year since the drastic postwar deflation set in. Values of improved farm land to the acre declined only 2 per cent on the average during 1927 and early 1928, as compared with a decline of twice that figure registered between March 1, 1926, and March 1, 1927. As of March 1, 1928, the national average value to the acre was 17 per cent above the pre-war level, compared with a figure of 19 per cent above pre-war on March 1, 1927, and a peak of 70 per cent above recorded on the same date in 1920. Averaged for the entire country, the current figure of 17 per cent above pre-war represents approximately the same level of values as prevailed in 1917.

### Decreases Are Smaller

"The major declines in values continued to be felt in the same regions in which the heaviest losses appear to have been centered in recent years, principally the Corn Belt and Cotton Belt. However, in both of these, the decreases shown for the year ended March 1, 1928, were smaller than those registered during the corresponding preceding period from March 1, 1926, to March 1, 1927. In some Southern states, values hardened materially. Equally encouraging results were reported from Montana and the two Dakotas where values for the first time in many years exhibited a tendency toward comparative firmness. Altho continuing their decline of the last seven years, Iowa values showed the smallest decrease recorded since the war-time peak was reached, and in all of the Mid Western states without exception, values showed smaller losses for the year ended March 1, 1928, than for the corresponding period ended March 1, 1927. The bureau makes no forecast as to whether or not the 'bottom' has been reached in Mid Western farm-land values.

"Farm real estate values in the New England and Middle Atlantic states showed very little change. Pacific coast values declined very little on the average. In both of these sections, values taken generally have been relatively stable during the last three years, altho occasional slight declines took place. A third section in which the downward trend of values was apparently halted includes the eight states of the West ordinarily designated as the mountain group. In this division, the survey indicated values to be exhibiting a trend now reasonably stable.

### Fewer Farms Lost

"Data on foreclosures and related losses of title thru default averaged for the country as a whole indicated a slight decline to have taken place during the year ended March 15, 1928. From a rate of 23.3 farms to the thousand recorded in the 12-month period ended March 15, 1927, the volume of 'forced' transactions dropped to 22.8 farms a thousand. Notable decreases were shown in the mountain states, particularly in Montana and in the Dakotas, where the loss rates in recent years have been the highest in the country, having reached figures of 5 and 6 per cent of all farms in the latter three states. Most of the New England states likewise have shown a moderate decline in the forced sale classification during the last three

(Continued on Page 17)

## What Is College For?

By F. D. Farrell, President  
The Kansas State Agricultural College

**T**HE American people have developed an enthusiasm for education that amounts almost to an obsession. To be graduated from high school has become virtually a social necessity and to go to college is widely regarded as a "sine qua non" of respectability. With many people college attendance seems to be as much of a fad as church-going is with the pseudo-religious or flag-waving with the pseudo-patriotic. Such people seem to have a conception of the purpose of college attendance that is related only remotely, if at all, to genuine education. For most of the blessings that are available to us we are indebted to genuinely educated people. The men and women who have led mankind in the struggle to escape from ignorance, fear, disease, and poverty have been this kind of people, most of them college trained. They have given us something of an understanding of man's place in the universe, of the forces of nature, and of the vulnerable spots in the armour of many of our natural enemies. They have helped us to learn something about how to use the fundamental truths of the sciences and of the arts to promote the welfare and happiness of mankind, individually and collectively.

These genuinely educated people did not pursue a course of training for the purpose of being in vogue. For them, going to college was an opportunity to indulge their love of learning, a method of enriching the mind and the spirit. For them, a college career was a period of joyous labor. They knew that nothing worth having can be obtained without hard work and that this is especially true of education. Their successors, the genuine collegians of the present day, are actuated by the same motives. They are hard workers. They have a zest for doing difficult things. To them, an intellectual or spiritual obstacle is something not to be run away from but to be grappled with, if only for the joy of the struggle and the satisfaction of achieving self-mastery.

As we as a people grow in educational wisdom and experience, we shall regard college less as a method of gaining superficial respectability, as thousands of people now do, and more as a means of enabling people to increase their value as scholars, as citizens, and as human beings thru the cultivation of the intellect and the liberation and enrichment of the human spirit.

# Must Use Plenty of Straw

## Moisture Working up From the Ground Does More Damage to Stacked Kafir Than Rain

BY HARLEY HATCH

JUST as it was getting dried up so kafir and cane heading and threshing could proceed nicely, down came another big rain and at this writing the fields are as wet as at any time during this very rainy fall and early winter. Many have their kafir all headed, but it still is unthreshed in the stack. It will keep there in good condition, however, for stacked cane and kafir did not wet in an inch even during that 7 inches of rain we had some time ago. What damage was done was from moisture working up from beneath where there was insufficient bedding. It takes about 2 feet of dry straw or headed kafir bundles to form a bed thick enough to keep moisture from coming up from the bottom. A lot of kafir is yet in the shock; many are waiting for the combine thresher to get around to them but the only machine of this kind in this locality has between 400 and 500 acres ahead with no show for traction until the ground freezes deep enough to carry the heavy machine. This combine method seems a good way to handle shocked kafir; it costs more to thresh but it saves a lot of hard, dusty work.

### J. Pluvius Evens Scores

Weather records kept in this part of Kansas for the last 50 years, show that the rainfall in any 10-year period does not vary greatly from the amount in any other like period. If one year or a series of years is very dry, the deficiency of moisture is certain to be made up before long. For the last two years we seem, down here in this part of Jayhawk land, to be making up for all the lack of rainfall in the last 25 years. In fact, some of the older residents are saying that we have more than made up any lack of rainfall for that period, and that we may expect in the near future a lot of dry weather to even up the excessive rainfall of the last 10-year period. While we have had some short dry periods in this locality since 1918, there has not been since that time what might be called a real dry year. This rounds out a 10-year period of rather more than normal rainfall for this locality. In other parts of the state, notably the north central, moisture often was lacking in this period while here we had too much. Does this mean that Jewell county is to have plenty of rain during the next few years while Coffey county is to be dried up?

### A Man of Travels

A young man, native of this neighborhood and reared on a farm, served as an aviator during the World War and after that resided for two years in the Philippines, having a government position there. After that he took a couple of years off and spent it seeing the world, notably a large part of the East Indies, China, Australia and New Zealand, looking at those far-off countries with the eyes of one reared on a Kansas farm. Of all the territory visited he was most taken with New Zealand where he liked the land, the climate and the people. Australia he found to be a vast extent of arid territory with fringes of fine farming country around the southern, eastern and western shores. Of all the people he saw on his extensive journey, those of Australia most resembled those of the United States and, altho they often took verbal shots at the United States, they recognized the fact that the interests of the two countries were identical from the standpoint of Anglo-Saxons surrounded by other races, and so considered Americans as natural allies, who might have to help each other out at some time in the distant future. So I thought some farm notes taken from a Sydney, Australia, paper might interest you and they are given in the next paragraph.

### They "Salt" the Cattle

The Bulletin of Sydney, Australia, says: "The central Australian wild tribes counted thus: anynda, one; untrama, two; ogorajama, three; untrama-trama, four; a hand held up to

show all the fingers extended, five; a hand and the word, anynda, six; and so on up to two hands, 10. Any number beyond that was a mob."—"A method of cattle stealing, which may be new to you, has just come to my knowledge and I pass it along for the benefit of my old Australian friends in the cattle business. A tame cow is washed in a strong solution of salt and water; when she is dry she is driven a long way and mixed with strange stock. Some time later she arrives home with a large following of the strange stock. You must understand that this country is poorly supplied with salt and there are practically no fences."

### Tractor Versus the Horses

Here is an Australian farmer's opinion of the tractor compared with horse power: "For the last two years I have used both tractor and horse power for every farm operation. The results so far favor the tractor, but I am not yet entirely sure that the horse teams are not the more economical. The tractor has added over a hundred pounds a year to the farm expenses—a pound is equal to about \$5, United States money—but more work has been done and the returns are much greater. In comparison with a 10-horse team the tractor is responsible for one-fifth more work a working day. This means the seeding is done at the right time after the first winter rains, more land is fallowed each year and the harvest finished weeks earlier. The chance of a hailstorm ruining the crop is lessened. Two men are required to work the farm when horses are used; with tractor one man at seeding time and harvest is enough. I give my estimate of costs for both forms of power: Tractor, depreciation \$750, repairs \$150, fuel \$75; total \$1,050. Horses, depreciation, \$300, feed \$800; total \$900." The tractor expenses given seem very high to a Kansas farmer but both tractor and fuel costs are very much higher in other parts of the world than in the United States.

### Will Feed Our Cane

We chanced unfavorable weather forecasts, together with cloudy and misty weather, and by doing so managed to get in two days' threshing the first of this week. We threshed the Red Top cane on this farm and did three kafir jobs for neighbors before the threatened rain descended. The cane seed yielded better than we expected; in fact, it made the best yield of any grain grown on the farm this year, the wheat being the next best. The weigher was not used on the threshing machine, but taking 26-inch wagon box loads as 50 bushels, the cane made 32 bushels to the acre. I don't suppose there will be much demand for cane seed; at any rate it is not likely to go to more than \$1 a bushel, and at that price we cannot afford to sack it, take it to the railroad and ship it in small lots, so we plan on grinding it along with oats or corn for horse feed. You may recall that a few weeks ago we mentioned a letter from a Fredonia friend recommending cane seed as being used as horse feed, and now a neighbor who has used it mixed half and half with corn says it makes excellent horse feed or feed for any farm animals, in fact. So we shall use ours in that manner rather than try to sell it.

### Corn Gets High Bid

A bushel of corn exhibited at the county corn show at Hiawatha, by O. J. Olson of Horton, county corn champion, sold at auction for \$40. This is the highest price ever paid there for seed corn. A. F. Johannes of the state bank of Willis was the purchaser. Other bankers of the county and business men of Hiawatha bid liberally. The 40 bushels sold brought \$305.50, an average of nearly \$8 a bushel. Corn of H. B. Jacobsen of Horton, state champion last year, in third place this year, sold at \$16 a bushel.

# Land Often Produces Several Times Its Cost

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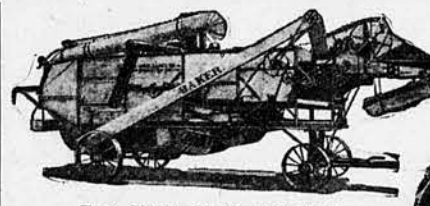
Think of buying an adjoining half section with one-third of a crop of pinto beans on 280 acres. That's what one man did last year. Think of 30 bushels of corn, 20 to 25 of oats, 20 of winter wheat, 250 bags of potatoes on \$15 to \$25 land. These are not unusual in the Pikes Peak Region.

Mild, open winters help pull stock through in fine shape. The Region has some of the noted western dairy herds. The Remount Service maintains studs here.

Know more about this region and its advantages. Ask for "Agricultural and Livestock Possibilities in the Pikes Peak Region," or any other information. Address—

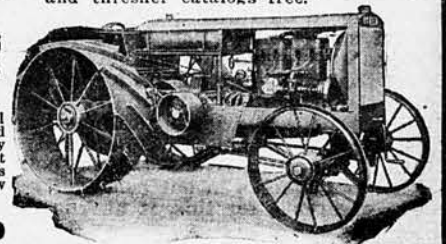
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You'll be pleasantly surprised when you make up this simple home mixture and try it for a distressing cough or chest cold. It takes but a moment to mix and costs little, but it can be depended upon to give quick and lasting relief.

Get 2½ ounces of Pinex from any druggist. Pour this into a pint bottle; then fill it with plain granulated sugar syrup or strained honey. The full pint thus made costs no more than a small bottle of ready-made medicine, yet it is much more effective. It is pure, keeps perfectly and children love its pleasant taste.

This simple remedy has a remarkable three-fold action. It goes right to the seat of trouble, soothes away the inflammation, and loosens the germ-laden phlegm. At the same time, it is absorbed into the blood, where it acts directly upon the bronchial tubes and thus helps inwardly to throw off the whole trouble with surprising ease.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway Pine, containing the active agent of creosote, in a refined, palatable form, and known as one of the greatest healing agents for severe coughs, chest colds and bronchial troubles.

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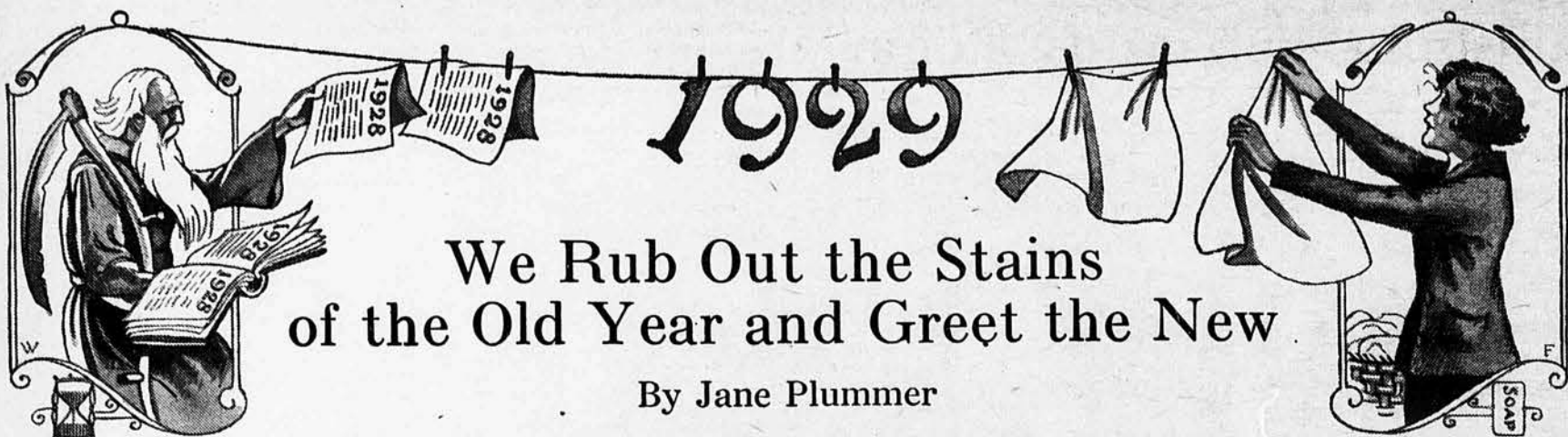
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Mark your selection plainly. Cut out this ad and mail it today with your name and address and a Dollar Bill.

**Capper's Farmer, Topeka, Kansas**



## We Rub Out the Stains of the Old Year and Greet the New

By Jane Plummer

**D**EAR EDITOR:  
Greetings and a glad New Year.  
We celebrated the occasion by putting out a whopper of a washing. Do you remember the poem Jo, of "Little Women," composed as she sang over the tubs? I thought of it this morning, while I rubbed and rinsed and wrung. One stanza goes:

I wish we could wash from our hearts and souls  
The stains of the week away,  
And let water and air by their magic make  
Ourselves as pure as they;  
Then on earth there would be indeed  
A glorious washing-day!

I thought of all my own stains of the year, and as I scrubbed on shirts and petticoats and pillow cases, I made believe that I was rubbing out the mistakes and failures of the old year.

Now the stiff white clothes are swinging on the line in the brilliant sunshine; the snow is melting rapidly, eaves are dripping, the hens are sunning themselves and singing in the chickenyard, and a breath of New Year freshness is in the air!

Some of the folks in our community are taking winter vacations, for this, if any, is the farmer's play-time.

A pretty young bride of the neighborhood, who always looks the pink of perfection, has returned

### Your Favorite Candy

**WHICH** of your homemade candies disappear most quickly from the candy jar? Which do you like to make best? Send your favorite candy recipe to the Contest Editor of Kansas Farmer before January 19. Winners in the contest will be announced in February but the recipes will be held until next fall. For the best recipe there will be a prize of \$3. The second prize will be \$2, and we will pay \$1 each for 15 other recipes to be compiled in our new candy leaflet.

from a visit with friends in a distant city. She laughingly told me about her "traveling beauty shop." Like many thrifty ladies she curls her own locks. Living in a house without electricity, she depends on a good old five-and-dime store curling iron, which she heats over a coal oil lamp. She solved the problem of being presentable on the train and while at her friend's home by taking with her the iron and a little tin of canned heat. It proved quite a convenience, and she wasn't out the price of an electric iron or the cost of marcelles on this trip.

We travel far, too, these winter days, and yet are stay-at-home folks. The wings of radio are our magic carpet. We make it a daily point to dial you folks of Capper Publications. WIBW gives us many fine treats.

Aunt Julia, who will soon be 80, and is the liveliest little cricket of an old lady you ever saw, told me the other day that she dances to her radio's tunes! She says that when she hears an old fiddler's melody, such as they played during her gay young dancing days on the prairies, she gets up and goes thru all the steps. Wouldn't that be a picture?

### We've Made Some Progress

Looking back is sometimes a benefit. Some things were accomplished on the farm this year which mean a lot; and many dreams have been fashioned for 1929. The chief feat of the year was Jim's engineering water to the house, from the spring a quarter of a mile away. Two generations of wives have carried water on this place. The first grandmother is said to have told that water was so precious they almost had to take their baths in a teacup! How I wish that that grandmother, who helped cut a path thru a wilderness of trees and brush and discovered the spring, might step into the kitchen now and watch that same crystal water stream into the sink under the pretty casement windows!

The task of clearing the land, building the first roof-trees, fighting for hard-won crops, belonged to the first and second generations; it is for the third to carry on the work begun and to bring

beauty to the place. We hope, thru coming new years, that a great deal of new beauty can be added to house and grounds.

I hope you'll have a calendar of happy months in 1929.

### A Little Cook's New Year Recipe

BY NAIDA GARDNER

**D**EAR Little Cooks: Now that Christmas is over, and we are all happy with our presents, I should like to tell you how to make a real tasty dish which the family will enjoy, doubly because you made it. The name of this dish is "Brown Betty." I have never known why it is called that, but I suppose it's because the apples in it curl up and look like little girls' faces, and the bread crumbs get so brown. Here is the recipe, and I hope that soon every little cook will be able to say she has made "Brown Betty" and started the New Year right.

Arrange in a deep baking dish, first a layer of bread crumbs then thinly sliced apples. Season with cinnamon, and brown sugar. When the dish is full scatter buttered bread crumbs over the top and bake 30 to 45 minutes, placing the dish in a pan of water so that the pudding will not burn.

Vera M. Casper, a little cook of Benedict, Kansas wrote the best letter telling how she earned money for Christmas. Here is her letter:

Dear Miss Gardner: I am 12 years old and I have three sisters, 7, 9 and 11, and I will tell you how we earned Christmas money. Our house has lots of mice in it, and Mother is more afraid of a mouse trap than of a mouse, so she told us that she would give us a penny for each mouse we caught.

Then ever since school began Mother has given us a penny for each "A" we made on our grade card.

Our Daddy likes to drink hot water a half hour before breakfast, but sometimes he forgets it, so he told us he would give us a penny each time we got it for him.

We were careless about brushing our teeth, so in September Mother promised a nickel to each one who would brush her teeth for two weeks without missing a day.

I did some copying for Daddy and he gave me money for it, and I also ran errands for him, so when Christmas came I had a nice little sum for presents.

Vera M. Casper.

### Simple Rules for Good Bread

BY NELLE G. CALLAHAN

**WITH** but a few simple precautions and directions rigidly adhered to, there is no need of just "trusting to luck" that the day's bread baking turns out well. I would change a common expression of the vernacular today, and emphasize that the housewife must "know her yeast" and "know her flour." One cannot afford to be experimenting with either of these important factors. I consistently use one brand of flour and one brand of yeast foam.

A most important point in making bread good is to keep it at a moderate, even warmth from beginning to end. It is much easier to keep it warm than to warm it after it has become chilled. In cold weather I like to keep my sponge over night at about 78 degrees, and from 80 to 84 degrees after mixing it stiff. A small, inexpensive dairy thermometer proves very helpful for testing the temperature of liquid, sponge, or dough. The top of the kitchen cabinet, or a high shelf in the kitchen, makes a splendid place to keep the bread after it has been mixed. It is then away from all drafts or sudden, decided changes of temperature.

Bread to be really good must be given time for "maturing:" especially is this true in the sponge stage. I always let my sponge stand at least 12 hours, never less. The addition of some acid to dough, such as lemon juice or the substitution of buttermilk for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the liquid used, reduces the time of fermentation and the maturing of the dough is hastened. The result is a loaf of fine, close texture.

Be sure to use plenty of flour. Many, many loaves of bread come from the oven literally flat failures, simply because there was not enough flour worked into the dough at the time it was mixed stiff. My best guide in this is to continue adding flour until the dough begins to break, or form cracks, making a rather rough appearance for the time being. As it stands, however, the globules of flour absorb the moisture and the ultimate result is a light, well rounded loaf in place of a flat, heavy loaf.

From a good bread sponge many appetizing and delicious variations of rolls can be worked out. And here I emphasize the amount of yeast to be used. It requires at least 1 cake yeast foam to 1 quart, or less, of liquid.

My sponge is made thus. In the evening soak 1 cake yeast foam in  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup warm water for about 30 minutes, or until soft. Into the mixing bowl measure  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cups warm potato water,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sugar, 2 level teaspoons salt. Add the yeast and flour to make a heavy batter. Beat hard, cover, and set in a warm place to rise over night, 12 hours from the time of mixing the sponge.

In the morning add 2 more level teaspoons salt, 4 tablespoons lard, and flour to make a stiff dough. Knead well, cover, let rise until double in bulk, then knead down lightly. When again doubled in bulk, mould into loaves, brush with butter, and let rise until just barely double in size. Place in a hot, quick oven, the temperature to be reduced after the first 15 minutes, during which time the loaves should begin to brown. This recipe makes four medium sized loaves.

### A Recipe for Rolls

A basic recipe for rolls is made from this recipe thus. For 2 dozen rolls, reserve 2 cups bread sponge in the morning. To this, add 1 well beaten egg,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup shortening,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sugar, and flour sufficient to make a dough slightly less stiff than the bread dough. To this may be added 1 cup raisins, or currants, as desired. When ready for the pans, they may be moulded into rolls, rusks, delicious cinnamon buns, coconut twists, or into as many forms as the fancy or appetite dictates.

This is a basic recipe for a most delicious, rich, sweet roll, from which may be made currant buns, coffee cake, tea ring, pecan or butter-scotch rolls, apple cake, doughnuts, Swedish rolls, cinnamon buns, and Hot Cross buns.

2 cakes yeast foam,	1 level teaspoon salt
soaked in	1 cup sugar
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup warm water	2 eggs, or three if desired
1 pint milk, scalded and	1 lemon, juice and rind
cooled	Flour to make moder-
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter or substitute	ately stiff dough

In the evening soak the yeast in warm water until soft. Scald milk and let cool. Combine beaten eggs, melted butter, salt, sugar, lemon, yeast, and flour. Work into a smooth dough. Cover closely and let stand over night. In the morning mix down the dough and let rise again for about  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour, shape and place on well greased pans. Brush with butter. Let rise to less than double in size, and bake in moderate oven.

Compressed yeast may be substituted for yeast foam in these recipes, altho it is not necessary that it stand over night. When the sponge has doubled in bulk, it can then be mixed stiff and the same general directions followed.

### Cardboard for Gauging Pleats

BY LEONICE WELLS

**I**N PLEATING cloth a cardboard is quite useful. Pin the pleats the correct width at the top and bottom of the cloth, then draw on the cardboard a line the width of the pleat from the edge of the cardboard. Slip under the cloth and make the fold of the pleat follow the line from top to bottom. Press with a damp cloth. After pressing on one side, reverse. This saves basting and leaves no marks as basting sometimes does.

A cardboard gauge is nice to use in turning hems. It can be cut just the correct width and the hem turned up over it.

# Vanishing Tub Adds Room

BY MARY E. STEBBINS

IN INSTALLING a bath tub in her home, Mrs. A. F. Damkenbring of Saline county, Missouri has demonstrated it to be a fact that a determined woman can surmount just about as many difficulties as appear on her horizon. Mrs. Damkenbring knew that her family should have a chance to take the necessary regular and frequent body baths in fall, winter and spring as well as in the more convenient summer season. That involved comfort and convenience and special bathing opportunities even if the house did not have a regular bath room and was not likely to have for an indefinite time to come.

She recognized the necessity of a comfortably warm room as a stimulant to desire to bathe, having hot water conveniently located and privacy assured. She also knew that the bath idea is more alluring when the used water does not have to be carried out into the back yard after the bath. So she chose the kitchen as a double service kitchen and bath room.

When you walk into her kitchen you see an oblong work table like most of the kitchen tables found normally in a farm woman's kitchen, except that a curtain hangs from the edge of the top, around three sides. That is only the beginning of the differences, for the top is hinged at the back so that it can be raised, at the same time lifting the curtain. When the table top and the curtain are so raised a full-fledged bath tub is revealed. The tub is not quite complete for it has no faucets. But it is permanently attached to a drain pipe and that is a big factor, which often swings the decision of "whether or not to bathe."

The kitchen stove heats the water and the "bath room," the water is right at hand and no one minds pouring water into a tub, the rest of the family can be temporarily "ousted" and all the requirements for a comfortable, complete bath are provided.

A very large bath tub is not practical. A smaller one can be used just as well and does not require as much water, which is often to be considered.

When the bath is finished that convenient little drain pipe carries off all the water, the tub can be easily and quickly cleaned, the top of the table plus the curtain, is lowered and there is the kitchen in tip-top shape again until the next bather is ready for it.

gray. You will want to use warm colors in a room where sunlight is lacking—yellow, especially, is good. But these colors, if overused, make an already bright room harsh. They are also to be avoided for a very small room. Receding colors are best to give an effect of increased size. The receding colors are also the most restful.

The most difficult problem comes in decorating a small sunless room. In this case it will be best to choose a receding color for the walls and to supply the necessary warmth in furniture, draperies, rugs and possibly in the woodwork.

Remember that room to room harmony is sometimes just as important as a harmonious scheme within a room. This fact always holds true when there are large double doors or an opening that makes one room quite visible from the other. Where a bathroom or a dressing room opens off from a bedroom, it is always more attractive, tho not imperative, to decorate the two in like manner or at least in harmonizing colors.

Another point of importance in choosing your scheme is the psychological effect of color. First and foremost is the fact that color is an absolute requisite for any cheerful interior. Drab walls and woodwork in brown or dull tan and lifeless furnishings are depressing. On the other hand it is important to avoid the use of very bright color in quantity. Psychologists have found that lavender and purple, in excess, cause nervousness and irritability. Red is apt to be grating to one's nerves. Too much blue is sometimes depressing. Used in moderation, however, these colors are excellent. Nothing could be more effective than vermilion or Chinese red for a single piece of brightly lacquered furniture, to give life to a dull looking interior.

A final point as to color is that the

rule of a dark floor, lighter walls and woodwork, and very light ceiling, is open to but few exceptions. The rather wide practice of choosing white for the ceiling, however, is not to be recommended. Cream or ivory supplies the necessary light without the glare of white, and either is suitable for almost any color scheme. It is sometimes more attractive to paint the ceiling a very pale shade of whatever color is used for the wall.

Beauty thru color and simplicity is the keynote to modern decoration. In choosing finishes for walls, woodwork and floors, the ideal of simplicity is especially important, for these features of the room are, essentially, the background. Plain painted walls or walls decorated in soft tones and simple design are best. Some of the novel painted finishes supply individuality in wall decoration without the pronounced pattern that is to be avoided for the background. For rugs, likewise, it is important that the figures should not be too pronounced or the color in any degree harsh.



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

### I Have Toast

SINCE I have been 8 months old mother let me sit in my high chair and have a piece of dry toast just before my afternoon bottle. I enjoy chewing on this toast. At first I managed only to eat a little, but now I have four teeth and can eat a whole piece and enjoy my bottle feeding just as much. I never thought of having anything but toast to eat or of having it any place but in my high chair until the other afternoon when mother and I were visiting another mother and her baby, James.

Little James is a few weeks older than I and is creeping everywhere in the house, just like I do. We were there only a few minutes when James started

to fret a little. His mother went to the cabinet, took out the box of crackers and gave each of us a cracker. At home I would not have had a cracker to eat or anything else between feedings, but mother didn't say I couldn't have it. She just took me on her lap and had me sit there until the cracker was gone.

James was left on the floor to manage his cracker as he liked. He would eat a bite then creep a few feet and take another bite, each time dropping several crumbs. Also each time when he would creep he needed to use the hand in which he held the cracker so he would put his hand down and drag the cracker across the floor. In so doing he got his cracker quite dirty.

Now I understand why mother always gives me my toast in the high



**A JOYOUS NEW YEAR** to all the folks who read this little column and all the babies of the Kansas Farmer Family. The Baby's Corner has been with you just one year and in that time it has acquired a large circle of friends. We have received many letters from mothers asking for advice or information on various phases of baby care and many kind words of appreciation and encouragement. We are pleased for every letter and if The Baby's Corner has helped a few babies to healthier, happier days and solved a few problems for busy, deserving mothers we are glad.

Baby Mary Louise.

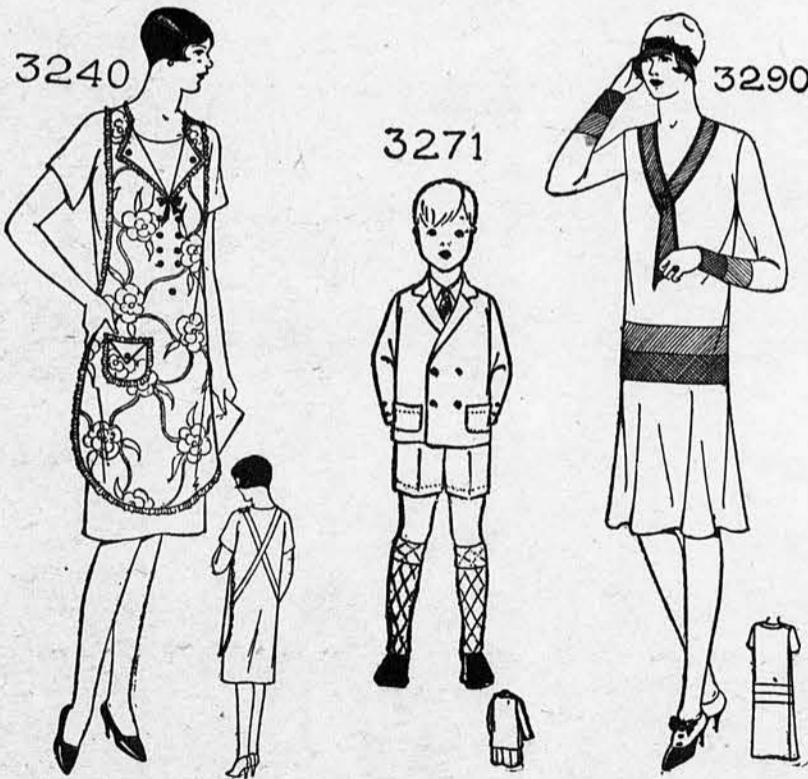


chair just before my bottle. It is because she doesn't want me to learn to expect and beg for things between meals, thus taking my appetite for my regular feedings; because she does not want me to have my toast on the floor and get it dirty and also because it keeps the crumbs on the table of my chair and doesn't let me get them all over the floor and cause her so much work.

Baby Mary Louise.

## If You Are Inclined to Sew

### Three Suggestions of Things You Can Make



**3240**—A dainty tea apron, expressed in flowery prints is a delightful personal item for the kitchen. The neckline folds into revers. The apron is bound completely with dainty lace or bias tape. Designed in sizes small, medium and large.

**3271**—Clever suit for the wee lad. Suit consists of double-breasted coat with notched collar, patch pockets, and short, side-closed trousers. Designed in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

**3290**—A new sports mode is shown here with a wide flared skirt in front. The sleeves, neck, and wide hip band are trimmed in a combination of bias strips of contrasting material, in different shades. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

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

### Color and Coziness Are Pals

BY JANE STEWART

AN artistic room is more to be desired than a costly one. With the present styles of interior decoration it is not difficult to furnish a home inexpensively and at the same time to have each room attractive and in good taste. The vogue for color makes the task especially easy, for color's effect is cheerfulness and the importance of this factor cannot be too greatly stressed. No matter how fine your furnishings, you will never feel satisfied with them if there is an air of formality, or if comfort is lacking.

For the living room most of all this is true. Fortunately this quality goes hand in hand with the most pleasing effects. When the furniture is conveniently placed—reading lamps by easy chairs, a sofa facing the fireplace or at right angles to it, ash tray stands and tables in the spot where they may be used, a secretary or desk where the daylight is good and with a lamp nearby—there is an atmosphere of comfort that is altogether pleasing.

For the dining room you want an effect that is cheerful. And likewise for the kitchen. The sunparlor should even be gay. And the bedroom restful. These qualities you may best obtain by the correct use of color.

There are many things to be considered in choosing colors besides the laws of color harmony. First come the size and exposure of the room. Yellow cream, rose and orange colors are warm and advancing. The cool, receding colors are blue, gray, green and lavender. Green is less recessive than blue and

### 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.

### A Problem of Many Mothers

I have a little girl of 4 years who has formed the habit of biting her finger nails. I'd certainly appreciate it if I could find some harmless remedy that would cure her of this habit. I am coming to you for help because you have helped me so much.

Mrs. G. G.

I am always glad to help my readers, and this time I'm quite sure I can help you with your problem. I have a formula for making a bitter nail varnish which I will gladly send you if you will write me again inclosing a stamped, self-addressed envelope. I know this problem is one of many mothers, and I am glad to send this formula to any woman who will write me personally. Address Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

### Do You Perspire in Winter?

With the need for heavier dresses in cold weather outside and yet the high temperature in the house, I perspire much more than in the summer time. Therefore, I am going to ask you if there is something I can do to remedy this difficulty.

Mary S.

There are several remedies for excessive perspiration on which I will be glad to advise you upon receipt of a self-addressed, stamped envelope. Address Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

### A Flashlight Darner

AS so much mending is done at night, I find that a flashlight helps in darning. Turn on the flashlight, slip it into the stocking and you can see where to place the stitches.

Brown county. Mrs. Floyd Miller.

# Why Not Try Your Luck at Puzzles



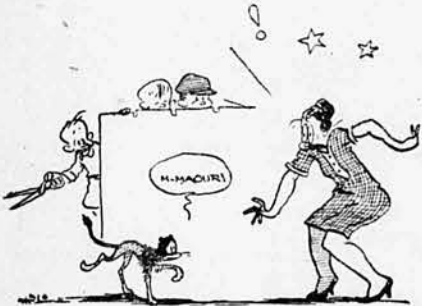
There are 14 objects in this picture, the names of which begin with K. How many of them can you name? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

## Will You Write to Me?

For pets we have two dogs and one cat. Their names are Blackie, Tootsie and Spottie. I am 10 years old and in the fifth A grade. My teacher's name is Miss Chalk. I have one brother named Victor. I would like to hear from some of the girls of my age.

Dorothy Matarazzi.

Frontenac, Kan.



Old Maid Lafferty almost had a fit when she discovered the boys had made a "lion" out of her cat.

## My Pony's Name Is Maud

I am 8 years old and in the third grade. My teacher's name is Miss

Jaedicke. The name of my school is Kreiensieck school and I walk 1/4 of a mile. I live on the farm. I have three brothers. Their names are Ernest, Charles and Henry Jr. For pets I have a kitten and a pony. Her name is Maud. Henrietta Kreiensieck. Hanover, Kan.

## Diamond Puzzle

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

1. A consonant; 2. To rest; 3. A guide; 4. Apex; 5. Another consonant. From the definitions given fill in the dashes so that the diamond reads the same across and up and down. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

## To Keep You Guessing

Read these riddles aloud to the family, withholding the answers, and see how many can guess them. You may send us your favorite riddles if you care to.

Why should you never tell secrets

in a cornfield? Because there are so many ears about.

What is it that sings and has eight legs? A quartet.

What is it that goes but never gets anywhere? A clock.

When is a sheep like ink? When it is put into a pen.

What is the best thing to put in a mince pie? Your teeth.

What is the most difficult key to turn? Don-key.

## Likes to Go to School

I am 8 years old and in the third grade. My teacher's name is Miss Wilbur. I like to go to school. The name of our school is Fairview. I have one brother. His name is Willard. He is 6 years old and in the first grade. For pets I have seven cats.

Lilyan Doris Johnson.

Leonardville, Kan.

## The Pirate



Pirates bold in days of old Sailed the seas in search of gold.

Tommy thought he'd like to be A pirate, too, and sail the sea.

So here he stands, so big and brave.

Sailing o'er the ocean wave!

Margaret Whittemore

## There Are Six of Us

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I have three sisters and two brothers. I go to Prairie Rose school. My teacher's name is Miss Nortwick. I like her real well. My birthday is November 12. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me. I will try to answer all their letters.

Republic, Kan. Helen Bowen.

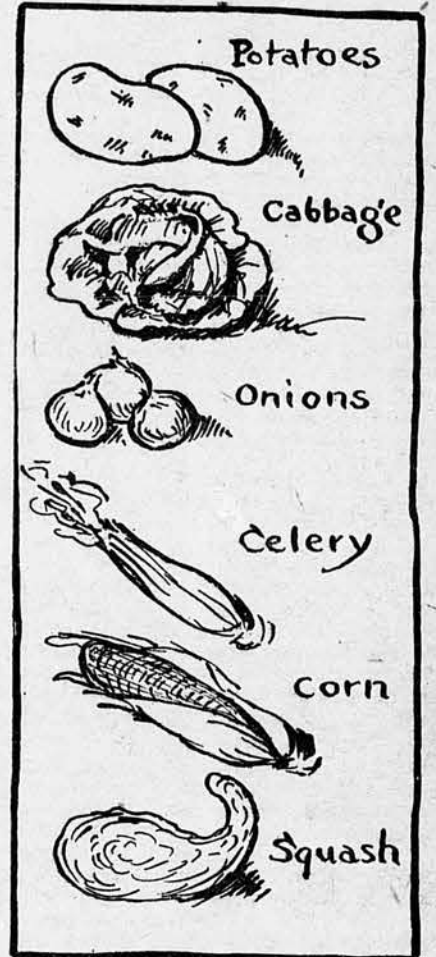
## Likes to Live on Farm

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. My birthday was September 30. I live on an 800-acre farm. I go to the Flagler public school. My teacher's name is Mrs. Heid. For pets I have a dog named Joe, a pony Trixy and a

cat named Lindy. We have 23 head of cattle. We milk four cows. I like to live on a farm. I have three sisters and one brother—Lorris 13 years old, Doris 17, Winona 25 and my brother Oris is 28. I wish some of the girls and boys my age would write to me and send their pictures because I like pictures.

Clarice Sloan.

Flagler, Colo.



What do these six different vegetables have in common with man? For instance, the first one is "Potatoes have eyes." Now I'm sure you can guess the other five. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.



The Hoovers—Pa Makes a Resolution for the Coming Year

# What the Folks Are Saying

## *It Seems Likely That Power and Increased Skill Will Do as Much for Agriculture as They Have Done for Industry*

**M**ORE horsepower to the man, whether it be in the form of horses or machines, is helping to make farming more profitable. It looks as if power might do for agriculture what it has for industry. Many Linn county farmers have demonstrated this fact during the last season.

Elmer McGee's two boys plowed 75 acres of corn in two days with a tractor and two-row cultivator. Ed McGee has a corn husker with which he has been averaging 350 bushels of corn a day, without trying to make a record. He has rigged up a hitch for the wagon so that the tractor pulls it along with the husker. This eliminates the need for a man to drive the wagon that is being loaded.

There are many other examples over the country. Tractor cultivation has become rather common in some localities. With farm machinery being rapidly perfected, it is only logical that its use should increase. The biggest factor that now limits its use is cost. Machinery is expensive and a farmer must be sure that he can make full use of it before purchasing.

Without doubt machinery is going to mean large farms with every man controlling more power. The small farm is not a place where very much power machinery can be operated at a profit. This mechanical age of agriculture is going to call for increased skill and more careful management. Man power is at a premium and it must be used to direct as much mechanical force as possible.   
Walter J. Dafy.  
Mound City, Kan.

### How Club Work Helped

Club work has taught my children first of all responsibility, a greater interest in livestock and a knowledge of the business-like way to do farming, (and the business-like way will soon be the only way.) It has formed a closer bond between them and their parents, by being in partnership with us, instead of being the hired help without pay.

Club work was originated in Kansas about 15 years ago by Senator Arthur Capper for boys between 10 and 18 years old. A few years later a Kansas girl wrote to him saying she didn't see why she had to be deprived of this pleasure and education just because she was a girl. She got results: all girls between 10 and 18 are now eligible to join the Capper clubs, whether they live on a farm or in the city. Many back yards in the cities have room for a small pen or baby chick entry in the Capper contest.

The old saying that children must be kept busy is certainly true, and if they are not kept interested in something useful, they are likely to develop flapperitis or something even more serious. Club work teaches the children how to conduct meetings—in Capper Club work the same child is allowed to be leader of his team not more than two years, thus giving all a chance at leadership. Senator Capper gives hundreds of dollars every year in prizes to boys and girls who have enough optimism to enter the game of record keeping and attending monthly meetings. Our children have learned the value of money by earning their own with their chickens and calves. Both boys and girls have experienced losses with their club projects which teach them to sympathize with others, and to know that one cannot be a quitter, for "A quitter never wins, and a winner never quits."

One of the objects of club work furthers the raising of more and better livestock, but the main object is to build better boys and girls. Club work gives the young folks an opportunity to meet in work, play, demonstrations, exhibits and social intercourse so they will become accustomed to co-operating.

It brings them in touch with trained people, such as college extension workers, successful farm men and women, bankers, business men, fair officials

and others who can inspire them by their accomplishments.

In club work is the solution to our farmers' problems! And I don't mean perhaps. Take a man 50 years old—it's pretty hard to change his views, but children who have been taught co-operation and record keeping—that is, knowing, not merely guessing, whether a project is a paying business—from the time they are 10 years old, won't be "hollering" for farm relief when they get in the collar.

If you have never seen a bunch of 500 or so 4-H Club girls and boys leading their baby beeves in parade at a state fair, you have a treat in store for you. There were 800 entries for the Iowa State Fair at Des Moines this fall. Nebraska was next with about 450 entries at Lincoln, and I hate to say it, only about half this number were entered at the Kansas Free Fair, Topeka, and State Fair at Hutchinson, and I hate still worse to say it, only one exhibitor in calf club work was from Marshall county.

Several years ago there were three Capper clubs in Marshall county. "The fittest survive," folks say. The 4-H and Capper Clubs of Marshall county joined forces this year, and I am happy to say that we belong to the fittest of the survivors. There is a wide choice of club projects in the 4-H clubs. If a boy hasn't money enough to have a pig or beef project he could have gardening, corn, sorghum, dairy calves, bee culture, sheep or poultry for his project.

For the girls, there are any of these mentioned, besides sewing, canning and room improvement. A girl may learn to furnish her room neatly and attractively, and this need not necessarily be expensive. In most cases they do their own work. I am sorry to say that no prizes are offered for the best 4-H Club display at our county fair.

In the 10-year period following the passage of the Smith Lever Act, 1915 to 1924 inclusive, more than 5 million farm boys and girls have been engaged in 4-H Club work. This work is carried on as a part of the general extension program organized to assist farmers and their families to bring about an immediate improvement of farm and home life. The state agent trains county extension agents in the proper method of conducting the work. The specialists working from the state agricultural college prepare the sub-

ject matter, train local leaders, outline demonstrations for the demonstration teams, and judge club exhibits at fairs. The county club agents enlist the aid of local leaders, conduct training schools, organize club tours, and act as general advisers of the club organization in the county.

Club work emphasizes the home. The practical work of the club usually is at the home. Club work brings parents and children together in a common interest. It has the further quality of interesting and bringing under its influence the boys and girls out of school as well as the boys and girls in school.

Probably one of the most valuable things club work does is to bring boys and girls into responsible contact with the live problems of the community, thru having them do something on the farm or in the home that is worth while. 4-H boys and girls have high ideals and standards. 4-H boys and girls are doers. In 1925 club work aroused the interest of 565,000 boys and girls in farming, developed pride of occupation and gave them faith in the possibilities of rural life.

Mrs. J. M. Nielson.  
Marysville, Kan.

### Calves Made Real Money

The Allen County Baby Beef Club members who recently sold their calves at Kansas City, made a nice profit on their investment. Seventeen calves were sold in a 4-H Club auction, the owners being Harry, Waco and Wendell Greathouse, Carl Peterson, John Wilson, Raymon Baker, Grant Monfort, Jack Braun, John Shetlar and Martin Decker.

These 17 calves weighed 16,080 pounds or 945 pounds each, and sold for \$2,715.43, or \$159.75 each. The average price received was \$16.85 a 100 pounds. The freight and selling charges were 45 cents a 100 pounds, which leaves \$16.40 as the net price at the local station.

The highest price received was for a Hereford steer weighing 960 pounds and selling for \$18.50 a hundred. This calf was owned by Carl Peterson of the Iola club. The other three highest sellers were owned by Martin Decker, Waco Greathouse and John Wilson, all of these selling for more than \$18.

Six of these calves were purchased last January for \$18 a hundred and weighed about 475 pounds each. These same six head weighed when sold, 952

pounds each, having made a daily gain of 1 3/4 pounds. With an advance in price of more than \$3 a hundred, and with such gains, the boys were enabled to make a nice profit on their calves.

Calves for next year's feeding now are being obtained by the boys and will be started on feed at once. High finish, which can only be obtained by a long feeding period, is necessary for a high price.

E. Madsen.  
Iola, Kan.

### Why a Decrease in Alfalfa?

Despite the fact that the acre value of alfalfa is almost double that of any other crop produced in Kansas, there is a steady decrease in acreage of alfalfa in the state. This decrease can be explained in some counties by the smaller numbers of livestock on the farm.

In Harvey county, there has been a very slight increase in acreage. There would be an even greater increase if it were not for the fact that for some reason it seems difficult to get a good stand of alfalfa. In some cases farmers have found that alfalfa after a few years gets a thinner stand. What is the reason for this difficulty in alfalfa production in Harvey county? Is it due to an acid soil, or is it due to a lack of certain fertilizer? These questions can be answered only after a study has been made to determine the cause.

During the next five years, the Farm Bureau with the assistance of some of its progressive members, should do some investigational work along this line. Demonstration plots should be located on a number of farms thruout the county. These plots should be treated in various ways; some with lime, some with lime and manure, some with lime and phosphate, and others with various other kinds of treatment. Perhaps it might be well to have some plots sown under different conditions or different dates on seedbeds prepared in different manners. Just at the present time the plan is to go a little deeper into this matter of alfalfa production and make a little more definite and specific study than ever has been made before.

Surely there is some method of bringing the alfalfa acreage up to where it should be. For every head of livestock in the county there is approximately 1/2 ton of alfalfa produced. The ratio between these two products—that is, livestock and alfalfa—is not far out of line, but the thing that is out of line is the yield to the acre, which is slightly better than 1 1/2 tons. This yield should be increased. Probably a system of rotation would increase the yield of alfalfa and give a greater yield in whatever follows the alfalfa. Just what the increase in wheat yields are in cases where wheat follows alfalfa, we have no definite figures to show for this county; but according to results obtained from experiment station an increase of from 3 to 5 bushels an acre at least may be expected.

R. R. McFadden.  
Newton, Kan.

### Will Rotate Crops Now

Roy Reitzel of Barnes, is a hog producer of real ability. To do this he must grow corn. But this part of his soil was so run down that only low yields would result. In the spring of 1926, Mr. Reitzel seeded 30 acres to Sweet clover, and intended to cut a seed crop in 1927, but rain ruined his crop. He plowed this field that fall and planted it to corn last spring. He is now harvesting 50 bushels of corn to the acre, and said he had never produced more than 30 bushels of corn to the acre on that soil before. In fact the field was first broken out 68 years ago, and never had been planted in a legume crop before. Reitzel has more land in Sweet clover now and is planning a rotation to include Sweet clover and alfalfa to cover his entire farm.

John V. Hepler.  
Washington, Kan.

## Cash for Poultry Experiences

**T**HE annual poultry issue of Kansas Farmer, January 26, will be packed with the very best personal experience articles available. To make this possible, your very helpful co-operation is invited. We urge you to join in this endeavor to pay all respect to the cackle of the hen, and other vocal expressions emanating from the poultry kingdom.

What have been your successes and your failures? What phase of the poultry business interests you most? Where have you found the greatest profit? During the last year have you been able to cut costs? Have you improved your methods of feeding and care in a way that shows better results? Have proper housing facilities proved economical?

Problems you have met and solved, explained thru the big poultry issue, undoubtedly will help some of your fellow farmers; and perhaps theirs will prove valuable to you.

In addition to an inspirational visit generally with poultry folks thru Kansas Farmer, you will have numerous cash prizes for which to work. There will be four interesting contests, that will dig into many angles of the poultry world. And three cash prizes will be offered in each section: First, \$5; second, \$3, and third, \$2.

**Handling the Farm Flock**—Please tell us briefly how you make your flock pay, what breed you like best, about your biggest problems and the way you solved them, how you have cut costs and increased profits and other important information. No one can tell your story better than you.

**Incubators and Brooders**—What have these meant to you in your success with poultry? Are they indispensable, profitable, economical to operate? Do they pay for themselves?

**Day Old Chicks**—Which has proved more profitable for you: Buying day-old chicks or hatching them on the farm? And please give your reasons for your decision.

**Turkeys, Ducks and Geese**—What success have you found with these birds? They mean profit for some folks and worry for others. Tell Kansas Farmer about your success with any of the three, or all of them, and how you have made them pay.

**Closing Date of Contest**—All letters should reach "The Poultry Contest Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka," please, not later than January 12.

# Bidleman Makes a Profit From Turkeys

*Apparently He Has Worked Out a Simple System That Eliminates a Good Deal of the Ordinary Troubles and Expense*

By George W. Sidwell

**I**T HAS been a problem in the last few years to find some inexpensive, practical method of producing a farm flock of turkeys, that really will pay for the time and trouble expended in producing them and yet not have a whole lot of extra equipment to do this work.

Glen C. Bidleman of Kinsley, seems to have a way of producing turkeys that any farmer could use with little expense, and the method really works. Mr. Bidleman says, "It is my aim to produce the best of breeders for the turkey growers of the Middle West. We are producing birds that make money on the market as well as those for breeding purposes. We only try to produce turkeys of standard weights, as these birds are more profitable in almost any instance. The fertility of eggs from a mating of that size is of a much higher percentage, the hens are better mothers and better layers than the extra large type. Also the young birds are of a much neater appearance, better type, a better covering of flesh and will finish and fatten at an earlier age with less feed, hence insuring the top market prices."

Last year he produced \$800 worth of turkeys from seven hens and one gobbler, an increase of 600 per cent on the original investment. Here's how it was done. One of the cardinal principles is to get the turkeys out early and all at once as near May 1 as possible. In order to do this the turkey hens are fed a good mash consisting of equal parts corn, oats, wheat or bran. They then will begin laying early in the spring, say April 1. The eggs are gathered daily and kept in a cool place. When sufficient eggs have been obtained they are set under chicken hens, as the turkey hens will not start sitting that early. Usually, however, before the eggs under the chicken hen have hatched the turkey hens will be broody, and the turkey hens will become the mothers of all the baby turkeys.

The young turkeys are taken from

the chicken hens as soon as they are hatched and kept for 48 hours in a warm, dark place, usually in a box in the house. The first feed they get is a small amount of grit and this is followed by a very small feed of hard-boiled eggs. The baby turks then are ready for their real mother, the old turkey hen. Usually these are given to the turkey hen in the evening. The turkey hen is placed in a movable range coop 4 by 5 feet square, with an open front of woven wire, and a small rim 5 by 6 feet square made of 1 foot boards in front of the brooder coop. These small range coops have no floors, and are built light so that they can be moved on to new soil every two or three days. This puts the young turks on new ground every day or so with little effort. The small run in front prevents the turkey hen from leading the young turkeys onto the old ground and thru the wet grass where they may become infested with worms or disease. The turkey hen is kept in these coops from two to three weeks, then

she is turned out on free range preferably on alfalfa, but Sudan grass or oats will do just as well. Every effort is made to keep the turkeys from coming up near the poultry house on to old ground. Mr. Bidleman's turkey range is fenced with woven wire, which keeps the turkeys in closer, prevents varmints from getting them and separates them from the chickens. The fence is an important factor.

The baby turks are fed five times a day from the time they are put in with the old hens until they are a week old. They are fed hard-boiled eggs very sparingly, only what they will clean up in 10 minutes. When the turks are 3 or 4 days old, mix in some good commercial chick starter with the hard-boiled eggs. When they are a week old feed all they will take of this ration, gradually eliminating the hard-boiled egg from the ration by the time they are 2 weeks old. Clabber milk is kept before them continually from the time they receive the first feed. It is a good plan also to set a

vessel of water in with the sour milk.

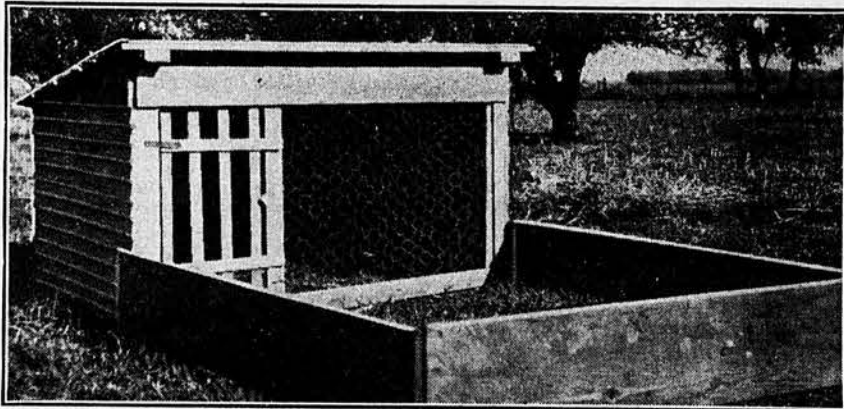
After the young turks are turned on the range they are fed sparingly of grain and the sour milk is kept before them at all times and the mash until June 30. The grain keeps them coming up each day and also keeps them closer to the range.

A heavy ration of grain is started about September 1, consisting largely of oats and corn, but any home-grown feed will do. The grain always is fed in hoppers. At this time they are also given a mash of corn, oats, and wheat or bran, fed in hoppers as turkeys never will do any good to try fattening them by throwing grain on the ground where turkeys feed with the chickens.

The hoppers are built 1½ to 2 feet high, without a foot rest. They are just open boxes 6 feet long and 10 inches wide, with sharpened laths tacked around the sides or a reel is placed over the box to keep poultry from feeding out of the turkey hoppers. The turkeys then can stand on the ground and reach the feed while other poultry cannot.

As a special precaution B. K. disinfectant is kept in the drinking water at all times, and the turkeys seem to like it.

This year out of 85 young turks hatched, Mr. Bidleman has 79 left, losing only two turkeys after they were put on the range and these died of accident or digestive troubles. His young toms will now average 24 pounds. The hens will average 16 pounds. They are all purebred Bronze. The parent stock of this flock and of previous years has consistently won prizes at various national shows. Out of this small group of turkeys Mr. Bidleman expects to make \$800 in cash as a side line. His major projects are wheat and cattle. He sows 360 acres of wheat, and runs around 150 head of cattle each year. Last year Mr. Bidleman kept only six hens to do this and next year he expects to handle 16 hens and make two matings.



One of Bidleman's Movable Range Coops That Can Be Moved to Fresh Soil Every Two or Three Days. This Has Proved to Be a Big Help in His Success With Turkeys

## Tell Why They Will Stay on the Farm

By G. E. Ferris

**B**OYS studying vocational agriculture in 33 high schools of Kansas are competing for the \$105 in cash prizes offered by Senator Arthur Capper for the best essay on "Why I Plan to Stay on the Farm." Contestants may submit their Capper Essay Contest entry to their local vocational agriculture teacher any time on or before February 15, 1929. In turn the teacher must submit on or before March 1, to the Capper Essay Contest Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, the best or best two, essays written by his students. These state-contest essays will be judged by J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture; L. E. Call, dean of the Division of Agriculture at the Kansas State Agricultural College, and L. B. Pollom, supervisor of Vocational Agriculture in Kansas.

The high schools with vocational agriculture students entered in the contest include: Macksville, Colby Community, Winfield, Chase County Community, Argonia Rural, Ford Rural, Berryton Rural, Manhattan, Blue Rapids, Lincoln, Oskaloosa, Carbondale, Oswego, Jewell Rural, Marysville, Parsons, Solomon, Lawrence, Beloit, Byers, Labette County Community, Coldwater, South Haven, Washington, Columbus, Reading, Mullinville, Goff Rural, Coats, Oxford, Cambridge, Mankato and Burlington. Winner of first place will receive \$50 in cash and a \$50 trophy cup engraved, "Capper Essay Contest, 1928, Presented by Arthur Capper to (the winner)." Second, third, fourth and fifth prizes will be \$25, \$15, \$10 and \$5, respectively.

More than 30 letters regarding the

way their students have begun to work on the Capper Essay Contest, have been received from high school vocational agriculture teachers by L. B. Pollom, supervisor of Vocational Agriculture in Kansas. Robert W. Fort of the Colby Community High School has written, "I believe the offer of Senator Capper is a very generous one and good to motivate interest in the farm. I plan to have all my vocational agriculture boys write on the subject. Several earnestly desire to try for the prizes." From Ira L. Plank of Winfield has come a letter saying, "We have three or four boys planning to enter the contest. I think the contest is a very worthy one and the boys will get much good by working on it. Our English teachers will co-operate with the boys."

"The essay contest is fine and I am glad to have my boys compete in it," says H. L. Murphey of the Chase County Community High School. "We are offering a cup to the winner in the local contest." F. Floyd Herr of Argonia Rural expects a number of his students to enter the contest. He believes that writing such an essay should help a farm boy to clarify his own opinions regarding advantages of farm life. "I have made it a requirement in my vocational agriculture class, altho it would not have been necessary as all but two or three were planning to enter," says a note from F. F. Higbee of Macksville. "I think it is a very attractive contest and will help build up logical reasons why a

boy will become a future farmer for himself."

A letter received from C. N. Yaple, Ford Rural Vocational agriculture teacher, states that he has advertised the contest offer both to his classes and to the student body recommending competition by all the boys who are eligible. His letter ends, "I consider the offer by Senator Capper as public spirited, generous and well worth while." J. L. Jacobson of Berryton Rural has written as follows: "I feel that Senator Capper is doing a real service to the program of vocational agriculture in Kansas. This contest will provide opportunity for vocational agriculture students to express their belief in farming in a way that ought to challenge the attention of farmers and educators alike. The contest should stimulate interest in the 'Future Farmers' organization. I believe it is one of the best moves that has been made, as it seeks to get the mind of the youth directed to think along the line of what will be his life work."

According to Henry W. Schmutz of Manhattan, co-operation with the high school English department is bringing good results. "The class members at Blue Rapids are writing essays for a local contest with the intention of submitting the best two for the state contest," writes G. E. Lyness. Oren E. Campbell of Lincoln says, "I expect nearly 100 per cent of my vocational agriculture boys to enter the contest. I believe the boys realize what a great thing Senator Capper is presenting

them. Personally, I appreciate the offer very much in that it is causing the boys to analyze the farm to find its advantages."

A summary of the rules for the Capper Essay Contest on the subject "Why I Plan to Stay on the Farm" follows: Every high school student in Kansas who has completed two units of work in vocational agriculture, or who is actively enrolled in vocational agriculture is eligible to compete in the contest which closes February 15, 1929. The best or best two, 500 words or less, essays as judged by the local grading committee appointed by the local vocational agriculture teacher, should be typewritten, double spaced, if possible and must be sent by the vocational agriculture teacher to the Capper Essay Contest Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, not later than March 1, to be presented to final judges J. C. Mohler, L. E. Call and L. B. Pollom for awarding of the five cash prizes. The contestant's name and address should not be written on the essay itself but on a sheet of paper accompanying and attached to the essay. Kansas Farmer will pay half the price of any trophy cup awarded the winner of any local Capper Essay Contest, such trophy to be ordered thru the Capper Essay Contest Editor.

The shape of the upper surface of the wings of an airplane has more to do with its lifting power than the lower surface.

Too rapid drying of ordinary concrete removes water that is needed in the process of setting, and weakens the concrete.





# Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

## Influenza Sets in With Chilliness, Aching of the Back and Limbs and Fatigue

WHAT is the difference between grippe and influenza? This question has been asked many times by many people, but there is a note of added anxiety when the disease approaches. I think that the term "grippe" originated in 1889 or 1890, during the world-wide attack of influenza, that began as "Russian influenza" and before it terminated had won a name for itself in every civilized country of the globe. La grippe was the popular name in France, and was largely adopted in this country.

From the severe attack of 1889-1890 a lively recollection of La grippe was carried into succeeding winters. The disease did not come in such force again for many years, but every winter brought enough genuine, serious cases to keep it fresh in the memory. No doubt a large percentage of cases spoken of as grippe would have been more accurately classified as colds or bronchitis, but there were a goodly number that bore indisputable marks of authenticity.

Thus it happened that the present generation grew up to accept "grippe" as one of the common diseases of the respiratory tract; one that was "catching," yet not necessarily alarming. When 1918 brought influenza in such a deadly onslaught it seemed that here must be a new and more deadly disease than grippe. This time it was not given that name but was either called "flu" or influenza, and under the new title it struck terror into the hearts of people who had come to think of grippe as little more than an annoyance.

Influenza can be distinguished from the common cold by several marked symptoms. It sets in with much chilliness, and aching of the back and limbs. It gives a great feeling of fatigue; "so tired!" It makes the patient look ill, out of all proportion to the amount of fever. The very least that one stricken can do is to give up all work, stay in bed, and give the heart and lungs a chance to make their fight.

Do not make the mistake of getting back to work too early. Like diphtheria and scarlet fever influenza generates poisons that may do more damage in after effects than during the run of the disease. If you have influenza give it the respect due to a bitter enemy. Take time off from your affairs to get thoroly well. Otherwise you may suffer from a defective heart or weak lungs the rest of your life.

### Give Oculist a Chance

I have had my eyes tested by several specialists. They call it astigmatism. I have my lenses changed often, but my eyes get worse all the time. Is there anything more I could do? Does astigmatism cause blindness after a while? Mrs. O. D. C.

Astigmatism does not cause blindness, but it makes the fitting of glasses a very difficult job. Rest your eyes as much as possible. Go to an expert oculist—not a mere spectacle man—and stay by him long enough to get a real fit. You may have to go from home to some large town, but be sure to get reliable references to a competent oculist.

### Cancer Isn't Likely

I have sharp pains and a tenderness at the left side of my stomach. The pain runs up to my heart and back to my shoulder blade. This pain has been noticed slightly since four years and is getting worse. Could this be a cancer? I am 35 years old. Will a blood test show any disease especially cancer and growths? H. F. M.

It is not likely that this is cancer if it has been noticed for four years. A skillful surgeon could tell by stomach analysis and X-ray pictures. Blood tests do not give much evidence of value in the diagnosis of cancer or other growths.

### Must Find the Cause

Please tell me whether there is any cure or treatment for asthma. J. M.

There is no one medicine or remedy that will "cure" asthma. It arises from many different causes and the

only way to cure it is to find the cause and remove it. Some cases of asthma come because the patient is so sensitive to some form of protein that it acts as a poison. Such a thing as sleeping on a feather pillow will provoke asthma in some, being around a horse will do it for others, eating some objectionable food in other cases. The important thing is to find the cause.

### Probably There's No Danger

What about a child swallowing a penny? It has not passed yet. What ought we to do? Is it dangerous? K. J.

I think you need have no concern. Once a coin or other foreign body is safely past the gullet there is little danger. The coin may lodge in the bowel for a long time without doing any harm. Even such sharp objects as pins usually are taken care of without trouble, once the swallowing is safely accomplished. The one thing important is to refrain from cathartics or other attempts to force the object thru. That is always a mistake, and in this case not worth the trouble.

### No Truth in Report

Please tell me thru Kansas Farmer whether meals cooked in aluminum kettles cause cancer. I've been told it does and am eager to know the truth, as I have a family and do most of my cooking in aluminum vessels. Mrs. F. M.

This report has been investigated by American Medical Association and found to be without foundation.

### To Remove a Wart

I have a wart on my finger that is very bothersome. How can it be removed? M. H.

Use glacial acetic acid.

### We Can Utilize Land

(Continued from Page 10)

survey periods. Frequent increases, however, took place in the remaining states during the 1927-28 survey period, the marked decreases in the highest loss-rate states having been offset by a larger number of small increases elsewhere.

Voluntary sales decreased. The downward drift was rather general. Outstanding exceptions to the trend were found in Montana, Wyoming and the two Dakotas. Buyers in such sales were mostly local, active farmers buying for personal or family operation.

The farm tax burden continues to be a heavy charge upon land ownership, taxes on farm real estate having risen still further during 1927 to reach a figure 158 per cent higher than before the war. The 1926 farm tax level is estimated to have been 153 per cent above pre-war, and the 1925 level 150 per cent above. Altho the recent trend does not show the sharp upward rate characteristic of the years immediately following the close of the war, the continuing recent increases are not reassuring to owners of American farm property, and immediate relief may be difficult to obtain.

A review of the credit situation as it affects farm real estate presents contrasting aspects. First mortgage money on the whole continued in good supply with interest rates generally favorable. Terms offered by owners to move farms in the present market were frequently found to be attractive. On the other hand the recent tightening in the money markets may be reflected in slightly higher farm mortgage interest rates later. A tendency for the major sources of farm mortgage credit, other than former owners to place their money with greater scrutiny of risks than formerly, was in frequent evidence.

"On the whole, the farm lands market continued to be comparatively inactive during the year with buyers few and cautious, altho here and there a fair degree of local activity was shown."

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From

In May, 1896 United States Senator John J. Ingalls wrote, "I was a student in the junior class at Williams College when President Pierce approved the act establishing the Territory of Kansas, May 30, 1854. I remember the inconceivable agitation that preceded, accompanied and followed this event . . . It was the mission of the Kansas pioneer with his plough to abolish the frontier and to subjugate the desert. One has become a boundary and the other an oasis."  
Today with more acres under the plow than any other state save one, and with the largest production of winter wheat of any political unit on earth, the second largest meat packing industry in the world, the second largest creamery on the earth and the second largest flour milling industry in the United States, Kansas welcomes the homeseeker to a climatic and soil condition that assures a prodigal yield of all important crops of the temperate zone.

# Why Readers Like Kansas Farmer

Because—Kansas Farmer does more than any other publication to advance Kansas agriculture. It is the trade paper of Kansas farmers written about farmers of Kansas for Kansas farmers to read.

Because—it conducts the Master Farmer Contest.

Because—it promotes boys and girls Capper Pig and Poultry Club work.

Because—it offers liberal prizes for the Capper Essay Contest among vocational agriculture boys on the subject of "Why I Plan to Stay on the Farm."

Because—it sponsors the county, state and national Corn Husking Contests.

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Because—it has paid more than 50 rewards of \$50 each in its fight against farm thievery in Kansas.

Because—its staff members write practical and farm tried, informational stories.

Because—its readers know that nearly three-fourths the farmers in Kansas read Kansas Farmer.

## EIGHT WEEKS FREE

Your only chance in a year to get eight added weeks free with your Kansas Farmer subscription. Mail the coupon below to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. This Holiday and Kansas Day special offer is Kansas Farmer's only eight-weeks-free subscription offer of the year. Coupon must be mailed on or before Kansas Day, January 29, 1929. Mail the coupon today. Get Kansas Farmer eight weeks free.

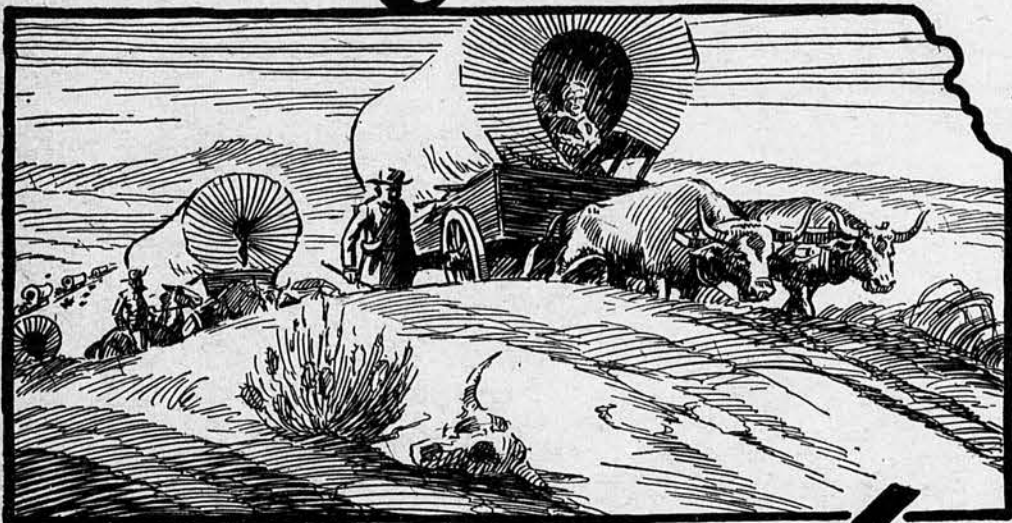
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## Kansas Farmer Has Grown with Kansas Farmers!

For 35 years the Kansas Farmer guided by its publisher, Senator Arthur Capper, and its editor, Tom McNeal, has been accorded more support from its readers on Kansas farms than has any other farm publication.

Kansas Farmer is anxious, with the increasing interest and support of its readers, to continue heralding the sound and timely agricultural practices which will result in progress even more sure than that made by the pioneers of Kansas Agriculture.

Kansas Farmer and Kansas farmers for more than 3 decades have grown together. With such continued mutual support, advancement of Kansas agriculture in the immediate years will far exceed any previous years. Kansas farmers need Kansas Farmer if they are to make the most progress. Therefore, to show appreciation to Kansas farm folks who are making Kansas an even greater agricultural state, Kansas Farmer is glad to make this special Holiday and Kansas Day subscription offer of eight weeks free with a 3-year subscription.

# KANSAS FARMER

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### This Loss is Preventable

Abortion, which causes a loss of 50 million dollars annually to livestock owners in the United States, is preventable and eventually will yield to investigations, according to Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the bureau of animal industry, department of agriculture.

The bureau, he reports, is carrying out a 14-point program of investigation, as follows:

Experiments to determine the value of abortion vaccines.

The development of an improved vaccine safe to use even on pregnant animals.

Determination of the immunity afforded by vaccination.

The best age at which to vaccinate.

Determination, thru field investigations, of the feasibility of combating the disease by eliminating or segregating affected animals, based upon the results of the agglutination tests.

Determining the practicability of developing a clean herd from an infected one by protecting the progeny from infection, and ascertaining the best method of handling herds to reduce losses while herd immunity is developing.

Determination of the best methods of limiting infection and reducing exposure in infected herds where more drastic means of control are impracticable.

Determining practical means of keeping abortion-free herds from becoming infected.

Studies to determine the part which other infections and factors play in the abortion problem.

Studies to determine whether deficiencies in certain vitamins and minerals tend to render animals more susceptible to infection with the abortion bacillus.

Determining whether there are other channels of infection than those commonly recognized, and their relative importance.

Studies of the reduction of milk flow of cows, whose udders carry the abortion bacillus, compared with cows that are abortion free.

Experiments in the elimination of udder infection.

Studies of the virulence and other characteristics of different strains of the abortion bacillus.

### Farm Turnover Counts

Economic pressure is forcing farmers and livestock growers to follow more closely the principles which have proved effective in the industrial field, in the opinion of R. W. Dunlap, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. In industry, he says, uniformity, high quality, a rapid turn-over, a regular and non-seasonal market and sales methods especially adapted to the products are essential to profitable and efficient operation.

"In industry," says Mr. Dunlap, "basic technical skill and well-controlled manufacturing operations tend toward the production of uniform products of established quality. This is readily apparent in most industrial commodities, such as paint, cement, steel, box cars, and even in such complicated mechanisms as motor cars and radio sets. High quality of product begets the confidence of consumers; uniformity in product simplifies the selling process; and, mass production reduces unit costs."

"Conditions in agriculture are more difficult to control than in most industries, but we are making progress. A good steer will yield on the average 58 per cent of dressed meat. A common steer will dress about 52 per cent. The difference of 6 per cent is caused chiefly by differences in breeding and feeding. This 6 per cent is something like compound interest, for the benefits are cumulative. The well-bred stock which produced the good steer also will produce desirable heifers to augment the herd, or for market. We find that the good animal which is 6 per cent better in dressing yield usually will have from 30 to 50 per cent greater gross value by reason of better quality."

"After research and education have gone as far as possible in encouraging the production of better types of farm animals, economic pressure will exert its powerful influence and will reward adequately only the producers who send to market animals of uniformly high quality. The longhorn steer has followed the buffalo, and the scrub

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 FOR SALE—240 acre stock and grain farm; 4 room house; large barn, granaries; 2 chicken houses; garage and outside stone cellar; all buildings practically new; bearing orchard; 100 A. cultivation, 28 native meadow; small acreage alfalfa, balance pasture; all fenced and cross-fenced; 2240 yearly gas rental; near Coffeyville, Kan.; priced \$38 per acre; \$3000 cash; balance terms. Ethen Brothers, owners, Coffeyville, Kan.

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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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A NEW RAILROAD line has opened one of the best farming and 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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 FINE CREEK BOTTOM 80 in Montgomery Co., Kansas,  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile from town. All tillable. Will sell or trade for western land or plumbing business. Will consider good income. What have you to offer? W. H. Drinkern, Beloit, Kan.

### REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANTED to hear from owner having farm for sale. H. E. Busby, Washington, Iowa.  
 WANT FARMS from owners priced right for cash. Describe fully. State date can deliver. E. Gross, N. Topeka, Kan.  
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beef animal will follow the longhorn. What is true of cattle will apply generally to other livestock and farm products. In the future, economic pressure will make for uniformity and high quality in agricultural products.

"Rapid turnover is particularly noticeable in livestock production where the seasonal influence is not quite so marked as in cropping. We have learned that, as a rule, a given quantity of feed will produce more pounds of meat—and meat of superior quality—if fed to young animals than it would if fed to mature animals. We are finishing cattle at younger ages. Breeding sows for two litters a year is another example of the trend. We market about 90 per cent of lambs and 10 per cent of mature sheep. Even in cropping we are planting forage crops in the fall for winter pasture, utilizing lands which otherwise would be idle.

"In dairying and the poultry industry we have examples that parallel the all-year, non-seasonal market for which industry strives. I see no reason for assuming that the various branches of agriculture have long or fixed periods of turnover."

### Dairy Industry Grows

Dairying now is a 3 billion dollar industry, and has almost doubled its lead upon corn and swine, its nearest contender for honors among agricultural products.

O. E. Reed, chief of the bureau of dairy industry, department of agricul-

ture, in relating the details of the bureau's activities to a house appropriations subcommittee, discloses also that the search of the department for new uses for dairy products had led them far afield in experimentation.

Chief among the new uses that had been discovered was a milk sugar, he said.

The time required to see and realize a danger signal and begin to press on the brakes is around 1-5 of a second. In that time, at 40 miles an hour, you would travel nearly 20 feet.

### Is Your Time Up?

YOU have been a valued reader of this paper for a long time and we want you to stay with us. New friends are fine, but after all is said and done there is nothing finer than old friends.

If your subscription to the *Kansas Farmer-Mail & Breeze* has about run out, be sure to renew right away so that you will not miss a single issue.

Your Protective Service also expires with your subscription and a renewal is necessary to extend your membership.

All papers are stopped and names taken off the list promptly at expiration.



# A Greeting and a wish

And not only may the New Year's Day itself be happy but it is our wish that 1929 will bring to you new accomplishments, greater prosperity, happier days and the greatest measure of success and contentment that modern methods and prosperity are able to furnish.

# — and a promise!

While we are wishing you this New Year's Greeting, we also make you a pledge—a promise of better and more complete hardware service in order that we may help in bringing to you better and more congenial working and living conditions. It will be our endeavor to keep our "Farm Service" Hardware Stores on such a high plane that you will be able to add to your prosperity through the better values and money savings which we will have to offer you.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men

# Happy New Year to You!







# Educated Buyers

**PROFESSIONAL** buyers for big business institutions have to know value. They spend millions of dollars and they must get their money's worth. That's what they get paid for.

To know value, these men must study constantly, read catalogues and specifications, collect samples. Guessing loses money and they cannot afford to take a chance.

The American farmer and his wife are buyers on a large scale. The total purchases of the largest business institutions are dwarfed in comparison with the purchases of farmers. Goods worth hundreds of millions of dollars are bought every year—equipment, machinery, foods, clothing, shoes, building material, paint,—what is there that the farmer doesn't buy?

Know what you are buying. Don't guess or take a chance. Buy goods that you are sure of. Deal with manufacturers whose aim and basic policy is to supply quality at fair price.

Study catalogs, circulars and specifications. Send for samples. Watch demonstrations. Be an educated buyer trained to get value for your money.

As you study values you will develop a deep respect for trade-marks, the manufacturers' symbols of good



faith. You will appreciate the manufacturer who has devoted his life and his fortune to building quality and service into his goods. Price will become secondary, quality everything.

A good place to begin studying quality is in the advertising columns of this paper. Here you find sound, tried concerns who not only have something good to sell, but who are willing to place their story before the public. An advertised product must be good. The advertisers in the columns of this paper are sound and trustworthy and their goods give you your money's worth.

*The Advertisements in Kansas Farmer  
Offer Quality, Dependability  
and a Square Deal*