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# KANSAS FARMER

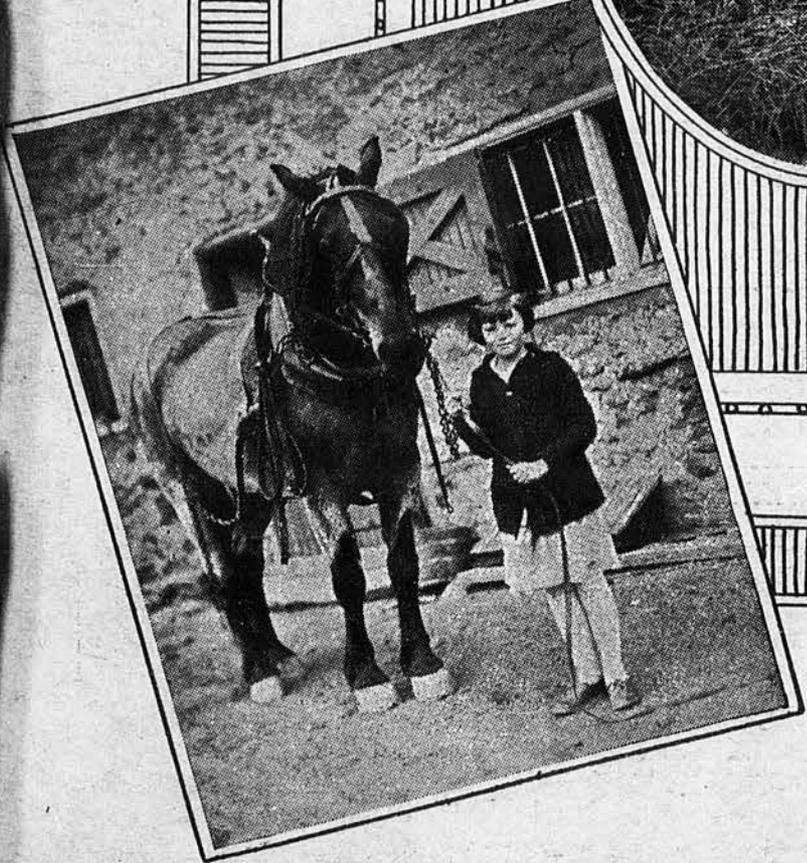
MAIL & BREEZE

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE  
JAN '29  
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Volume 67

January 12, 1929

Number 2



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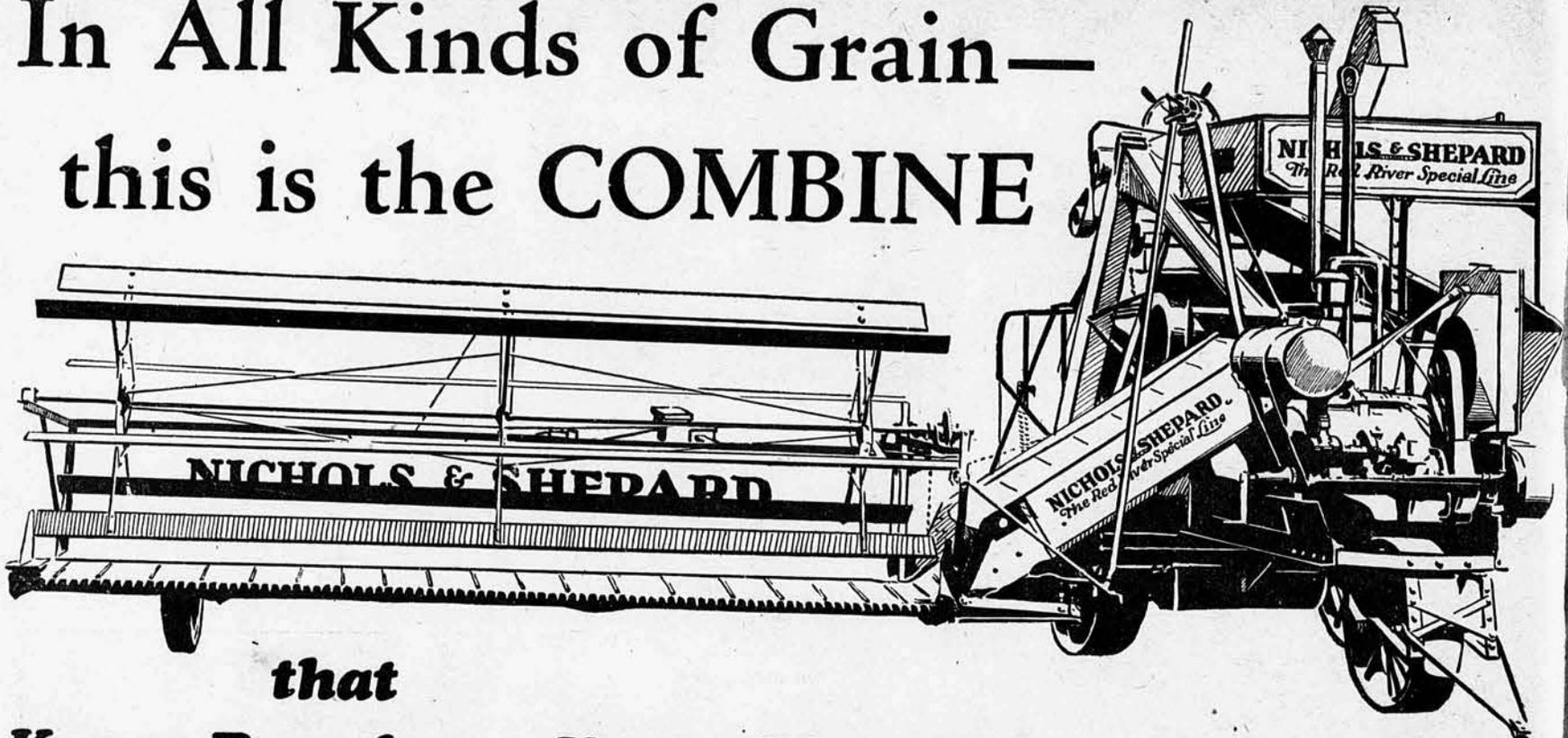
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That's the kind of a combine you want—a machine that will keep making its rounds hour after hour, day after day, cutting a full swath every round. You want a machine that will get the grain off the field before hail, rain, or storms hit it. That is why you will find these features on the N. & S. Combine:

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**Threshers**  
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**The RED RIVER SPECIAL Line**

# KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 67

January 12, 1929

Number 2

## Spare Time Hobby Cuts Living Costs

*Farming Program is Balanced With Crop Rotation and Livestock*

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

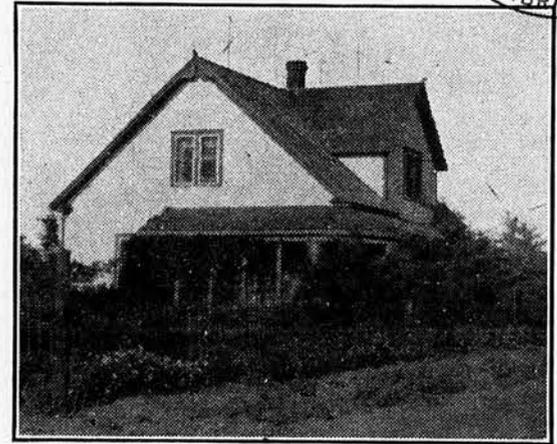
PROVIDING as many incomes as possible and making every dollar work to its utmost is the foundation on which August Busse, Cheyenne county, has built his farming operations—and still is building. Very soon now, he will find time in a busy farm program to work at something that is a hobby with him, but at the same time it is responsible for cancelling half of the grocery bill every year. After that, or perhaps along with it, he will store up "refrigeration" to save food and provide comfort during the hot days that will come again, regardless of how far away they may seem at present.

Regularly the poultry flock supplies the family with eggs and meat; a few dairy cows provide sufficient milk, cream and butter for family needs; beef cattle and hogs consume home-produced feed, plus enough commercial feeds to balance rations, if market conditions seem to indicate that such operations are justified, and that a profit will result from them for the feed and labor required. For here is a man who studies market and crop conditions in order to know how to proceed in his farming operations for best results. He is the type of man who believes it pays to do this and to keep records.

Here is another instance in which a definite system of farming, worked out on a long-time

basis and building-up process is paying. It is additional proof of the statement made by Dean H. Umberger, director of the extension department of the Kansas State Agricultural College, to the effect that "the farmer who studies conditions intelligently and fixes his policy on the facts that he thus discovers, is going ahead of the man who goes at the business of farming in a hit or miss fashion." In other words, the man who studies his job, then sets down a definite system of operations and sticks to that, is going to make good. It may be that some other system might have proved better for a given year, but in the long run, and over a period of years, the systematic farmer is the one who makes a go of it. August Busse apparently looks at things in very much that light. "Also," he said, "we must watch every single penny just as the big manufacturers do." Mr. Busse banks on the theory that agriculture should be as business-like as any other line of endeavor.

But let's get back to the grocery-bill paying hobby. It is a greenhouse in which he will "start" a great many different kinds of seed about February 15. In spare time Mr. Busse will be found planting and caring for all of the growing things that comprise this hobby. Results will show up from early spring until late fall. On the Busse farm there will be an abundance of all kinds of vegetables that can be grown any place in Kansas. Some will go into cans next summer for winter consumption, just as the canned vegetables of last summer are being enjoyed this winter by the family. The supply of vegetables exceeds the needs of the family, so that is a source of income. Another part of the greenhouse work which is for profit in a different way, for every member of the family and friends as well, is the growing of a wide variety of flowers. "Anyone may have flowers and vegetables in this part of the state if they wish," Mr. Busse said. "We wouldn't take a great deal for the helpfulness of our flowers, and the fact that the vegetables account for half of our grocery bill every year justifies the work and



The Busse Home is Thoroughly Modern and Comfortable With Running Water, Electric Lights and a Good Heating Plant for Cold Days

space they require. Someone near every town could build up a little sideline business of this type, and get considerable pleasure and profit out of it."

If ponds are notably scarce in Western Kansas, that doesn't need to hinder the ice supply. Mr. Busse usually freezes and puts up all of the "refrigeration" he will need. And his ice plant is very simple, efficient and economical. He simply makes a trough about 32 feet long and 3 feet high, by standing boards on edge about 2 feet apart. This is lined with tar paper to make it water-tight. Then the water is run into the trough a little at a time, which eliminates any very great weight on the trough, much danger from leakage, and does a quicker and perhaps a better job of freezing than would be the case if the trough were filled at once. Mr. Busse has put up as much as 6 or 7 tons this way.

And that naturally brings up the matter of storage space. Mr. Busse has it, all right. It is under a hollow-tile building that is small—only 10 feet

(Continued on Page 32)



This Barn is an Example of the Good Equipment on the Busse Farm. Good Shelter is Provided for Everything From Cattle to Machinery

## Schuler Has Improved Angus 30 Years

By G. E. Ferris

WHEN he was a boy on a Geary county farm, A. J. Schuler, who lives near Chapman, decided that after he started to farm for himself he wanted to become a breeder of Aberdeen Angus cattle. On the farm in Geary county he helped care for and feed a bunch of steers among which were 30 or 40 of the Angus breed. The black steers, Schuler observed, made excellent gains and they also brought the best market price. Because they had no horns, with Angus cattle the annual ordeal of dehorning was eliminated. The young man, who 30 years ago decided to start raising Angus cattle for himself, was further influenced to consider this black breed favorably because he had learned that the cattle breeder for whom he was working considered he

got better calves from common cows bred to an Angus bull than from bulls of other beef breeds.

Andy Schuler, as he is known to his neighbors, purchased his first Angus bull for \$150 from Charles E. Sutton, who then lived near Russell. There is today around Russell one of the best two Aberdeen Angus centers in Kansas. The other center is in Dickinson, Geary and Riley counties. In this tri-county center, J. B. Hollinger, Joe Collins, William Ljungdahl & Sons, Gugler & Sellin, H. B. Janke, E. A. Latzke & Son, Ralph Latzke, Roy Poland, Ralph Poland, Emil Hedstrom, Charles Munson and J. E. Rudolph are owners of breeding herds, and there is an increasing number of farmers in this section who are using Angus bulls. Mr. Schuler was the first Angus breeder in this East-Central Kansas Aberdeen Angus center, and has sold breeding stock to all the mentioned breeders. Within the last year he also sold stock to breeders from all the adjoining and several other states, who have come to the Fairview Stock Farm to purchase breeding stock with which to improve their herds.

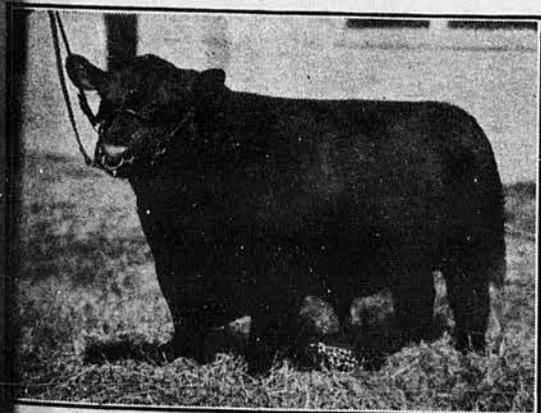
The present Schuler Angus herd contains 100 cows and heifers and 90 yearlings and calves. Mignonne Glencarnock, imported from Canada and bought from the Harrison Stock Farms in California, is the best cow in the herd. The herd sires include Captain Poe 2nd, calved in 1921; Cap Bruno, calved in 1925; Blackcap Bernard of Woodcote, calved in 1926; and Revolution Harrison, calved in 1927. Last fall at the Kansas Free Fair Mignonne Glencarnock and Cap Bruno were grand champions.

Since his start 30 years ago in the raising of

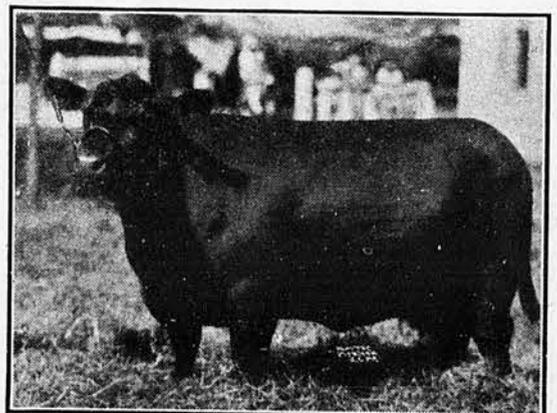
Aberdeen Angus cattle, Mr. Schuler has improved the breeding of his stock by the addition of Angus bulls in 1903 from William McHenry of Denison, Iowa, and in 1905 from the MacQuarters Stock Farm at Ada, Ill. In later years good male and female individuals have been added to improve his herd. These good individuals were bought from such breeders as Escher and Ryn at Botany, Iowa; A. D. Wilcox, Muscotah; J. C. Simpson, Muskogee, Okla.; Harrison Stock Farms, Harlan, Iowa, and the last bull and heifer added were bought at the International Livestock Exposition.

Mr. Schuler has his cows calve at most any time. With their mothers in the spring they are put on pasture, of which he has 350 acres. Any of the

(Continued on Page 30)



Cap Bruno, Calved in 1925, is A. J. Schuler's Choice Herd Bull. At the Kansas Free Fair This Bull Was Grand Champion in 1928



At the Kansas Free Fair in 1928, Mignonne Glencarnock Was the Grand Champion Cow. She is the Type With Which Mr. Schuler is Improving the Breeding of His Herd

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## Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

I AM TRYING to find out what is the matter with Porto Rico. Of course I haven't got far in trying to find the answer to that question, for several obvious reasons, the first of which is that I am a newcomer who knows almost nothing about either the language, customs or conditions. But there seems to be a general consensus of opinion among the various gentlemen of intelligence I have talked to that there is quite a good deal the matter, but there is not quite so much unanimity about what ought to be done about it.

Now there are a few facts that are obvious enough even to a rank tenderfoot which make the problem difficult. There, for instance, is this matter of population. There are 1 1/2 million people on this little island, and all of them must be supported some way from the products of the soil, or else they must be supported by the bounty of a beneficent Government at Washington.

There are 3,600 square miles in the island, and when the waste land and the space that is taken up by rivers and swamps is deducted it is safe to say that not more than 75 per cent, or say 2,700 square miles, can be cultivated. Most of the men I have talked to estimate the area of possible cultivation at less than that, but giving that as a possible figure, just do a little calculating for yourself. Two thousand seven hundred square miles contains 1,728,000 acres, which gives a trifle over 1 acre to each inhabitant, more than 500 to the square mile. That equals the density of population of Belgium, which I believe has held the record among the countries for density of population, but Belgium is a manufacturing country, and the major part of the inhabitants live by the manufacturing industries, while here is a population which must live from the products of the soil.

### Population Is Increasing

TO MAKE the matter worse there is, so far as I can see, and this is the opinion of the intelligent men I have talked to, no hope of building up manufacturing industries in Porto Rico to any considerable extent. The natural resources necessary to develop manufacturing industries are not here. There might be considerable water power developed, but power is only one of the things necessary to develop a great industrial state.

To make the situation worse the already super-abundant population is rapidly increasing. It has increased 600,000 since the United States took the island from Spain and a very intelligent attorney who has lived here for many years estimates that it is growing right now at the rate of perhaps 50,000 a year. Maybe his estimate is too high, but at any rate everybody agrees that it is rapid. The sanitary methods adopted since American possession has checked the death rate, cut it in two in fact, but there seems to be no corresponding decline in the birth rate.

If the stories told me by Judge Ira Wells and other reputable residents here are to be believed, and we know that a fine Kansas judge and gentleman like Judge Wells would not stretch the truth, then when it comes to multiplying and replenishing the earth the rabbit holds very little edge over these Porto Ricans. In considering this vital matter we must take into consideration the different standards of morals that are found here and those we have been accustomed to. To us cold-blooded Northerners the family relations down here seem to be decidedly loose and promiscuous, and for this state of society the church was at least primarily to a large extent to blame. Prior to the taking over of the island by the United States there was only one kind of legal marriage, and that was a marriage authorized by the church. But that meant an expense of from \$50 to \$100. Now the average Porto Rican never saw and never expected to see that much money in his life, so he just went along and established family relations without any formality of marriage, and proceeded to reproduce his kind with a careless fecundity rarely if ever equaled in the history of any other country.

After the American occupation of the island the marriage market took a remarkable drop. Of course civil magistrates could then perform marriage ceremonies, and soon the priests began to perform ceremonies according to the rites of the church for two bits. A kind of wave of reform seems to have swept over the island. Our citizens

who came to the island for business or other reasons were somewhat shocked at what seemed to them immoral standards of living, and there was a kind of campaign organized to encourage regular marriages. This led to rather curious entanglements in certain cases. For example, Judge Wells, in a number of cases where men were brought before him, charged with some infraction of the law, who were living in what according to our standards, would be called adulterous relations, would propose to them that if they would go thru the marriage ceremony and so legitimize their numerous offspring he would let them off with light punishment; then he would temporarily parole them with the admonition that if they would come around in a few days and bring proof that they had complied with his order he would greatly lighten the sentence.

This worked pretty well in a good many cases, but in one case the man failed to come back to report as directed, so the judge sent an officer after him. When he was finally brought into court the judge asked if he had married the lady



he was living with and so legitimized their 15 children. The man acknowledged that he had not, and when called on for his reason he answered simply and honestly but with no sense of shame: "Well, your honor, it is this way. You see I have been married to another senorita and was never divorced. She is living with another hombre who is the husband of the senorita I am living with. He can't marry the senorita he is living with and I can't marry the one I am living with without both of us getting arrested for bigamy, so I will have to trust to your kind mercy." "Now," said the judge, "I ask what could I do under the circumstances?"

Apparently also the customs which prevailed in the days of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob and further on down the line in the time of Solomon, still prevail here. Men have their wives and their concubines and are apparently rather proud of it. The mayor of one of the towns of the island has the proud distinction of being the father of 48 children, that is, he acknowledged that many and boasts that he is caring for them and properly educating them. While the Spanish priests were supposed to take the vows of perpetual chastity their practices very often did not conform to their supposed profession. One friendly father made no concealment of the fact that he has 25 children, and justified his conduct by the claim that he is taking care of them, educating them, and seems to think that they should be rather proud of their priestly lineage. I am told that since the American occupation of the island the native and Spanish priests have been displaced by priests brought in from the United States, and it is only fair to say that I have not heard these new fathers charged with immorality.

And so the rabbit population of the island goes on. While hundreds of thousands of the population are already constantly on the verge of starvation they seem to feel no responsibility for

bringing other beings into the world doomed to spend their lives hungry, always steeped in the depths of a poverty which it is hard for the average citizen of the United States to understand. Thoughtful people here are worried about the situation, but do not know what can be done about it. There have been efforts made to export the surplus population but there are two difficulties in the way. There seems to be no country where they are wanted, and then the Porto Ricans themselves do not want to go. Numbers of them have been sent to Santo Domingo to work in the sugar cane fields and sugar mills on that island, but they are not welcomed by the Dominican laborers. They have been sent to the United States, but have not given satisfaction. They grow desperately homesick and filled with longing to get back to the island on which they were born and on which they have lived in a state of semi-starvation all their lives. According to their philosophy it is better to starve in Porto Rico than to get fair wages and enough to eat in some other land. So here the problem seems to reach an impasse. More and more people and no more land on which to grow food to feed them. We do considerable boasting about the way we whipped Spain, but Spain more than evened it up when she wished off on us the islands she formerly misgoverned.

### William C. Durant's Example

THE Durant award committee which gave Mr. Durant's \$25,000 to Major Mills for a plan of prohibition enforcement that has been for more than a year in actual operation, as well as for defining as the main problem of enforcement a condition that has not existed for a year, comes in for ironical comment by wet newspapers for its dumb action. The official reports of prohibition enforcement made last month declared that Major Mills's major problem, the conversion of industrial alcohol, has for some time been under satisfactory control, while the present problem relates to Canadian smuggling and illicit distilling. Consequently, the Mills plan of checking conversion contributes nothing new to the situation.

Major Mills was entirely right, but in regard to a situation that has changed radically. He is merely behind the times, which incidentally testifies to progress in prohibition enforcement.

Fifteen or 20 years ago the production of industrial alcohol in the United States was about a million gallons per annum. Industrial development has brought this annual output now to 100 million gallons, but Washington reports that it is not a serious problem of prohibition enforcement. The west last year made a powerful drive in Congress to overrule the denaturing policy on the ground that its only effect was to murder people with "poison alcohol," but Congress was not misled, while the chemical industries united in fighting the wet proposal as aiming a death blow at one of the greatest and most rapidly developing interests of American industry.

The Durant \$25,000 award for a satisfactory prohibition enforcement plan has not accomplished anything, except to acquaint the country with the progress that enforcement is actually making, but Mr. Durant is entitled to honor for the interest he has shown as an industrial leader in furthering prohibition enforcement. His own statement is that he became impressed on his last trip to Europe with the unpatriotism of the resistance to law enforcement by "big business leaders." He sets a worthy example as one of the most successful manufacturers of automobiles in urging such leaders to a change of heart. In announcing his \$25,000 prize, Mr. Durant said:

Big business leaders who have the largest stake in law observance publicly and privately violate this law and countenance its violation by others. Instead of using their wealth and influence to create public opinion demanding law enforcement, our business men of character and position are the chief support of the master criminal class, the bootleggers.

It is not surprising that the flagrant example of lawlessness on the part of the men highest in their communities has undermined respect for the law in their children, their servants, their employees, and all classes of citizens, including public officials and judges. When thinking men generally come to realize that the responsibility is up to them to take the initiative in law observance, then, and not till then, will the Eighteenth Amendment be given a fair trial.

The changing attitude of large employers of labor and of "respectable business men" toward

prohibition has been one of the notable phases of the prohibition issue. They quite generally approved the Eighteenth Amendment at the start, while in many instances shrewdly laying in an ample supply for their personal use. It was what the diplomats term "acceptance in principle." Later, alarmed by the scandals occasioned by bootlegging on a monumental scale, many turned against prohibition. Now Mr. Durant points out their own complicity in this scandal of non-observance and of organized bootlegging, and appeals to them to support the Government instead of antagonizing it, and making its task of law enforcement difficult. He rather than Major Mills deserves his own \$25,000 award.

Probably this altered attitude will actually follow when there is full recognition of the fact that prohibition has "come to stay." Good citizenship often or always implies renunciation to some extent, and this is the case with booze and patronage of bootleggers.

### Deserts in the Making?

**A**N ALARMING report of the disappearance of American forest areas is given by the Chief Forester, Major R. Y. Stuart, along with his recommendations of measures to halt the tendency of large parts of the area, that in private ownership, to become "permanent the artificial desert," passing beyond the stage of restoration. "To let this conversion go on is a crime against posterity," Major Stuart declares. "It is also an impairment of present values such as we cannot ourselves afford."

Yet the United States has an object lesson in economic forestation and forest preservation in its own records, the work of Maj. George P. Ahern. Gifford Pinchot in a public letter last week described the work of Major Ahern, who established the Philippine Forest Service, "organized the protection and utilization of 40 million acres of public timberland, and not only laid the basis for a perpetual succession of timber crops, but earned cash enough to pay all expenses of administration, all the expenses of the Philippine Forest School; which he founded, and 4 million dollars to boot for the public treasury."

Successful forest work in the Philippines was founded on government control of timbering, and this seems to be not only Governor Pinchot's and Major Ahern's but also Major Stuart's idea of the practicable method of saving American forest areas, now fast disappearing thru exploitation of the standing timber, with little systematic regard to reforestation.

In a book entitled "Devastated America," Major Ahern remarks that "out of 822 million acres of virgin forest only about one-eighth remains. Half of the remaining eighth, roughly speaking, is held by the Government and is safe from devastation. The rest is being cut and burned with terrible speed. And there is nowhere in the world like a sufficient supply of the kinds of timber we use to take the place of what we have destroyed."

The problem of American timber is one such as must appeal particularly to President-elect Hoover. Governor Pinchot states that fire is not the gravest danger to American forests. Outside of the Government forest lands, which Governor Pinchot states "are safe," for they are well handled and "they will produce larger and larger crops of timber as time goes by," the danger is from the axe. "Over the other four-fifths of our forest land the axe holds unregulated sway. Either we must control the axe on these privately owned lands, or the forests that are left will follow the road of those that are gone already."

Major Ahern evidently is of the same opinion, and Major Stuart, head of the Forest Service, sounds a similar note in his statement concerning the growth of "permanent the artificial desert" in the absence of Government handling of the remaining timbered land.

If the Hoover administration establishes a forest

service as effective as that for the Philippines it will have a first class permanent achievement to its credit. But continuance of the present course, according to the chief of the Forest Service, must result in "impoverished localities, stripped mountains, man-made deserts and violent changes in the character of stream flow," such as "will sternly bring home the necessity for finding remedies."

### Coolidge After March 4

**S**URELY Calvin Coolidge, on returning to private life, will choose some occupation other than headship of a great corporation at high compensation and with an impressive title, remarks the Detroit News. We do not imagine that he considers such a thing, and that he regards his career as a sufficient pledge against it. But his future is being discussed and reports of his being offered this and that in big business are being circulated. The exceedingly interesting theme has a pending phase that invites opinion.

While the precedents are various, they agree sufficiently to form a rule against the association of the name and prestige of an ex-President with the fortunes of large private enterprises. Theodore Roosevelt became a publicist whose earnings by writing were incident to the exercise of his influence upon public affairs. From the chair he accepted at Yale University, Mr. Taft, some years



after leaving the White House, returned to public service as Chief Justice of the United States. Grover Cleveland, after declining many offers to serve as counsel or in an executive capacity for corporations, became in 1905 one of the board of trustees which reorganized the Equitable Life Assurance Association. Inasmuch as the reorganization of several of the larger insurance companies of that day was a public concern of the very first importance, the Cleveland case constitutes the exception which proves the rule. These are three of the modern precedents.

There need be no under-estimate of the need for the best of American conscience and ability in the service of the great corporations. Respect for the business career is not involved. The argument is simply that we all know it is work for the profit of stockholders who in their sum—contrasted with non-stockholders and with stockholders in other, and, in cases, competing, companies—constitute a small group. Out of office, an ex-President remains a public man. After March 4, all the people will still have a share in Calvin Coolidge.

Mr. Coolidge seems to have proved his elevated conception of his office. We lack as yet his own words for the motive which impelled him to say, when another Presidential nomination was his for the asking, "I do not choose to run." His fellow

citizens, nevertheless, rightly, we believe see in that refusal his respect for the tradition which limits Presidential service to eight years. That act stands out in the story of his Presidency which in all seems to justify faith in his high interpretation of his place. Such an interpretation does him credit and the country service. The record measures him as a man to so shape his after career as to do himself still more credit and his country still further service.

### Unemployment Insurance

**T**HE Kansas Legislature is said to be favorable already by a big majority to the recommendation of the Paulen good roads commission for a hike of 1 cent on the gasoline tax. Yet the reasons given by the commission for favoring this increased tax were not very convincing, and they overlooked entirely an important consideration in any such program as road building on a scale of between 100 and 200 million dollars over a period of from 15 to 18 years.

This omission is all the more surprising because so much emphasis has been placed by Hoover on the problem of stabilizing employment, the biggest economic question the Hoover administration will have to deal with. Hoover's program is said to contemplate a reserve fund of some 3 billion dollars, a prosperity backlog for times of slack employment, when the government will come in with extraordinary outlays for public improvements. That is not the whole of it, but is a part of a program of equalizing good and bad times.

The good roads commission gave as its reason for a 1-cent gasoline tax hike the fact that it would enable Kansas to complete its full highway program in perhaps 13 instead of 17 or 18 years.

What difference does that make in a project involving outlays of more than 100 million dollars? What difference does it make whether such a program takes 13 or 18 years?

The plan is to rush the work, putting on an additional gas tax to push it along. But in the next 15 years there may be times when special pushing of highway construction would be a big relief to persons seeking work. In its highway program, in other words, Kansas has one opportunity large enough to deserve forethought of co-operating with the Hoover plan of taking up the slack of unemployment by rushing public improvements. Hoover and others have been discussing such a movement for several years, but apparently it has not made a dent in the mind of our legislators in Kansas.

A Kansas good roads program can easily fit into such a conception, as one item, not important as to the entire country, but the biggest single item in sight in Kansas. What's the hurry in finishing the road program in a fixed number of years? Prolonging it may be the better policy, if this is necessary in co-ordinating public improvement programs with the general industrial condition of employment and unemployment over a long series of years.

### Can Collect for Labor

I have been living on the same place where I now live for 10 years. The lease expires March 1, 1929. My landlord told me to get my wheat ground ready to put in wheat, I did. After I got my ground all plowed he rented the place to another party and did not tell me until I got all of my plowing done. Am I entitled to the whole place or would he have to pay me for the plowing?  
D. S.

You cannot hold the place but you can collect for the value of the plowing done.

### Could Collect on Check

A gives B a check which B indorses and afterward loses. C finds the check and indorses it. D who is a druggist, cashes the check. In the meantime A stops payment on the check. A pays B. Can D compel A to pay him?  
H. W. F.

I am of the opinion that D might compel B to pay the check but not A.

# The \$25,000 Dry Law Plan

**L**IKE cures like," said Hahneman, founder of a school of medicine many years ago. Modern medicine has proved this principle with its anti-toxins, as Jenner did with vaccination for smallpox.

And now we have a New Yorker, from the wettest state in the Union, winning the \$25,000 prize offered by W. C. Durant "for the most practicable plan for making prohibition effective."

Perhaps, after all, "the hair of the dog is good for the bite."

Also it is interesting to note that New York state led in the number of plans submitted, contributing 2,104.

It is further significant and convincing that the winning plan comes from a former federal prohibition administrator for the District of New York, Major Chester P. Mills, and that he declares the Volstead Act is "capable of enforcement with few, if any changes."

I have always believed this. The backbone of Major Mills's plan deals with the issuing of permits to manufacture alcohol, large

quantities being necessary in the industries. Major Mills would have a closer scrutiny of those to whom permits are issued. He would make the permits good for six months or less, only, holding each local administrator responsible for the issuance of the permits.

With this strict supervision of the distilleries which denature their own alcohol, Major Mills would abolish the independent denaturing plant which "has no economic place in (legitimate) business."

If the courts will not sustain such procedure, he would require the manufacturer using industrial alcohol to show how it was disposed of, that the Government might trace it to a legitimate dealer.

That is a feasible plan for policing the output of the distilleries, stopping the leaks, and keeping the distillers strictly on good behavior. If it were carried out, Major Mills is correct in saying, the amount of alcohol illegally diverted would become so small and its cost so high that the public could not afford to buy it.

In regard to controlling imports, smuggling, and

the domestic supply—only unceasing vigilance is needed, Major Mills declares. For domestic enforcement, strike at the source—the manufacture of intoxicants in private stills, and illegal diversion under permits.

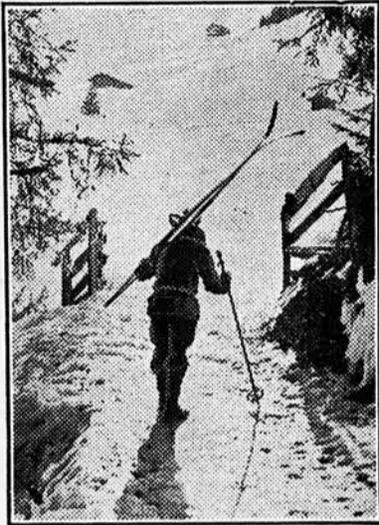
To do these things it is necessary to "take the enforcement agencies out of politics; political interference is one of the serious handicaps to effective control."

The government would do well to adopt the Mills plan. Especially would it do well to adopt one plan, as he suggests, and stick to it.

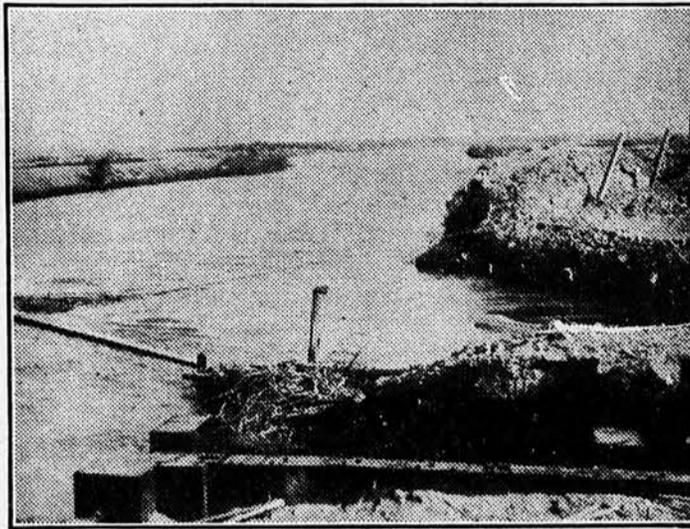
I doubt whether more legislation is necessary, but I will support any legislative program the law enforcement department of the Federal Government thinks would be required to enforce the plan.

*Arthur Capner*  
Washington, D. C.

# World Events in Pictures



An Excellent Camera Study of the Beautiful Scenery Above Adelboden in the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, Where Ski Enthusiasts Find Ideal Conditions



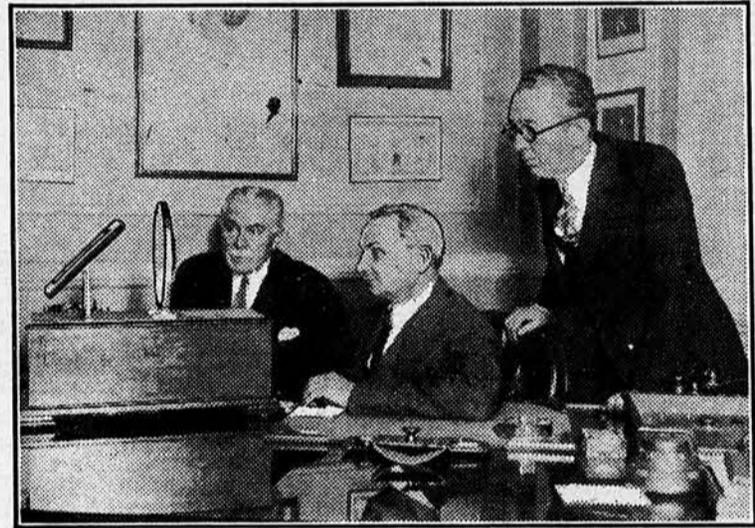
A View of the Rising Lower Colorado River; the Winter Flood Season is Approaching, But Because of Past Experience the Residents Are Prepared for the Inevitable. Two Railroad Engines Are Constantly Kept Under Steam at Yuma, Ariz., With 100 Cars of Rock and Brush-Mats Available for Stopping Breaks



Two Charming Beach Outfits for the Tropical Strands at Miami Beach, Fla. Left, a New Pattern in Black and White; Right, One in Ginghamed Silk



Chief Cook (With the Feathered Bonnet), King of the Virginia Indians, Recently Presented Gov. Harry Byrd of Virginia With a Deer, the First Game of the Season, at Richmond, Thereby Complying With a Law 304 Years Old, Adopted When the Indians Were Made the Subjects of the Governor



Florenz Ziegfeld, Center, a Famous Producer of Musical Masterpieces in New York, is Inspecting One of the First Commercial Television Sets, Which He Has Purchased to Select Beauties From the Entire United States for His Forthcoming Shows; He Will Use it First to Select Beauties From Hollywood, Calif.



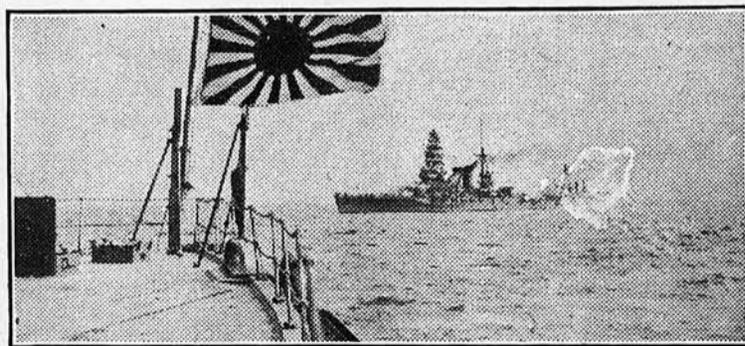
Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., a Famous Society Man of Philadelphia, is the Manager for the Belgian Featherweight, Rene DeVos



Sir Hugh M. Rigby, the Famous Surgeon Who Operated Recently on King George of England, and Probably Saved His Life



A New Beautifier: Miss Elaine Neilon, (Right) is About to Administer a Treatment With the New Frigidine Photoelectric Process of Skin Peeling for Men and Women



At the Right is the Emperor's Flagship With Full Steam Ahead Leading a Procession of Warships During the Greatest Naval Review Ever Staged in Japan; the Spectacle Served as a Glorious Climax to the Enthronement of the Emperor Recently



Left to Right, H. R. H., the Prince of Wales, Dressed as a Japanese Coolie on His Visit to Japan in 1922; in the Uniform of the 35th Jacobs Horse, During His Visit to India; as a Naval Officer Aboard H. M. S. Renown; and in His Flying Togs, Ready to Hop Off for a Ride in the Air

# Nature Was Kind Last Year

## Kansas Harvested More Acres of Field Crops in 1928 Than in Any Year of Her History; Grain Production Also Was the Largest on Record

By J. C. Mohler

**K**ANSAS harvested more acres of field crops in 1928 than in any year of her history. The total production of grain was the largest of record. Of wheat and corn alone the production was 71 million bushels greater than in any former year. The crop of merchantable hay was smaller than last year, due principally to a reduction in the acreage of alfalfa, but the crop of coarse forage was heavy and feed supplies for livestock entirely ample.

Winter wheat yielded much beyond the average acre return, and the crop of 178 million bushels of winter and spring wheat combined almost equals the former record established in 1914. Harvest was accomplished under difficult conditions and prolonged into late summer, due to rain that interfered with power machinery. The grain suffered considerable loss in quality, and after the first early harvest rush the market movement was retarded because of declining prices.

And Kansas came thru with a corn crop much above the average in the same year in which the former record on wheat had been matched. With 179 million bushels of high quality corn, maturing early, and ready for a market whose visible supply was reduced to a minimum; with cattle and hog feeding margins still attractive; with a reasonably adequate supply of desirable feeder stock available, the Kansas farmer found himself fairly well situated whether he chose to market his corn by the bushel or on the hoof.

Barley yielded more than three times as much as in 1927. The oats crop was about 3 million bushels larger than in 1927. Grain sorghums were grown on less acreage than last year, and produced slightly less. Flax, rye and other minor grain crops were well up to the average.

Of the minor and specialized crops, usually grown in restricted areas, fruits were a very light crop in 1928; sugar beets were well up to average in yield and larger than average in acreage; broomcorn was grown on an increased acreage and yielded above average; potatoes produced one of the largest crops of record but the market was demoralized and the prices disastrously low.

A gross value of \$537,430,000 is placed on the field crops produced in Kansas in 1928, plus the value of livestock slaughtered and sold for slaughter and other miscellaneous farm products disposed of in the year ending March 1, 1928. This compares with a valuation of \$504,005,000 for a similar inventory in 1927. The average valuation on the same base for the five years 1923-1927 has been \$455,600,000; and for the 10 years 1918-1927 has been \$502,418,000. The 1928 valuation exceeds any other annual valuations on a similar basis except for 1918, 1919 and 1920, when war prices greatly enhanced the values of all farm products.

Of 30 field crops listed in this inventory the yields an acre in 1928 were higher than in 1927 for 15 and lower for 15. On value a unit of production the prices are higher for 14 items, lower for 14 items, and the same as in 1927 for two items. Of the major crops, the unit values this year are lower than last year except for corn and alfalfa.

The inventory of livestock on farms as of March 1, 1928, shows increases in all classes except horses and mules, both beef cattle and hogs showing rather marked changes upward in numbers. The estimated value a head of livestock is higher for all classes except hogs, which are valued about 50 cents lower a head than last year. The total valuation of livestock as of the March inventory is \$234,476,000, compared with \$184,602,000 a year ago, and an average for the five years 1923-1927 of \$177,505,000, and for 10 years of \$223,120,000.

It was a prosperous season for the livestock industry. Pastures were excellent all summer and grass-fattened cattle brought fairly remunerative prices. Kansas marketed more hogs every month of 1928 than in corresponding months of 1927. Up to December, 1928, about 20 per cent more hogs had reached central markets from Kansas farms than in 1927. The new pig crop arrived under favorable conditions from a heavier farrowing than a year ago, and more sows have been bred for next spring's pig crop than farrowed last spring.

Much of the cash already realized from the season's operations has gone into debt liquidation and expansion investment. Many Kansas farmers are now out from under a load of past due paper and have a modest surplus of working capital. The farm credit situation appears to be strong whether for long time loans on real estate or for current financing on chattels and personal security.

### Paper From Cornstalks Now

**P**APER from cornstalks. That has been the dream of chemists for generations, but only within the last year has the dream come true. Away back in 1765, a German chemist named

Jacob Schaeffer made paper from cornstalks in his laboratory, but more than a century and a half passed before a practical plan of manufacture was developed.

Now, at Danville, Ill., a factory is turning out 40 tons a day of paper pulp made from cornstalks, and during the present season will use 20,000 tons of stalks in paper manufacture. The first commercial use of the new paper occurred the middle of December, when three publications were printed on it. One was a farm paper, one a daily newspaper and the third a book.

Cornstalk paper is being produced somewhat cheaper than paper from wood pulp. Any grade of paper that can be made of wood pulp can also be made equally well of cornstalks, and that means more than 99 per cent of all the paper used. Wood pulp has no important advantages over cornstalks in pulp-making, according to the engineers and chemists, but cornstalks have a few strong points of their own. For these reasons the paper trade is expecting a great expansion of this new industry.

A farm by-product, which largely been wasted, thus will be worth something in the future. The returns thru this new outlet probably will not be large enough to revolutionize farming to any considerable degree, but at Danville the last year they have averaged around \$5 an acre. They may possibly be larger as the industry develops. In addition, harvesting cornstalks is mighty discouraging to the cornborer, and to such troublesome corn diseases as the fusarium.

Making paper from cornstalks also promises to relieve the pressure on American forests. The paper industry in 1928 consumed more than 8 million tons of wood pulp, besides half as much more re-

ter, breaking stalks with a railroad iron and collecting them with bull-rakes. It was found that the most economical and satisfactory method is to cut the corn by hand, load it directly onto wagons, haul it to a combined shredder and baler, and the ear corn goes into the crib and the baled stalks are trucked to Danville. In 1927 about 10,000 tons of stalks were harvested, and the following year more than twice as many.

The baled stalks are stored outdoors, as it has been found that exposure does little damage to them. They heat tremendously, of course, but that also does little damage.

The manufacturing process used at Danville is a revelation in its simplicity. Only 6 hours are required to transform the baled stalks into paper pulp. This amazes anyone familiar with the paper industry, for the process with wood pulp requires 18 hours of more. The bales are broken by a great bale-cutter and then are washed thoroly, for all dirt must be removed before they can be used in paper-making. They are shredded very fine, then washed again. Next they are leached in a chemical solution, and then they go into the cookers for 2 hours, where chemicals remove the non-cellulose part of the stalks. By this time the stalks have been turned into short, fine fibers, brown in color and pulpy in texture. The liquid is drained off, they are bleached, and the pulp machine turns them into sheets or rolls of pulp that are read for the paper manufacturer.

An acre of corn produces about a ton of dry stalks, on the average. This is much less than many persons suppose, but the Danville experience is that this is about the average on good land. From a ton of stalks about 800 pounds of paper pulp is made. The remainder of the dry matter is carried away in the chemical solutions, and the chemists are finding that there are great possibilities in these by-products. Among the things which may be made from them are artificial leather, artificial glass and various kinds of plastic and rubber-like compounds. It is believed that eventually the by-products will be worth as much, if not more, a ton of stalks than the paper.

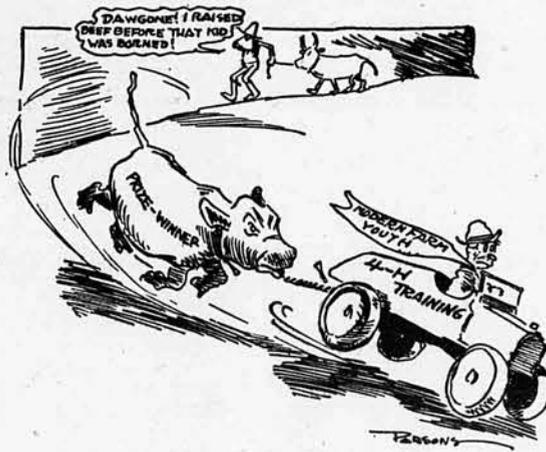
### We've Made Good Progress

**I**N TAKING stock of the last year in agriculture, Secretary of Agriculture W. M. Jardine emphasizes that when we try to estimate the present condition of farming in the United States we should consider not only the ground to be won, but also the resistance that already has been overcome. Judged by this standard, he said recently, speaking as one who "knows the ups and downs of farming from first-hand experience," our progress since 1921 is highly creditable to the ones most responsible, the farmers themselves.

However, Secretary Jardine emphasized that he did not believe the remedy for agricultural conditions lies wholly in the hands of the farmers. According credit for their efforts, and also to Government interest as indicated by more than 20 favorable laws passed during the period of depression, he said "the farming industry with its 6½ million units is not in a good position to take advantage of the laws already passed or ones that will be put on the statute books for their benefit. We need to so organize agriculture so it can act quickly and intelligently as a group. We don't want farmers in different sections working at cross purposes. It is good business for farmers and good statesmanship for Government to achieve for agriculture the same solidarity in organization that business already enjoys."

Reviewing the farm year, the Secretary said the events of 1928 "remind us that fortunes ebb and flow in the various branches of farming. The cattle and sheep sections of the West once more have enjoyed a good year. The Cotton Belt has done fairly well. The dairy industry has done well. Poultry raisers made money. Potato growers and many wheat growers passed thru a trying business year. Returns from hay and tobacco will be lower than last year. In each instance, different circumstances brought about the year's results."

It appears, the Secretary said, that agriculture's gross income for the crop year will be slightly higher than last, and that the net income "will exceed that of last year by more than one would conclude from a study of the gross income figures alone. Prices of some of the principal supplies used in farm production were about the same in the two years, but many farmers economized on these items. By greater efficiency, farmers saved more labor, got more out of feedstuffs, and did away with certain wastes in the process of getting their products to the consumer. We may safely say that American farmers produced more with fewer hands this year than ever before."



worked stock, and a ton of pulp means 2½ cords of wood. Put it another way, an acre of cornstalks used in the paper mills make it unnecessary to chop down 20 spruce trees of average size. Illinois cornfields alone have enough stalks to make more paper than the entire nation used last year, and the principal corn states have a total supply of stalks six times as large as that.

Cornstalk paper was made commercially possible thru the perfection in Hungary of a new process of pulping the stalks. Dr. Bela Dorner, an employe of the Hungarian government, worked for many years on the problem at which old Jacob Schaeffer and countless others had failed, and finally he discovered the secret which nature had covered so well. American capital was interested in the enterprise, and a year ago a plant was built at Danville to engage in the manufacture of rayon fiber and paper pulp from cornstalks. After a time it was found that paper promised to be the best outlet, and so the chief energies of the Cornstalks Products Company have been directed to paper rather than to rayon. Early in September the plant reached commercial production, altho a small experimental mill has been operated for the greater part of a year.

Important as Dorner's discovery was, it would not have been worth much if practical and economical ways had not been developed of harvesting the cornstalks. This was the problem which bothered the engineers and chemists a great deal at the start, and finally they turned it over to Harvey J. Sconce, a leading farmer of the community, for solution. He tried different methods of harvesting the stalks, including cutting and collecting with bull-rakes after the corn was husked; cutting by hand, shocking and shredding; cutting with binders, shocking and shredding; and in win-

# To India as Mohammed Ahmed

Quite Naturally the First Thing Jim Wilson Did Was to Get Acquainted  
With the Beautiful and Lonely English Widow

By Francis A. Flood

WHEN our official host in Mas-sawa, the harbor pilot, told us that an Italian motor ship would call there in a few days, Jim and I immediately investigated. We had already been marooned nearly a week in this hot and muggy little Red Sea port on the east coast of Africa after crossing the continent on our motorcycles and were anxious to be gone. We didn't care where.

First, we decided we would take that boat, no matter where it went. Next we called at the messy den which the bearded Italian in charge called the office and inquired where the boat was going.

"To Karachi," he told us, and then seeing that neither Jim nor I had the slightest idea where we were going, if we should go to Karachi, he showed us on the map that seaport in Northern India. "Then to Colombo, Ceylon," he continued and pointed out that island just off the tip of the Indian peninsula. "Then to Singapore and Hong Kong."

"How much is the fare to Karachi?" I asked. We might as well go there as anywhere else. It was east, at least. "Twenty-two pounds sterling," he replied. That is enough over \$100 so that we hated to spend it no matter where it would take us.

"And how much to carry one motorcycle?"

"Seven pounds." This was too much, especially for passage to a place that we knew nothing about and cared nothing about visiting.

## "We Learned a Lot"

I got a bright idea. "Listen. How much for deck passage?"

"You take your servant with you to India?" the steamship agent inquired. Then he shouted to an Ethiopian clerk who was apparently in charge of such minor details and told him to look up the deck fare to Karachi.

"No. Thought we might go that way ourselves," I admitted, hoping to learn something about deck passage. We learned a lot. The Italians are not such sticklers as the English for the whites and blacks staying in their places, but even an Italian knows that it is heresy for a white man to travel deck.

The deck passengers on any boat in tropical waters are simply a collection of blacks and browns that are herded on board like cattle and, like cattle, simply left to bed down wherever they can find room not reserved for the real passengers. They have no reservations, no privacy, no accommodations. All they buy with their passage money is the privilege of being on the ship. Sometimes food is furnished, usually a bowl of rice and fish once or twice a day, but on many boats these passenger pariahs must bring their own. And in a land where bananas are rotten almost as soon as they are ripe and fish are foul when fresh, the evil smelling concoctions which these natives smother under a vicious barrage of spices and hot peppers are evil indeed.

Many of these decksters are diseased—with everything from leprosy on down. They crowd on board with their babbling wives, the flocks of children whose filth is limited only by their dearth of clothes, and spread their grisly dunnage on the decks. Here squalor and confusion reign supreme. There is some sleeping and some waking, some snoring and some roaring, every hour of the day and night. Never does a white man travel deck, naturally; if one should he would be considered no longer white.

## Some Real Selling

Jim and I retired from the presence of our informant and consulted. We would try to sell the motorcycles—and if we couldn't sell them we would give them away. That would save freight at least. We dropped the hint to our municipal host, the pilot, that in spite of the way we treasured those precious motorcycles we probably could be persuaded to part with one for a sufficient remuneration. Within an hour the wide-eyed black Tom Sawyer

whom we had chartered at 10 cents a 24-hour day to guard our motorcycles reported that the buyers would come beneath our balcony. We had always been the buyers before, at the mercy of all those who sold and especially those trading sharpers who had always taken skillful advantage of the fact that we were newcomers, Americans, and in need. It was our innings now.

We would have been glad to sell those battered wrecks for 20 pounds each. We indifferently offered to sell the worst machine for 40 pounds, explaining that we would take the other to India with us. Our buyers were much more interested in the better of the two bikes, but it was reserved, and we ultimately sold the black sheep for 30 pounds. A day or two later we gave out the information that we had decided to sell the other motorcycle as well, and when the local motorcycle enthusiasts had gathered around it became very easy for us to explain that since the battered old "Rough" had sold for 30 pounds, a price of 35 pounds for the wonderful "Tumble" was not out of line at all. Thus we realized 65 pounds, or about \$325, for the old motorcycle remnants. I have never ridden a motorcycle since—and I never expect to.

In spite of getting enough more money than we had expected for our motorcycles to pay the difference between deck passage and ordinary cabin fare, I still wanted to try the deck, and so did Jim. "We'll buy one cabin ticket and one deck fare," we decided, "and we'll flip a coin to see which one rides deck."

"But they won't sell a white man a deck fare," Jim reminded me.

"Then one of us must be black. The other can be white and buy a deck ticket for his servant."

We flipped the coin and Jim won—or lost, according to the way one looks at it. He was to be the white man and I would be his black servant in disguise. He immediately named me Mohammed Ahmed. I told him I would do everything but observe the Mohammedan fast of Ramadan. And he threatened to sell me down the river if I didn't.

First we must arrange a disguise. In this emergency we knew the pilot would do us no good, for he would not be a party to such racial heresy as to assign a renegade white man to disguise as a black servant, and right there in Africa, too. Instead, we enlisted the efficient services of the black major domo of the hotel. We told him, in French, that we didn't have enough money to buy two cabin tickets and therefore wanted to disguise me as Jim's black servant so I could travel deck. He understood enough French so that he knew what we were talking about, but he also understood enough of human nature as it exists down there to feel quite certain that the real reason I wanted to disguise was because I must be a fugitive from justice somewhere. And since that suspicion naturally would not lessen his diligence we let him continue his conviction.

Then followed two days of secret coaching in the arts and sciences of living as an African black servant, during which time Francis Flood gradually merged into the form and being of the turbaned and gowned Mohammed Ahmed. Naturally, I could not

learn the language. We gave that up early in the game and at first planned that I should pose as deaf and dumb so that my ignorance of Arabic would not be discovered. That led into so many complications, however, that we finally decided I should be represented as a native of Nigeria, a Hausaman perhaps, who could not be expected to know more than a very few words of East African Arabic, Abyssinian, Ethiopian or Sudanese. Coming from the other side of the continent, as I thus represented myself, I could not be expected to know of the many local customs and usages and would thus simply be laughed at and forgiven without suspicion by my fellow deck-passengers and fellow servants.

I learned to wear the crude cow-hide sandal with a thong between my first two toes, just as I had seen them pictured on the Golden Text picture cards in Sunday school. I couldn't go barefooted the way most of my adopted compatriots did because the soles of my feet weren't tough enough. It had been too long since my barefoot days on the farm and my mincing steps would soon give me away.

## 16 Feet in Circumference

I learned to wear the long and flowing robes that covered me like a shrouded grandmother and made me feel like a monk in masquerade. It consisted mainly of an immense pair of white "pants" that were 16 feet in circumference around the waist and were held up in great flapping folds by a drawstring about the top. Above this was an equally voluminous white cotton tunic that fell about my midriff and hung almost down to my knees.

A simpler costume would have suited me, and no matter how simple, it would have suited everyone else as well. But, like the sandals, I had to wear this enormous drapery in lieu of a simpler "G" string ensemble on account of the color of my skin. Months of motorcycle travel, within sizzling distance of the Equator all the time, had dyed my face and arms a very respectable brown, and even my legs, after months of wearing the English colonial "shorts," could have supported a Sudanese or an Egyptian as naturally as an Anglo-Saxon. But the rest of me plainly required cover or color. I elected to darken my face and hands and feet and to cover the rest in drapes of flowing cotton cloth.

In short, I learned how to be a black man-servant to my partner Jim—or at least I thought I did.

## A Quart of Ice Cream

Jim bought a cabin ticket for himself from that little Red Sea port of Massawa to Karachi, India, and then he bought a deck ticket for his man-servant, Mohammed Ahmed. Two or three times before our boat was to sail Jim and I sallied forth thru the market to practice our roles as master and man, and I think I got by as well as he.

Then the boat came in, the "Remo," an Italian motor ship. We packed up our baggage in the hotel room and the room boys offered to carry it to the ship. But Jim grandly waved them aside and told them that Mohammed would take care of it. And Mohammed did. Four trips it took me, each time with a suitcase or a bundle on my head—and again I was thankful for the turban. And each time, there stood Jim, at the head of the gangplank, chatting with a trig young English widow on her way back to India. On my fourth trip, I heard him gallantly offer, under the spell of her English eyes, "I'll send my boy ashore for a quart of ice cream for us. Boy!"

He doled out into my blackened hand 10 Italian lire—and half of all our funds was my own anyway—and curly bade me begone. "You catch ice-cream quick." And then he sank down in a steamer chair beneath the canvas awning. It promised to be an interesting journey, and as I left on this last errand I promised to make it equally interesting next week for my partner Jim.

## But We Blame Someone Else

By Dr. John W. Holland

ADAM blamed Eve, Eve blamed the serpent, the serpent blamed Satan. You and I blame someone else.

No mental trait is more marked in the average person than that of shifting the blame to others. A minister of olden days said, "My congregation reminds me of a group of men on a straw pile. Each one has a pitchfork and pitches the straw to the next man."

Rarely does a Senate investigation uncover the man who will stand up and admit his guilt. It was not his fault. Others were really to blame. It is called "Passing the buck."

Last evening I was called to the phone to help a man, who said, "It is not my fault that I am in need." Perhaps it was not.

A man in prison said with a sort of sardonic humor, "So far as I can learn, I am the only man here who is guilty. The rest say that they were 'framed.'"

We lay upon our dead ancestors the censure for our weaknesses. Granting that they were weak does not excuse us from doing what we know to be wrong.

We have all met the man who stays away from church because he was "made to go too much when he was young." His parents were so strict that they made him liberal.

We all need to ponder Shakespeare's line, "The fault, dear Brutus, lies not in our stars, but in ourselves, that we are underlings."

We are similar to our fathers. We have in us the wisdom of their virtues and the virus of their vices. However, it is no fault of theirs that we fail in virtue or honor or success. We are the architects of our own destinies.

Not only must life be accepted as it is, but we must accept the responsibility. Some blame their failure on their surroundings. Environment seems to be well nigh omnipotent at times. Yet, many men of the finest character have risen from slums and dire want. They would not accept defeat at the hands of a little environment.

This trait carried into a family would make even the angels weep. One good "blamer" in a home will keep the entire group stirred up and unhappy.

An insurance adjuster expressed to a woman his sadness that the lightning had damaged her home. Her reply was, "I'm glad that this happened. It is the only serious thing that has happened in our house for 20 years that my husband has not blamed upon me." A family I know about almost went on the rocks because the wife laid every bit of trouble upon her husband.

Upon the body of a man in a morgue this note was found: "I am going out of the world. Circumstances for which I was not to blame drove me to this act." It was the plea of a defeated coward who wanted to blame others for his tragedy.

The sooner we admit to ourselves the responsibility for our own acts, the happier and better we will be.

There will be no alibis in the final assize that comes to us. Then, we cannot shift the blame upon others. "Every man must bear his own burden."

"About two years ago I became interested in buying harness, so I sent for catalogs from several different firms," wrote H. G. Post, prominent farmer of Golden, Ill. "I compared prices, weights and materials and came to the conclusion Harness Bill was putting on the best sale. So I ordered. Before my set arrived I attended a sale and saw a set of Harness Bill's Harness sold. It had been out several years and brought only one dollar less than my new set was to be that kind of harness, I would be right in it.

"Harness Bill, I can say for you that you are a man of your word and no one can go wrong by ordering from you, and everyone will be satisfied with his harness and a little more when they see the material that is in the harness at such a low bargain price. I am a farmer that keeps good teams and I put this set on the best one and told the boys, 'Try the harness out and we will see what Harness Bill knows about his stuff. We need more harness and if it is good he will get more orders.' NOW I HAVE MY FOUR TEAMS OF MULES EQUIPPED WITH HARNESS BILL'S HARNESS, of which I am very proud.

"Last March while I was visiting in Beatrice, Nebr., five of us drove to Omaha to Harness Bill's Omaha Tanning Co. Albert Flesners of Beatrice bought a set of harness fifteen minutes after he saw the set. I want to thank you for the trip through your plant, which I surely enjoyed. I can talk much more on harness in your favor."

Dear Harness Bill—The leather and workmanship are certainly up to the highest notch. Leather is so nice and soft, and no flaws. I am proud of the harness, and my horses seem as proud of it as I am.—T. H. Rundle, Rt. 7, Clay Center, Kan. Etc., Etc

# WORLD'S GREATEST FARM HARNESS

Now I have four sets of Harness Bill's Harness  
H.G. POST GOLDEN, ILL.



# Get Harness Bill's Low Prices

## Why pay more?

Users of Harness Bill's Harness want you also to have the benefit of this great harness and the great saving Harness Bill makes possible for you. They write me, and send pictures showing the harness in actual use on their farms. My new catalog has 19 pages of such pictures. See them, and read what these users say. Get these facts now—see for yourself.

**E**VERYWHERE you turn you find Harness Bill's Harness. Everywhere you find Harness Bill's Harness you hear only praise for it.

Folks have a right to be pleased with their Harness Bill's Harness. The use they get from this harness proves that it is the World's Greatest Farm Harness. The prices they pay for it are down where harness prices should be.

My way direct to the farmer and the many orders I get from you farmers—biggest business of its kind because best harness—make possible such harness at my astoundingly low prices. **I don't need to charge the high prices.** You will be pleased with the big saving. You will be pleased even more with the harness. **I guarantee that.**

### Examine and Test at My Risk

This season especially I want you to know about my harness and my prices. Never before have I been able to give my farmer customers and friends such splendid harness values. **You take no risk whatever to prove it to your entire satisfaction.** I will send you any set you select from my new catalog, for you to examine and test any way you wish. Costs you nothing unless you decide to keep the harness.

Now is the time. Simply fill out the coupon and mail it to me, and I will send you my new big catalog at once, postpaid. Do this now.

**OMAHA TANNING CO.**

Harness Bill Kalash, Pres.

4713 So. 27 St., Omaha, Nebr.

Omaha Tanning Co.

Harness Bill Kalash, President

4713 S 27, Omaha, Nebr.

Send me postpaid your new free catalog.

Name.....

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State..... R. R. & Box.....

Send for my  
NEW Catalog

**HARNESS  
BILL'S  
CATALOG**



**DIRECT TO THE FARMER**  
OMAHA TANNING Co. Omaha, Nebr.

**FILL THIS COUPON-MAIL TO HARNESS BILL**



# What the Folks Are Saying

**WE LIVE** on the plains of Colorado. This is not an old country; we have been here since it was settled, 14 years ago. It has gone thru many changes since then, but the county is now a good farming section, the main crops being corn and beans. Mexican Pinto beans are the most profitable crop we have.

Farming is conducted on a large scale, the places being from 150 to 1,700 acres. We grew 600 acres of corn and beans in 1928; both crops, especially the beans, were damaged somewhat by a hail storm last August. We have just finished remodeling our house into a modern home, which gives some indication of our belief in the future of this section.

C. W. Sullivan,  
Olney Springs, Colo.

## Hens Need Enough Room

Colds, roup, and all troubles of the respiratory organs of fowl are more prevalent when there are too many chickens in the poultry house, because the ventilation is insufficient for the number of birds, and oftentimes the walls and ceiling of the house become damp. A damp poultry house always is detrimental to the health of chickens.

The accumulation of dust in the litter and on the floor, which is more noticeable in a crowded house, also has a tendency to bring on respiratory troubles.

Since it is difficult to maintain sanitary conditions in a crowded house there always is the danger of an outbreak of some contagious disease. But even when all of the hens remain healthy there usually is the unsatisfactory and unprofitable result of low egg production or, as in many cases at this season, no eggs at all.

We have just learned of a poultryman who has a poultry house 16 feet square. He said that a year ago the hens kept in this house did well—they were healthy and produced well for the time of year—but at present his hens kept in the same house are not doing well, and the egg production is almost zero. Last winter he had 100 hens, while this winter he has more than 200 hens. And in the same house!

Now, that is the trouble with many farm flocks—too many hens for the size of the house. There must be plenty of room, sufficient ventilation, and the house must be dry and kept clean for good results. It must be borne in mind that not less than 4 square feet of floor space should be allowed for every hen of the larger breeds, and not less than 3 square feet of floor

space for every hen of the small breeds. Therefore, a house 16 feet square will accommodate without crowding 64 hens of such breeds as the Plymouth Rock, and 85 hens of a small breed like the Leghorn. G. D. McClaskey, Topeka, Kan.

## Business is on the Upgrade

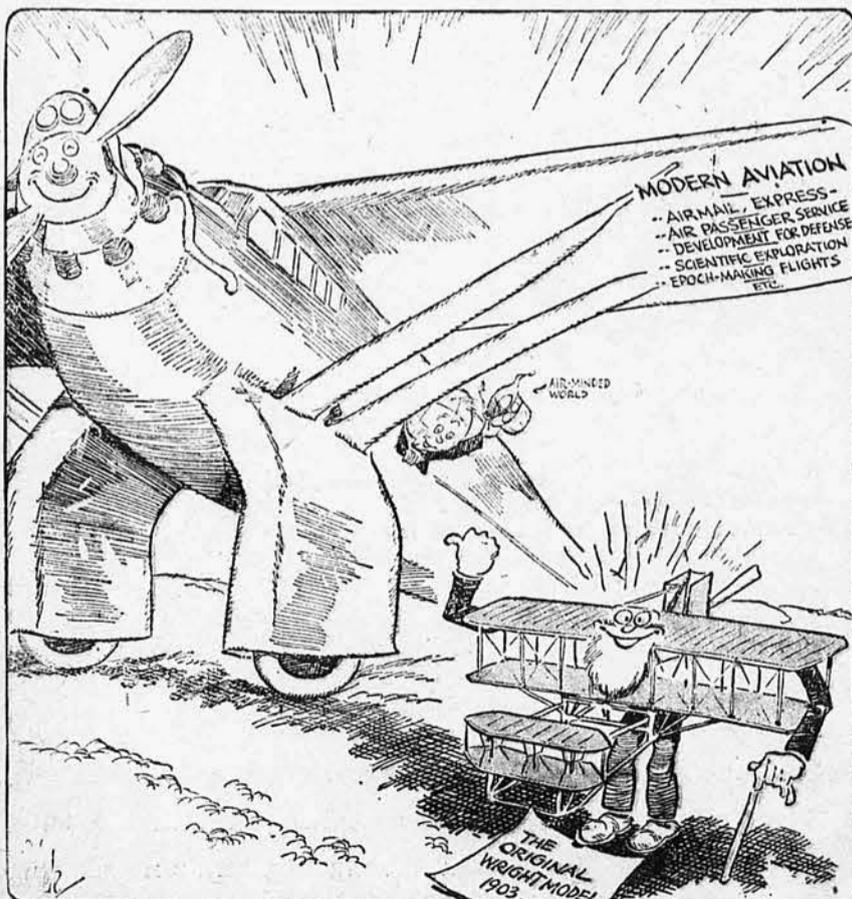
The year 1928 closed with domestic business larger than ever before and foreign trade in exceptional volume, and there is every indication that the high levels of recent months will be carried into the New Year. The output of farm crops during 1928 was about 5 per cent larger than in the preceding year, and industrial production showed an even greater increase. Exports of merchandise were larger than in any year since 1920, exceeding 5 billion dollars.

The automotive and construction industries continued thruout 1928 to be the backlog of America's prosperity. Automobile production was larger than in any earlier year, and contracts for future construction showed a substantial growth. The activity of these industries has resulted in a greatly increased demand for many related products such as steel, cement, rubber tires and refined petroleum.

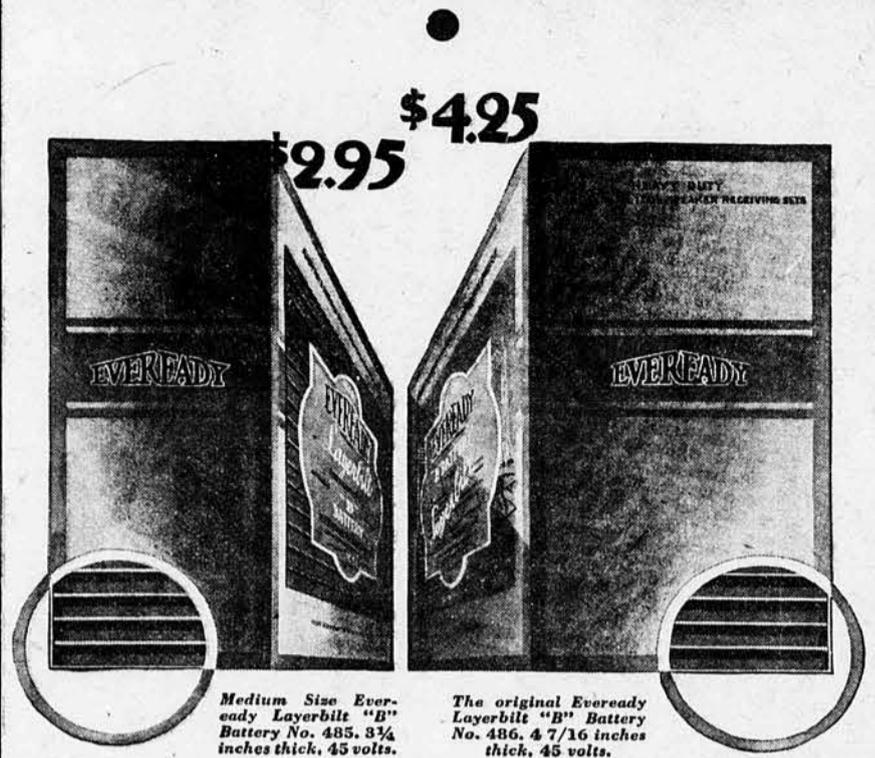
The heavy outflow of gold in the first half of 1928 resulted in a considerable change in the money situation. Partly as a result of this reduction in our gold stock, but more largely as a consequence of the extraordinary activity of the stock exchanges, rates for call money and for stock-exchange time loans advanced sharply. Bank credit for commercial purposes, however, has continued in ample supply at rates only slightly higher than a year ago; while open market rates for commercial paper have shown a somewhat greater advance.

Wholesale distribution showed little change in volume, but sales of many different types of retail establishments increased in 1928. Sales of mail-order houses and various kinds of chain stores had a particularly large growth, but this was partly due to an increase in the number of stores operated. Department store sales also increased, and there was a considerable reduction in the size of their inventories.

Further progress has been made in the elimination of waste and in the increase of business efficiency. During recent years there have been marked increases in the per capita output of the manufacturing industries and of agriculture, and efforts are now being made to improve the ef-



"Yessir, That's My Baby!" From the Topeka Daily Capital



**EVEREADY LAYERBILTS**  
**GIVE 25% TO 30% LONGER**  
**SERVICE, YET COST YOU**  
**ONLY A FEW CENTS MORE**

HERE is the favorite prescription for greater happiness and greater prosperity on the farm—use radio! Good, reliable radio sets come at all prices. They will give you not only music, entertainment, and educational features for the children, but market and weather reports that directly affect the business of farming. Listen to the radio!

Most farm radio sets are battery operated. When you buy "B" batteries, get Eveready Layerbilts. The best one to buy is the big Heavy Duty Eveready Layerbilt No. 486, for this is the longest-lasting, most economical and convenient of all Evereadys. It costs only 25 cents more than a cylindrical cell Eveready of the same size, but lasts about 30% longer. Economy! There is a smaller Eveready Layerbilt, too, No. 485, costing 20 cents more than the cylindrical cell Eveready of the same size and lasting 25% longer. Either of these will add great convenience and economy to radio on the farm.

Unless you have been buying Eveready Layerbilt "B" Batteries for your radio set, you still don't know how economical radio can be on the farm, how much entertainment, helpful instruction, and invaluable crop, market and weather report service you can get for a given amount spent for "B" batteries.

It is possible to pack more active materials inside an Eveready Layerbilt because it is built of flat cells. These pack together tightly, occupying all available space inside the battery case, and eliminating many soldered connections. The waste spaces between the cells of a cylindrical cell type of "B" battery are avoided. An Eveready Layerbilt is all battery. That is why it lasts so much longer. Next time you buy "B" batteries, get Eveready Layerbilts.

Layerbilt construction is a patented Eveready feature. Only Eveready makes Layerbilt batteries.  
NATIONAL CARBON CO., INC., New York—San Francisco

Unit of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation

TUESDAY NIGHT IS EVEREADY HOUR NIGHT—East of the Rockies, 9 P. M. Eastern Standard Time, through WEA and associated N. B. C. stations. On the Pacific Coast, 8 P. M. Pacific Standard Time, through N. B. C. Pacific Coast network.

SEE AND HEAR THE NEW EVEREADY RADIO SETS

iciency of distribution, which is still relatively wasteful.

There has been no considerable accumulation of stocks of commodities, and the general level of wholesale prices has shown comparatively little change. Increases in prices of hides and leather, food, building materials, metals, and fuel and lighting slightly more than offset declines in prices of other groups of commodities.

Wages continue at a high level, and the unemployment which was noted in the early part of 1928 has been reduced to a minimum. Factory employment was increased for the first time in a number of years; gains were particularly noteworthy in the automobile, rubber tire, iron and steel, petroleum, and nonferrous metal industries, mercantile establishments, hotels, and the automotive distributing and service industry also absorbed many additional workers, as in other recent years.

The great increase in production and sales of automobiles during the last year has had far-reaching effects on many other lines of domestic business. The automobile has been the most important single factor in the expansion of our export trade. A total of over 4 1/4 million passenger cars and trucks were produced in 1928, which was about one-fourth more than in 1927. It is an indication of the yet unsatiated demand for automotive vehicles both in this country and abroad. There also were marked increases in the output of rubber tires, gasoline, steel sheets, and many other industries which sell their products to automobile manufacturers or car owners.

Construction operations, which declined slightly in 1927, showed another large expansion during the year just finished. Contracts for new construction increased in value by almost 7 per cent, as larger awards for residences, industrial buildings, public works and utilities, and educational buildings more than offset the decreases in other types of construction. These expanding operations resulted in a larger output of structural steel, brick, cement and many other building materials. Lumber cut, on the other hand, decreased for the third successive year.

The iron and steel industry reflected to a marked degree the stimulus of increased demands from building contractors, automobile factories, and manufacturers of many types of machinery. Prices showed a moderate advance and output of crude steel, sheets, structural shapes, and many types of finished products was substantially increased. Unfilled steel orders were higher in every month than in the corresponding period a year earlier.

Julius Klein.

Washington, D. C.

**Then Eggs Will Hatch**

From 10 days to two weeks after mating, hatching eggs may be saved. The care of the eggs while holding may influence in no little manner the success of the hatch. Eggs should be held in a dry room at a temperature of 55 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit and turned at least once a day. An egg case alternated from end to end or side to side makes turning a simple matter.

H. M. Scott.

Manhattan, Kan.

**Atlas, a New Sorghum**

Atlas, a new variety of sorghum that is being distributed for the first time, is adapted primarily to that portion of Kansas south of the Kansas River and east of Salina and Wichita. The variety has a sweet leafy stalk and white seed that is palatable. It has a stiff stalk that is much less subject to lodging than is Kansas Orange.

R. I. Throckmorton.

Manhattan, Kan.

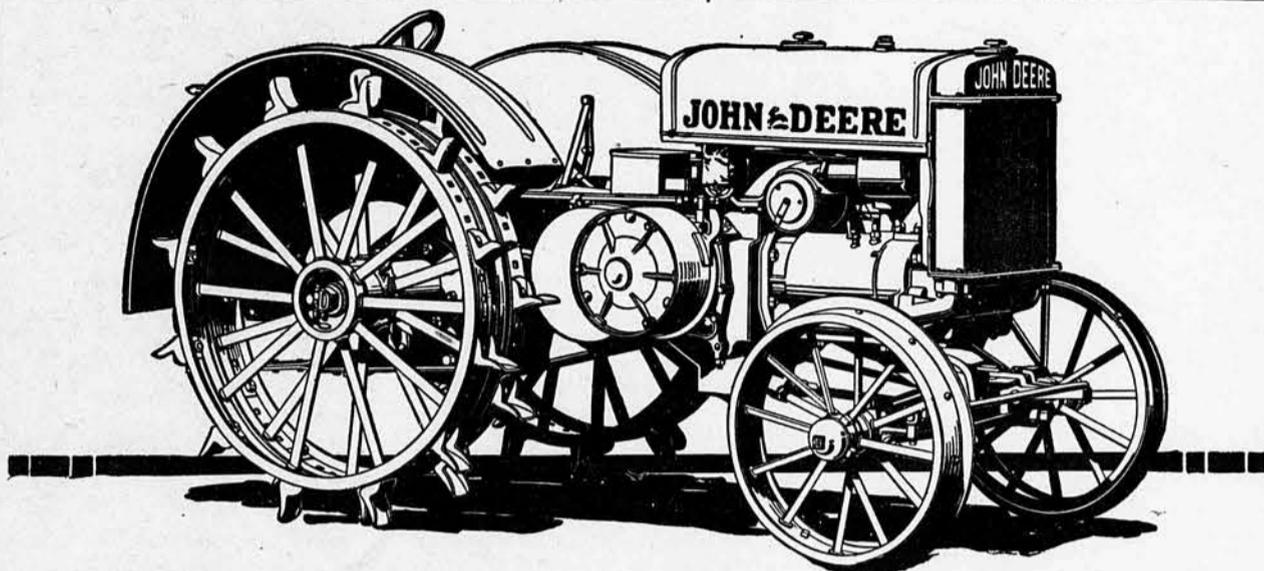
**Favors Co-operative Marketing**

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has endorsed co-operative marketing of agricultural products by an overwhelming vote. That much seems certain from advance reports of the result of the referendum on agriculture taken some time ago by the national organization. Resolution No. 4, of the seven submitted, said "That co-operative marketing of agricultural products should be supported and that producers of ag-

ricultural commodities should be encouraged to form co-operative marketing associations along sound economic lines." The advance report shows 2,808 favoring the resolution and 111 against it. Postponement of further reclamation projects until needed was favored by a vote of 2,537 to 391. The

declaration that "reasonable protection for American industries subject to destructive competition from abroad, and of benefit to any considerable part of the country, is applicable to agriculture," carried by 2,908 against 34. "That agricultural credit requirements be met thru full development and

adaptation of existing facilities;" "creation of a federal farm board, to report its recommendations to Congress;" and federal appropriation for agricultural research, were other resolutions that carried by substantial majorities. James W. Cummins. Wichita, Kan.



**Remarkable Performance Made It Famous**

There's just one place to "test the mettle" of any tractor—that's right out on the farm under day-in and day-out field and weather conditions.

The John Deere has stood this test from the coast of New England to the orchards on the Pacific; from the Gulf of Mexico to the wheatlands in Canada.

Superior performance has made the John Deere famous wherever it is known. In no section is there doubt of the ability of this light-weight tractor to deliver the power claimed for it, and more—no doubt of its ability to deliver dependable power, month after month, year after year, at costs remarkably low.

The John Deere gives you everything you want in a tractor—*adaptability, power, economy, light weight, simplicity, accessibility and ease of operation.*

It's not a long step from horse-farming to power-farming with the John Deere. Hundreds of farm boys hardly old enough to drive three horses, operate this tractor. And it doesn't require a mechanic to keep it in good running order. You can do it yourself right out on your farm.

You can't beat John Deere power for the heavier farm jobs. It supplies drawbar, belt and power take-off service to reduce your labor costs, to do your work when it should be done, to give you more time for other duties or for recreation.

Read the points in the panel to the right—these are points well worth considering in selecting your tractor.

Fully investigate the John Deere before you buy. Go to your John Deere dealer—spend enough time to know this machine.



**This Booklet Written by Users— Well Worth Reading—It's Free**

This booklet is written by nearly a hundred John Deere users, many of whom are in your own county or counties nearby. In it you get unbiased, convincing proof of the outstanding performance of the John Deere. If you are interested in farming with mechanical power be sure to write John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for this booklet WD-211.



**Everything You Want in a Tractor**

**ADAPTABILITY**—Low, narrow, short,—turns in a short radius—can be used in small, irregular fields, in orchards—used anywhere tractor operation is at all practical.

**POWER**—Pulls three 14" stubble bottoms in difficult conditions and four under many conditions. Operates a 28" separator with attachments. Has plenty of surplus power to meet emergencies.

**ECONOMY**—Saves in fuel, oil and upkeep expense—does more work for a longer time, at lower costs.

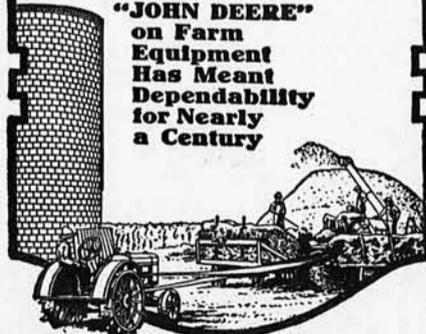
**DURABILITY**—Built to the high standard of John Deere quality by careful, experienced workmen using high grade materials under most modern manufacturing facilities.

**LIGHT WEIGHT**—Weighs no more than three good draft horses. Can be used under field and weather conditions that keep heavier tractors idle.

**SIMPLICITY**—It's the tractor with fewer parts to wear and to replace; fewer adjustments, easy to understand and easy to make.

**ACCESSIBILITY**—All important working parts are easily and quickly reached by means of cover plates. It takes little time to see that everything is in good working order.

**The Name "JOHN DEERE" on Farm Equipment Has Meant Dependability for Nearly a Century**



**JOHN DEERE**  
THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

# Down Go the Wagon Wheels

Corn Huskers Find These Days That Wet Fields Delay Their Work Considerably

BY HARLEY HATCH

AS I WRITE this we are just entering the new year; the previous week was very pleasant for a winter week. The roads have been put in good condition, but the cultivated fields are still wet, and belated corn huskers find that their wagons sink almost half way to the hub when they have secured any kind of a load. Kafir topping goes a little better, but threshing kafir out of the shock with a combine is out of the question, and likely will remain so until the ground freezes hard enough to bear the weight of the combine and the tractor that provides the power. Threshing with separator and tractor also is held up; the machine could travel the roads, but there are few settings of kafir which could be reached without bogging down. This has resulted in a slow feeding of grain into local markets and the price is being well maintained, which is an object lesson in orderly marketing. Had our rather large kafir crop all been thrown on the market at once a drop in price would have resulted; as it is, kafir brings virtually the same price as corn.

## Feeders Cost Real Money

The cattle which have been on full feed in this locality have mostly gone to market; if their sale resulted in no profit, on the other hand nothing has been lost. Few cattle are being brought back to take the place of the cattle sold; the price of stockers and feeders is too close to those of fed cattle to make their purchase desirable. One neighbor who sent in two cars of fat cattle last week intended to bring back equal numbers of thin cattle, but the price asked was virtually that obtained for the fat stock. So this neighbor came home without any, and he has on hand good feed sufficient to winter 100 head of mature cattle. He is rather at a loss to know what to do with it. This brings up the old question as to which is most profitable, to buy the cattle fed or keep cows and raise your own stock. There is no question but what there is much less work buying cattle to feed than in keeping cows and "raising your own." It also has been just as profitable during the last two years as it always will be when prices are on the upgrade. It is when the price course is downward that the cowman fares better than the steer buyer.

## To Save the Feed

Very few cattle are now full fed in this part of Kansas in the old way; that is, with shelled corn or ear corn broken up. Virtually all are fed ground feed, and most of this feed consists of corn and cob ground together. I have not been in a feedlot this winter where ear corn or shelled corn was being fed. There is now a feed mill of some kind on nearly every farm, and most of them are of the small type which is mounted on the running gear of an old Ford car, the engine of which is left in place and provides the motive power for the mill. These engines usually have plenty of power, for no matter how badly the body of an old "Model T" is racked, the engine usually is in good condition. One dealer in a nearby town has within the last year sold 75 mills of this kind. This makes a market for a large number of Model T's, and one no longer sees them stacked up in some vacant lot in town waiting for the junk man. Where corn is fed ground there is not the urgent need for hogs to follow, as there is much less waste. One big feeder who had 230 head eating ground feed a short time ago had but two hogs on the place; stock pigs sold high and he figured that hog prices shortly were to slump, in which instance he seems to have figured about right.

## Plenty of Fake Salesmen

The lucky farmers who have received a great increase in their in-

come by reason of oil being found on their land find that all is not pleasure connected with that receipt. A horde of agents, stock salesmen and others of similar tribes descend on them as flies descend on the stock after a warm, wet period in summer. And it is not alone the fortunate oil owners that are pestered in this way. Let it become known that anyone, farmer or otherwise, has come into the possession of money and his time will fully be taken up if he will but listen to the song of these kind gentry whose only mission in life is to help you to a fortune. Widows who have received life insurance are their special mark. We have one instance here of a woman whose husband was killed in an accident and who received \$9,000 as compensation from the construction company for which he was working. So closely was she besieged by those who had something to sell that she was forced in self-defense to put a notice in the local paper that she had received no money and that she would greatly appreciate it if salesmen would let her alone. She need not have added the last item; the statement that she had no money would have been sufficient.

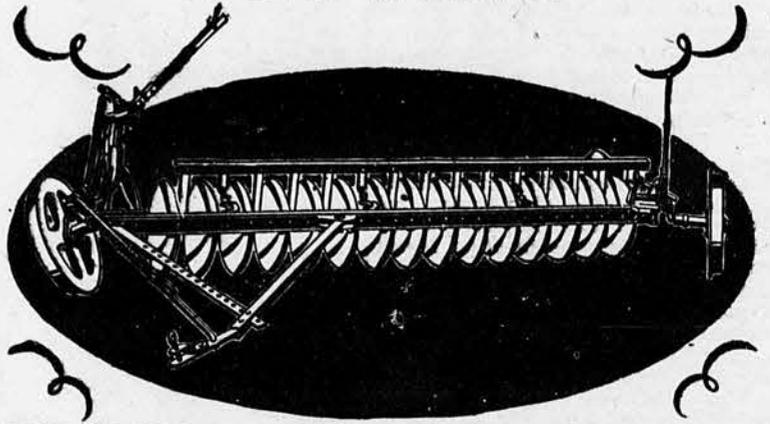
## Borrowers Pay the Tax

One of the questions the legislature just now assembling will have to deal with is that of the intangible tax law. I have talked with a number of folks regarding this law, bankers and merchants as well as farmers, and all seem to agree that there is nothing left but to repeal it, since the courts have held that national banks should be taxed under that law instead of paying a general property tax. The theory of this law seemed good when it was enacted; it was supposed that, so light was the tax, all intangible property, which means that which easily can be hidden from the assessor, would immediately come out from hiding and be put on the tax roll. This theory did not prove a true one; it was found that one dishonest enough to dodge a \$2.50 tax was equally willing to dodge one of 25 cents. But if this law is repealed by the present legislature it is to be hoped that it will not repeal that part providing for a mortgage registration tax instead of subjecting mortgages to a general property tax. There is no question but what all taxes laid on real estate mortgages are paid by the borrower and not by the lender, and every burden placed on such mortgage is passed on to the man least of all able to pay it.

## For Corn Cultivation

A letter from Miami county asks me to tell what points decided us in selecting the all-purpose tractor which was recently bought for use on this farm. The main feature was that we can cultivate corn with this tractor. We wished to have an attached cultivator with which corn could be cultivated from the time it appeared above ground until it was "laid by." The clearance of the cultivator which is used with the tractor we bought is 30 inches, rather more than the average horse drawn cultivator has. We also liked the power take-off with which the speed of the machine used can be greatly increased without increasing the speed of the tractor. This feature will be of much value in cutting heavy grain; if the binder starts to "plug" one can slow down the tractor and cut less grain and at the same time speed up the binder and clear it out. The tractor can be stopped, if necessary, and the binder kept running until it is cleared of its overload. The modern tractor should be equipped to burn kerosene successfully, as there is no question but an attempt will shortly be made to cut out the refund clause of the gasoline tax law whereby a refund is made of the tax paid on gasoline used in production. This may prove unsuccessful, and it is to be hoped that it will.

## for Speedy, Economical PLOWING



**A NINE-FOOT "Sanders" Cylinder Disc Plow, cutting five inches deep, can be pulled by an 18-35 H.P. Tractor—the Rock Island Model F—on high. That's fast plowing—economical plowing. Other widths are six and twelve feet.**

Because of its speed and because its frequent use increases yields, this tool is changing tillage methods in the wheat country. It turns a stubble field into a perfect seed bed, giving a mulch to hold moisture. The discs cut off weeds and volunteer wheat—the breeding place of Hessian fly. They turn the soil

over, instead of pushing it. The discs of a "Sanders" Cylinder Disc Plow are guaranteed. They revolve together, reducing friction. The bearings are tapered and glass-hard. The "Sanders" can be set at angles to cut more or less soil. Operation is always under your easy control.

### Write for Booklet

The Rock Island dealer in your town can give you complete information about this fast plowing tool. Write us, too, today for complete information. Ask for Booklet M-19. ROCK ISLAND PLOW COMPANY Rock Island, Illinois

## ROCK ISLAND "SANDERS" CYLINDER DISC PLOW

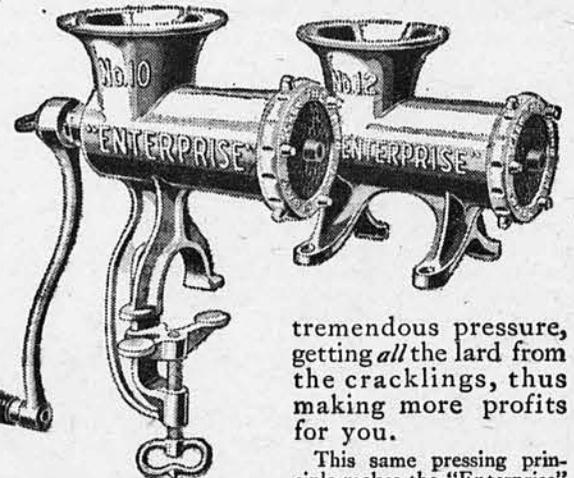
## GET MORE FROM YOUR HOGS

WHEN you butcher hogs at home, you get better food at lower cost—delicious sausage, pure lard, fine hams and bacon. The improved "Enterprise" Meat-and-Food Choppers and Combination Presses thus save and make money for you.

"Enterprise" Meat Choppers (shown above) are so greatly improved now that it will pay to buy the new one, even though you may now have an old model.

The new pattern knife revolves against the perforated steel plate and gives a perfect cut—no waste of rich juices, no tearing or grinding.

Different models, hand-operated, \$3.25 to \$11.00. Be sure to see



"Enterprise" on the side of the machine.

You should also have an "Enterprise" Sausage Stuffer, Lard and Fruit Press (shown at right) which fills three needs perfectly.

Perforated cylinder is used for pressing lard. Compound gears give

tremendous pressure, getting all the lard from the cracklings, thus making more profits for you.

This same pressing principle makes the "Enterprise" the most efficient fruit press. All metal, always sanitary. Prices, \$11.50 to \$13.75, according to size.

You can buy "Enterprise" Meat Choppers and Presses from any good dealer. But see the name on the machine.



## "ENTERPRISE"

Meat-and-Food Choppers... Sausage Stuffers, Lard and Fruit Presses  
The Enterprise Manufacturing Co. of Pa., Philadelphia, U. S. A.

# Renter and Owner Profit

## And so Gilbert Stanbrough Stays With His Lyon County Home Year After Year

BY L. R. COMBS

ASK Gilbert Stanbrough why his farm doesn't appear like many other tenant farms and he will start talking about five-year leases. Ask him what his most profitable livestock or crop is and he will undoubtedly say Holstein cows. For Stanbrough, who lives just east of Emporia, is a dairy farmer, and he is now in the first year of a second five-year lease, this being his sixth year as a renter on the farm.

To the passerby, the Stanbrough dairy will seem like a fairly prosperous farm on which the owner probably lives. The large, two story, brick house is reminiscent of the prosperous farms of the past generation. The bluegrass lawn in front shows the result of care and a lack of inhabitation by poultry and livestock, which is explained by a glance at the fence around the barn lot and the poultry yard to the rear.

The cow barn, in which are stanchions for 18 or 20 cows, the large tile silo, the implement shed, and the more recently constructed cement or stuccoed poultry house, all give evidence of care and frequent painting. A neat, well kept, woven wire fence separates the barnyard from the front yard. Across the graveled drive in the garden are flowers which take away the drabness of the field which would otherwise adjoin the yard.

### Gives the Tenant Pep

How can the renter and the landlord afford to keep up the farm in this way? Why do they do it? That is where the five-year lease comes in. But let Mr. Stanbrough explain.

"When a man knows that he will be on a farm longer than one year he can afford to put more into it than if he might have to move soon. The place seems like home if he expects to stay there five years or more," says Mr. Stanbrough. "And if the renter does his part and keeps up the soil fertility the landlord will feel like doing his share to keep up the farm. I have never had to ask for anything on this farm, and you can see for yourself the condition of the improvements. I am now entering on my second five-year lease.

"The renter can afford to build up the soil fertility when he knows he will be here to reap the benefits of the work and not have to move on to a place where the renter has allowed the soil to run down. When I came to the farm the first year I planted wheat and got 5 bushels an acre on some of the land. After manuring it and raising Sweet clover for two years I obtained a crop of 25 bushels of wheat an acre.

### Can't Afford to Move

"Then different farms need different equipment and different kinds of livestock. If I did not have a lease," Mr. Stanbrough explained, "there would be inducements for me to go ahead and develop a high producing herd of cows. This farm might be sold out from under me and the next farm might be equipped for raising beef cattle or hogs. Certain farms, depending on whether they are large or small and the type of farming, require different machinery, and for this reason a man cannot afford to move often."

Whatever stock a man keeps, Stanbrough believes it should be purebred. Then the increase in the herd can be sold and will help swell the profits, says Stanbrough. Right now 2-year old heifers are bringing a high price. The milk and a few calves sold from the Stanbrough farm last year from 12 cows amounted to \$3,714.30, of which the owner figures about \$2,000 is needed to pay the feed bills. Much of the feed was raised on the farm, but it has to be charged against the cows just the same.

Just enough cows to clean up the feed raised on the farm are kept by the owner. A 100-ton silo is an important source of feed. The general feeding method calls for grain in the morning and evening, consisting of ground corncob meal, oats and bran, 25 pounds silage in the morning, alfalfa at noon, and corn fodder, if available, at night.

Corn, alfalfa and Sweet clover are the main crops raised on the farm, the clover being used largely for soil building and as pasture. It makes good pasture, but care must be taken not to pasture it too close, says the owner.

Milk from each cow is weighed at milking time, and the cow is fed according to her production. Stanbrough also has found that it pays to feed a cow well for about two weeks before she is fresh, in order that she may be in condition and have a good milk flow. A cow is not kept in the herd which will not produce 50 pounds of milk a day when mature. A heifer with her first calf must produce 40 pounds or show promise of making a good producing cow or she is not kept.

Eighteen cows and 13 heifers make up the herd, and all but two are registered.

Steady care is a necessity on a dairy farm. In four years this dairy farmer's milking time has not varied an hour. Regular feeding milking and other chores on schedule is an iron-clad rule. Milking is started at 5 o'clock in the morning and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The milk is cooled and delivered to the dairy which buys it. The Stanbrough family then has its evenings free. There is no necessity for separating, washing the parts of the separator, taking the skim milk to the pigs and calves, and the 101 other odd jobs usually connected with that scheme of farming.

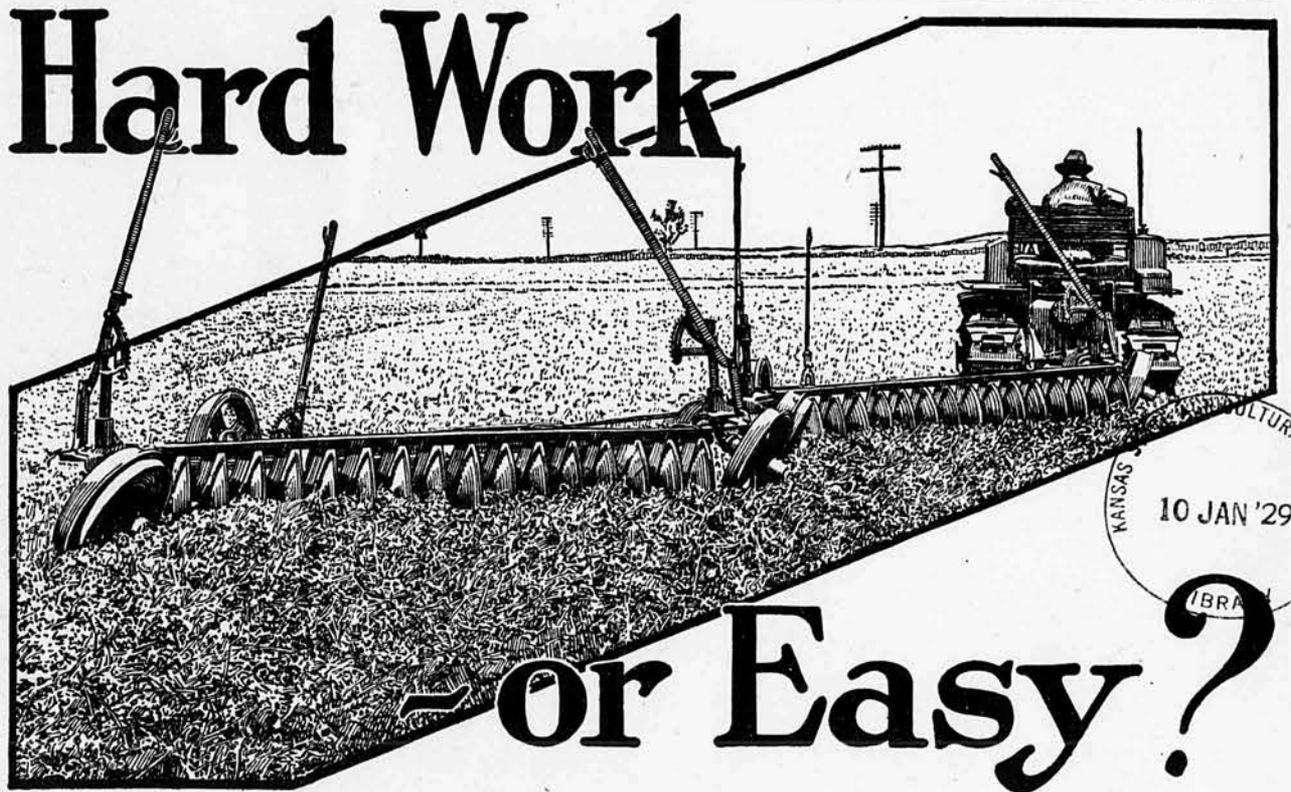
Keeping records is another important item on the farm says Mr. Stanbrough. He knows just how much it costs to produce the milk. He knows just what each cow is doing and has done. And the small items are not neglected. For instance he knows that it costs him 2 cents a gallon to truck milk from his farm to the business district of Emporia, 2½ miles away. Knowing this and other items, Mr.

Stambrough can tell you just what he can afford to sell milk for at his barn, in town, or wherever it has to be delivered.

### To Destroy Weevils

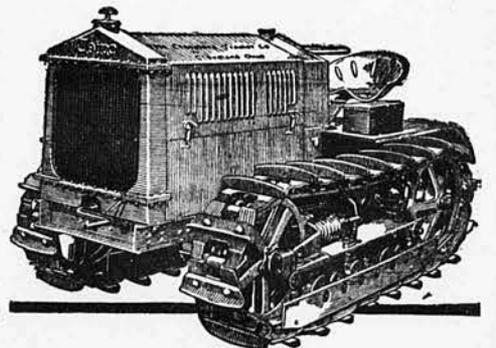
Weevils cause serious damage to the seed crops of numerous varieties of legumes, including peas, beans and cowpeas. In Farmers' Bulletin 1275-F, "Weevils in Beans and Peas," just published for free distribution after a revision by the author, E. A. Back, the United States Department of Agriculture offers a simple explanation of how the infestations are spread, how the weevils develop and damage the seeds, describes the various weevils, and gives simple instructions for the prevention of infestation and fumigation of the stored seeds to prevent damage by the weevils after infestation. It may be procured free on application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The nearest star is 260,000 times farther from us than the sun, and it is 93 million miles away.



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**THE CLEVELAND TRACTOR COMPANY**  
CLEVELAND, OHIO

# A Fat Ewe is Attractive!

## But Perhaps One in Thinner Flesh May Take Better Care of Her Lambs

BY A. J. BLAKELY

**F**ORTUNATE is the man who, last spring, marked those of his ewes which sheared light fleeces of harsh, dry wool, and also the ewes with defective udders, or those which proved to be poor sucklers, for these ewes should be among the first to be discarded this fall.

It is only natural for us to be attracted by the large, fat ewe, and in turn to be willing to cut out the ewe

*THE sheep business in Kansas is on the upgrade. Numbers are increasing, both of sheep and of the folks who are interested in 'em. Many of the men who "went into sheep" a year or two ago have indicated an interest as to just how the ewes should be handled at breeding time. In this article, which appeared originally in Wallaces' Farmer, Mr. Blakely goes into this problem somewhat in detail. We think it will be helpful to every Kansas farmer who has a flock of ewes.*

in thinner flesh. But here we must proceed cautiously, for oftentimes the condition of the large, fat ewe is due to the fact that she has not provided her lamb with an abundance of milk this past season, whereas the thinner ewe may be a heavy milker and have been amply providing for a pair of husky lambs. Young ewes with their first lambs frequently suckle down rather thin during the summer, but these ewes are our most valuable producers, and should by all means be retained in the flock.

We have, for a number of years, made a practice of "flushing" our ewes before breeding time. "Flushing" is the term applied to providing an abundance of feed just before breeding time, in order that the ewe may be gaining in weight and vitality. It is a well-known fact that ewes that are in a thrifty condition, and gaining in weight, will not only come in heat earlier in the fall, but, furthermore, when bred, these ewes will conceive and bear a larger percentage of twin lambs than will ewes that are in a less thrifty condition at breeding time.

We start to "grain" our ewes about two weeks before the breeding season begins, giving each ewe 1 pint of grain daily. This grain consists of a mixture of three parts of oats to one part of shelled corn.

We have noticed that our ewes gain in flesh more rapidly when grazing on a good bluegrass pasture than they do when grazing on second growth clover, and other fresh grasses that spring up in the fall of the year. These latter grasses are more inclined to be "washy," and while the ewes may be full, they do not respond and gain in weight as they do on the bluegrass.

It is a good plan, before the breeding season starts, to take the shears and tag out the ewes behind, removing any wool or dung that might interfere with the operations of the ram.

What about the breeding ram for this fall? Are we going to pick some nondescript ram lamb from a neighbor, just because the lamb is near at hand, and cheap in price, or are we going to select carefully a sire from some good purebred flock? Certainly, if we expect to improve our flock both in form and fleece, and have a uniform crop of lambs, we must use the sire that has generations of known breeding back of him.

We have seen a flock of small western ewes, mated with a purebred Hampshire ram, which produced as pretty and uniform a bunch of black-faced, mutton-type lambs as one could ask to see. Again, we have seen a flock of big, rough, coarse fleeced, light shearing ewes, mated with a purebred Delaine ram, which produced a bunch of uniform, snug, blocky built lambs, with dense, heavy shearing fleeces of wool running in grade from three-eighths to one-half blood.

### To Finish at 85 Pounds

Again, other farm flocks have used, for several generations, purebred Shropshire rams of the right type. Here we will find blocky, fleshy backed lambs, that will finish at a market topping weight of 85 to 90 pounds, and at the same time produce a good fleece of wool.

It does not require the highest priced ram which the purebred breeder has to offer to get these results, but it does require a ram of pure breeding.

## Agriculture, a Regional Industry

**C**HARACTERIZING the last year in agriculture as one of "ups and downs," the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, in its January issue of the "Agricultural Situation," declares that "the events of 1928 remind us once more that agriculture in this country is a regional industry."

"Progress has been largely a sectional matter. The cattle and sheep sections of the West have had another encouraging season. The Cotton Belt has done fairly well. The dairy industry has done well. But the potato growers and many wheat growers found it a very lean year."

"The total acreage harvested of the chief crops was 361 million acres, nearly 4 million acres more than in 1927. Total crop output was about 3 per cent more than in 1927. The total value of the principal crops, based upon December prices, is placed at \$4,56 million dollars, compared with \$8,522 million dollars a year ago. The bureau points out, however, that a considerable portion of the crops will be fed and sold as livestock products, thus somewhat enhancing their final value."

"The decline in wheat prices," says the bureau, "is reflected, presumably in the smaller acreage sown last fall. According to the December estimate, about 9 per cent less wheat was sown last fall than in 1927. But, with average abandonment this winter, this would still leave a little more wheat area to harvest next summer than was harvested in 1928. Low potato prices likewise mean a smaller planting this coming year, judging from the intention expressed by southern growers to plant a 29 per cent smaller acreage this spring than last."

The livestock industries have shown up better than the cash crops in the last year. Hog prices were below expectations this fall, due to heavy runs to market, slower movement of products, and heavy stocks of lard in storage, but cattle raisers have fared reasonably well, and the same may be said of sheep and dairy producers.

"It is estimated that about 20 per cent more feeder cattle than last year moved thru the markets into the Corn Belt feedlots during the five months, July to November, but the movement fell off sharply during November, and it may be doubted whether there is a very much larger total number of cattle on feed now than a year ago. The total number of sheep and lambs on feed in the country was apparently about the same on December 1 this year as last."

The bureau's index of purchasing power of farm products in terms of other commodities is placed at 86 for November, compared with 88 for October, the five-year period 1909-14 being used as a base of 100.

# What are your NEEDS for 1929?

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- Two Row Cultivators
- Disc Cultivators
- Listed Corn Cultivators
- Spring Tooth Harrows
- Spring Tooth Cultivators
- Stiff Tooth Cultivators
- Grain Drills
- Mowers
- Grain Binders
- Corn Binders
- Headers
- Dump Rakes
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- Tedders
- Hay Loaders
- Cream Separators
- Manure Spreaders
- Power Lift Tractor Plows
- Power Lift Tractor Disc Plows
- 8 1/2' Power Lift Discs
- Tractor Tandem Disc Harrows
- Tractor 2 & 3 Row Power Lift Listers
- Triplet 3 Row Listed Corn Cultivators
- Ensilage Cutters
- Rotary Hoe
- Windrow Harvester or Swather
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- Pick-up for Combined Reaper-Threshers
- Wallis "Certified" Tractors

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Offices with complete service of whole machines and parts carried at Hastings, Neb., with Smith Machinery Co., at Lincoln with Thorpe-Wood Machinery Co., giving assurance of prompt service and delivery. Write today.

If the ram is half of the flock, then it is important that we give care as to his selection. Are we going to try to buy the largest ram that we can find, of the breed of our choice? Let us remember that usually the very large ram also is inclined to be rough and coarse. Furthermore, his lambs, instead of finishing at a weight of 80 to 90 pounds, may require feeding until they weigh from 110 to 120 pounds before they are properly finished. This means a lower price a pound, for heavy weight lambs are discriminated against at the market.

Rather, let us select a thick-necked, strong-backed ram, of medium size, and a good-fleeced ram: a ram that is alert and wide-awake, with a masculine head and a heavy bone.

If we have a grade flock of ewes, let us not turn a ram down because he fails to have just the proper amount of wool covering on the face, or his ear is a trifle long, or because of some other minor defect. The important thing is to get a bold, vigorous ram of good form and fleece, with sufficient "type" to be a good representative of his particular breed.

**Provide Plenty of Water**

It is not a good plan to breed the ewe lambs. Possibly 50 per cent of them will produce lambs, but the lambs frequently are lacking in size and quality, and the mother becomes stunted in size and never reaches the development she would otherwise have attained.

A good, vigorous ram usually will take care of from 30 to 40 ewes at breeding time, altho rams differ greatly in this respect. Quite a common practice, but not a desirable one, is to turn the ram loose with the flock and forget about him. A better way is to allow the ram to run with the ewes during the night, and keep the ram separated from the ewes during the day, shut up in the barn.

The ram should have a liberal allowance of grain twice a day, free access to some green feed, or good quality hay, and be provided with a bucket of clean water.

Even tho a number of ewes in the flock are in heat on the same day, some rams are inclined to show favoritism and serve one or two of the ewes over and over again and entirely neglect the other ewes that are in heat. Thus the lambing period extends over a much longer time than would have been the case if each ewe was settled the first time she came around in heat.

To overcome this situation, some of the most successful sheepmen that we know of always "stand" their rams for the first two weeks of the breeding period. That is, each morning they bring the ewe flock into a small yard or shed where the ram is turned in with them. The owner observes the ram, and as soon as he has found a ewe in heat and given her one service, that ewe is turned outside and the ram is obliged to hunt out another one. In this manner every ewe is given service, and the strength and vitality of the ram is conserved.

**When Cold Nights Come**

If the weather is rather mild the latter part of September and early in October, the ewes are slow to come in heat, and a flock of 50 ewes may only have one or two ewes to be bred a day. It is really a matter of only a few moments' time on the part of the owner to allow the ram to serve these ewes, and then remove the ram from the flock. But two or three sharp, cold nights will change the situation entirely, and sometimes half of the flock will come into heat within two days of time.

Since a ewe will stay in heat from two to three days, the owner can shut these "bucking" ewes away from the balance of the flock, and allow the ram to serve a ewe every 2 hours, giving each ewe but one service. This is not injurious to the ram, and the owner is well repaid for his time and trouble by having the bulk of his lambs come within a few days of each other.

Had the ram been running loose with the flock of ewes, he could not have handled this situation alone.

It is not unusual for 75 per cent of our flock to settle at the first service. If a ewe fails to settle, she usually returns in heat within 14 to 17 days.

The average period of gestation for a ewe is about two days less than five months.

It is quite important to provide the flock of breeding ewes with shelter from the fall rains. A dry, open shed is sufficient. If the sheep are thoroly soaked at this season of the year, frequently their fleeces remain wet for days at a time. Colds and coughs develop which lower the vitality and resistance of the ewe, and this condition at breeding time may have a direct bearing upon next year's crop of lambs.

**Hill Crest Farm Notes**

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG  
Smith County

Corn husking is going merrily on, and a few farmers around here are thru with this tedious task. Several others will finish this week. We have about 35 acres left, and are hoping this weather will continue for a while so we can finish, too. Help has been scarce, and we have been doing our own work. On account of so many cases of the flu thruout the country it is hard for families affected with it to make any headway with their work. Many schools have been closed.

Two young daughters of a neighbor are gaining some reputation as corn huskers. On a recent afternoon they brought in a 38-bushel load. They are keeping a record of their work, and say they expect to reach the 2,000-bushel mark before this week is out. They husked 40 bushels in 4 hours one afternoon last week.

I have received a number of inquiries about farms for rent. Suitable locations are scarce, and rent is on the upgrade. I remember when owners received a third of the corn delivered in a pile or crib on the farm and furnished the use of the improvements and a garden patch and free pasture for the tenant's stock. But now it is quite different. The renter gives half the corn in the field or two-fifths delivered in the crib on the premises, half of the alfalfa in the stack, and when small grain is raised has to give a third of this at the machine, and in some few instances must deliver the grain to market. Sometimes he must pay the land a pretty stiff price an acre for the use of the pasture, and is limited in the number of livestock he turns in it.

We finished threshing our wheat last week, and sold most of it at the elevator, receiving 90 cents a bushel for it. We stacked this wheat last summer, thinking that the price would come up a little later on in the season after the combine wheat was all in. After stacking the grain we plowed the ground, and before long it began raining again, so we couldn't get a machine in there. The trucks had a difficult time getting out with their loads, even tho the threshing was done close to the edge of the plowed ground. The wire wheeled truck of a well-known make proved to be the better of the two when getting thru a soft place, and carried a larger load,

too, by about 12 to 15 bushels. The driver seemed to have plenty of reserve power at his command, and even tho the truck mired down the driver didn't "kill his engine," as often as did the driver of the big truck, much to his wrath.

The local market is as follows: Cream, 47c; eggs, 26c; heavy hens, 17c; light hens, 12c; heavy springs, 18c; light springs, 15c; corn, 63c; and wheat, from 79c to 90c.

**Kansas Gets \$2,058,305**

The Secretary of Agriculture has apportioned \$73,125,000 to the states as federal aid in road construction for the fiscal year which begins on July 1 next. This apportionment has been authorized by Congress for continuing the federal-aid program, and the funds will be expended according to the same provisions which have governed past expenditures. In general the states pay half the cost of federal-aid construction. Federal-aid funds are administered by the Bureau of Public Roads, and are available only for routes on the federal-aid system, which includes the main highways of the nation.

During the last fiscal year improvements were completed on 8,184 miles of federal-aid road which had not previously been improved with federal assistance, and advanced stages of improvement were completed on 2,014 miles.

Kansas received \$2,058,305 of the \$73,125,000.



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Order from your dealer now to be sure of getting a supply of Red Top for your next harvest.



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**PLYMOUTH**  
the six-point binder twine

Plymouth binder twine is made by the makers of Plymouth rope.

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# Norton Receives Glad News From the Air

*Merle Wright, Barber County, Captures the First Prize in Litter Contest, While the Cup for Highest Profit Goes to Merle Crispin, Jewell County*

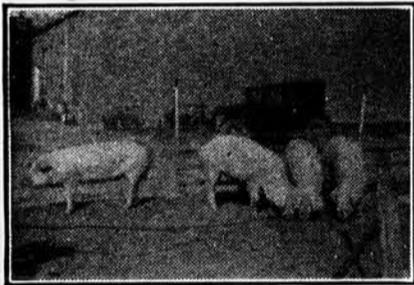
By J. M. Parks  
Manager, the Capper Clubs

**N**ORTON county wins the Pep Trophy Cup for 1928." That message went out over The Capper Publications broadcasting station, WIBW, at 6 o'clock p. m. January 3, after an exciting finish of totaling scores during which it appeared, at times, as if Trego, Marshall, Lincoln, Barber or Rooks might come out ahead. It was a close race, and any team that got within shouting distance of the cup should take genuine pride in its achievement.

After all reports were in and final scores were totaled and averaged to get the standing of members in the various teams, the positions of the 12 leading counties were as follows:

Rank	County	Leader
1.	Norton	Bernice Gould
2.	Rooks	James J. Hesler
3.	Marshall	Howard Hegler
4.	Trego	Elva Ruppe
5.	Lincoln	Ethel May Blazer
6.	Barber	Oliver Vannaman
7.	Lyon	Carol Parson
8.	Dickinson	Edgar Woodson
9.	Montgomery	Louise Schaub
10.	Wabaunsee	Florence Mock
11.	Coffey	Loy N. Harreld
12.	Shawnee	Roy E. Freer

The Norton county team, as well as all the others, had been invited to listen in on WIBW at the regular weekly Capper Clubs hour, and the members must have experienced a big thrill when the news of their victory came, as it were, from a clear sky. The county leader did not have to telephone from house to house to spread the news, as last year's winning leader did, but every member was able to get it right from his own or his neighbor's loudspeaker, at exactly the



Four of Merle Crispin's Chester Whites Which Helped to Put Him Over the Top in Net Profits

same time it came to others over the state.

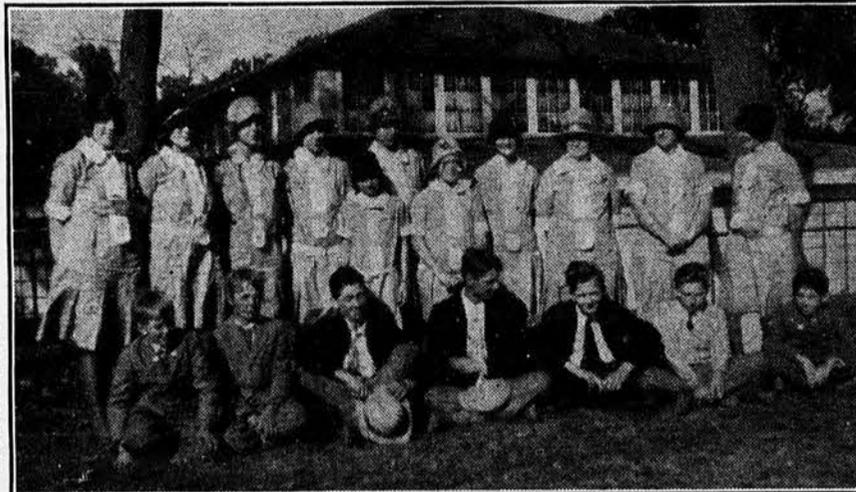
Norton has only a medium sized team, but it has put up a clean, sportsman-like fight, and I believe every other team in Kansas will join me in extending congratulations.

Now that the pep contest is over and Norton county folks have won, suppose we check up on their tactics and see how they did it. In other words, let's see how much the losing teams can profit by last year's experience. Maybe some team will get a tip right here that will enable it to win out this year.

Norton's team was not so large as Marshall's or as small as Rook's. There were members in several other counties who made higher individual records than was made by members in Norton, but there also were members in every other county with lower records than any in Norton. Rooks county made a much higher record on team work, due to the large number of visitors at monthly meetings. Trego also ranked higher in team work because of its visitors and large mileage. Marshall ranked higher in reviews, for six members of its team, Merle Williams, Dorothea Nielson, Mrs. J. M. Nielson, Carol Weber, Mrs. Frank Williams and Marjorie Williams, each reviewed the entire 30 bulletins and chapters allowed.

But Norton ranked comparatively high in reports, in reviews, in team work and in every other activity for which points were given. There was not a member who failed to contribute about what was expected of him. Nine monthly meetings were held, with 100 per cent at most of them.

Rooks, Trego or Lincoln might have won had any one of them been stronger in reviews, and the Marshall team could have won, had it not failed to



The Marshall County 4-H and Capper Club Won in Originality, and, Perhaps, in Community Achievements, But Fell a Little Short of the Trophy Cup

hold a regular meeting in November.

With all this in mind, you can see very clearly what your team must do to win the 1929 pep cup. Every member in your team must report pretty regularly. Each one must review at least a good portion of the bulletins assigned by the Club Manager. Then the entire team, and especially the county leader, must see to it that the monthly meetings are held with good attendance and a creditable program.

The team that measures up to these requirements will have a very good chance of winning, but those that fall short in even one of these particulars will have a hard road to travel. The important thing is to see that every member in the team does reasonably well in reports, in reviewing and in attendance, otherwise the average for the team will be pulled down. The size of the team does not mean so much, since the cup goes to the one with the highest number of points to the member, but a larger team does have a chance to stir up more interest and thereby bring out the best there is in each of its members.

The much coveted cup for highest profit in the sow and litter contest goes to Merle Crispin of Jewell county, who came out with the remarkable net profit of \$404.25.

Winners of cash prizes in the sow and litter contest were as follows:

Rank	Name	County
1.	Merle Wright	Barber
2.	Horace Ruppe	Trego
3.	Merle Crispin	Jewell
4.	Ethel Blazer	Lincoln
5.	Kenneth Gardner	Wichita
6.	Charles McCoy	Reno
7.	Roy Freer	Shawnee
8.	Opal Lawson	Rush
9.	James Williams	Ford
10.	Carl McClure	Kingman

It will be no great surprise to well informed members of the Capper Clubs to learn that Mrs. Frank Williams of Marshall county won the \$50 loving cup offered to the mother who scored highest in co-operation and pep. Knowledge of the extraordinary influence of Mrs. Williams in club work both in Marshall county and thruout the state has inevitably cropped out in club stories from time to time. Much credit is due her for the outstanding achievements of Marshall county's loyal and able team. We are very grateful indeed to Mrs. Williams and other mothers for their valuable and sympathetic aid in club work, and sincerely hope for a continuance of their co-operation.

Mrs. Williams's club story is so full of good things that this page would not be complete without it.

Here it is:

"I have watched with interest the growth of the Capper Clubs since they were begun in 1915. It was a pleasure to know that when the children were old enough to join the Capper Club, there was a special division for mothers. Senator Capper knew that the boys and girls do better work if the parents are interested and give them encouragement, and he had this in mind when the Farm Flock and Farm Herd Divisions were organized. I think he realized that Mothers and Dads enjoy the picnics and good times that Capper Club folks have and wanted them to have a part in the club activities, too.

"In the two years that we have been members of the Capper Club there has been added zest to the poultry business on this farm. The biggest thing is the

joy of working with the children in doing the necessary tasks. The idea of having a share in the business, of actually owning some stock has encouraged the children to work hard and has given them an interest in the farm they would not have, if they had not been in club work.

"Poultry raising has been a hobby of mine for several years. Records on the farm flock have been kept since November 1, 1922. It is a satisfaction to be able to show some improvement each year. We have had a State Certified flock since November 1923, and have had a Grade A flock for three years. Since that time every male bird in the flock is from a hen with an official trap nest record of 200 or more eggs. The ribbons won at poultry shows have been made into a quilt. We feed and handle our flock as recommended by the Poultry Dept., of K. S. A. C. Altho the farm flock is small and is only a side line, the net profit from the flock helps furnish the necessities and comforts of life.

And now the year's work is over, records have been closed and stories written. Whether we win or lose we have that satisfaction of having done our best and that is all that is expected of anyone.

May the Capper Clubs live long and prosper! May Senator Capper be



Mrs. Frank Williams of Marshall County, Whose Interest in Her Own Boy and Girl and Those of Her Neighbors Caused Her to Plunge Wholeheartedly Into 4-H and Capper Club Work

richly rewarded in the work that he is doing in the training of future citizens by sponsoring the Capper Clubs! May the coming year see increased interest and enrollment in every division of the Club!"

Mrs. Frank Williams.

Additional prize winners will be announced next week.

## Dave Darrah Will Talk

Dave E. Darrah, an authority on power farming, and connected with the Hart-Parr Company, will deliver two talks over Station WIBW of The Capper Publications Monday, January 14. The first, at 12:50 p. m., will tell of the relationship of implement dealers to the agriculture of the Southwest, and the second, at 6:05 p. m., will deal with the revolution in farming that greater power has brought. Mr. Darrah is an extremely effective speaker, and his talks should be of real interest to anyone concerned with modern agriculture.

Mussolini says he wants "to elevate the standard of living of millions upon millions of agriculturists." We didn't know Italy was having an election.

In Texas there is a campaign for municipal ownership of electric powerplants. We offer the campaign slogan: "Own your own ohm."



The Trego County Capper Club Stood Highest in Mileage and Made a Close Bid for Supreme Honor

# California jury values feet at \$75,000!

Have your feet a cash value? Yes! A California jury recently awarded \$75,000 for a pair of permanently disabled feet! And accident insurance companies in their standard policies set the very conservative figure of \$11,200 as the average cash value of a pair.

You wouldn't set any price on your feet or their comfort! Feet that are busy every day, rain or shine, cleaning the barn or feeding the stock, certainly need to be kept warm and dry. That is why there is nothing that deserves to be made with greater care than your boots and overshoes.

And now a new and finer comfort is yours because of the skilful designing and longer wearing qualities of the new "U. S." Blue Ribbon rubber footwear. These super foot-protectors are built to fit like an old glove and wear like a mule's hide. From start to finish they are made to outwear others. Finer quality of rubber and workmanship never went into boots. And to make extra wear double-sure, the Blue Ribbon Testing Laboratories put this merchandise through 12 punishing tests far more severe than your every-day service requirements.

United States Rubber Company



### This explains the longer wear

In the "U. S." Blue Ribbon Testing Laboratories a machine presses the sole against swiftly revolving emery—very much like holding a boot against a grinding wheel. The soles in some brands of rubber footwear chafe away at the rate of 4-5" per hour. The standard of "U. S." Blue Ribbon Rubber is 1-5" per hour. No wonder many farmers say these amazing Blue Ribbon Boots outwear others!

### The 300-Farmer Test

All told, Blue Ribbon Footwear must pass 12 laboratory tests. On top of that, 300 farm workers

help us check up Blue Ribbon wear in the hard grind of actual service. They wear cross-mated boots—a "U. S." Blue Ribbon Boot on one foot and a competing boot on the other. By watching these results we make certain that Blue Ribbon Boots outwear others!

### Make this test yourself

Twist a "U. S." Blue Ribbon Boot. Then let go and watch it snap back! It's as live and elastic as a rubber band. You can stretch a strip cut from the upper more than five times its own length! Where constant bending cracks inferior footwear this rubber stands up!

### "U. S." Footwear for the Whole Family

1. Notice the liveness of the uppers and the tough, oversize soles of these sturdy "U. S." Blue Ribbon Boots. Heavily reinforced against wear by from 4 to 11 layers of Blue Ribbon rubber. Made with gray soles and red or black uppers.
2. "U. S." Blue Ribbon boots of the same construction as above are made in three lengths—knee, medium, hip. They have gray soles and red or black uppers.
3. The "U. S." Blue Ribbon Walrus (all-rubber arctic). Slips right over your leather shoes. Kicks off in a jiffy. Washes clean like a boot. Gray soles, red uppers. 4 or 5 buckles.
4. This good-looking "U. S." Portland (galosh) has a long-wearing gray or red sole and a fleecelined cashmerette upper. 4 and 5 buckles.
5. This "U. S." Blue Ribbon Giant Bootee has a white upper and a black extension outsole. Made with 6 eyelets or 4 eyelets. Well reinforced and shaped to the foot. Other bootees with red or black uppers and red, gray or black soles.
6. "U. S." Blue Ribbon Rob Roy (high, lace boot). A light weight, gray-soled, red or black upper, high

lace all-rubber shoe. Plain vamp; corrugated toe. Made snug at ankle and snow-excluding. 2 heights, 10" and 15".

7. "U. S." Rubbers are made in whatever type you prefer—storm, high-cut, footholds, for heavy service or dress.

8. Keds are the most popular boys' and girls' shoes in America. Made only by the United States Rubber Company. They give barefoot freedom—encouraging the foot to healthful exercise—yet afford the protection you want.

9. Gaytees is the trade-marked name of the new tailored overshoes made only by the United States Rubber Company. Beautifully designed. New styles, new patterns, new fabrics. Smart as a Paris slipper. See them! Also a complete line of overshoes with Kwik-glide fasteners. Of course, for women's use around the farm, nothing will ever beat the trim "U. S." cloth-top, buckle galosh.



# "U.S." BLUE RIBBON heavy footwear



### FREE BOOK! *The Care of Farmers' Feet*

Every farmer who wants comfortable, healthy feet should get this free book. Written by Dr. Joseph Lelyveld, Podiatrist, Executive Director of the National Association for Foot Health, it discusses such problems as bunions, corns, ingrown nails, chilblains, callouses, fallen arches, how to care for itching feet, and many precautions that lead to health and comfort for those feet of yours.

It also tells how to greatly increase the life of your rubber footwear by following a few simple rules. Write for "The Care of Farmers' Feet." Address the United States Rubber Company, Dept. 101, 1790 Broadway, New York.



# The Sure Way to Buy Good Seed

**Y**OU CAN'T raise good crops from poor seed any more than you can make water flow uphill. No matter how well you prepare the soil, you must sow good seed if you expect to get a profitable harvest.

What have you a right to expect in quality seed?

It must be pure and free from weeds. Two or three per cent of weed seed will do untold damage to your land and will establish a growth that you may be years getting rid of.

It must be of the right variety, true to label so that it will produce what you want, not some cheaper, less useful variety.

It must be strong and full of growth. Weak seed just barely alive cannot grow into profits or fill your hay mows and bins.

It must be of a strain suitable to your climate and local conditions.

Remember that it takes just as much work to prepare the land, just as much work to sow the seed, and just as much work to harvest the crop whether the harvest is

abundant or thin. Figure the total expense of producing a crop and you will discover that the cost of seed is a comparatively small item. A few dollars apparently saved on the price of seed may mean a hundredfold loss on the harvest.

The one sure way to buy good seed is to deal with the men who advertise seed in the columns of this paper. They have a good product. They have built up their businesses on quality. Their testing laboratories are maintained to protect that quality and to protect you, the purchaser.

Cheap seed is one of the worst enemies of profitable farming. There is no surer way to lose money than to attempt to economize by buying cheap seed. Buy good seed from the advertisers in this paper and an abundant and profitable harvest will be your assurance of good judgment.

## Buy Quality Seed from Our Advertisers

# 243

## BIG, EASY-TO-WIN

# cash prizes!

To guide us in our work of encouraging farmers to build modern, attractive, sanitary, economical and permanent farm buildings, or improvements, we want more information about how our product helps farmers.

Naturally we don't expect you to give us your time for nothing. To make it worth your while to tell us your experiences, we have set aside for farmers \$3075 in cash. To make it easy for any entrant to be a winner, we will award a total of 243 prizes. And to make sure that everybody who helps us is rewarded, we will send a valuable Registered-Number, Double-Duty Key Chain to every farmer who enters the contest.

Prizes will be awarded to farmers for letters on the subject "How Building with Concrete Improved Conditions on My Farm." The judges will give extra consideration to letters accompanied by photographs, specifications, and working drawings (even though crude), of the concrete construction you write about.

Read over again the long list of big prizes and then decide right now to be one of the winners. The replies which in the opinion of the judges will benefit large numbers of farmers, will be awarded the prizes. The judges will be guided in their decisions on how you answer such questions as:

1. Why you undertook this construction.
2. Why you used concrete instead of other materials.
3. How you planned and did the work.

Cost figures should be included, but all concrete work, no matter how common-

### Lehigh Farm Building Contest

1	Grand Prize	\$1,500.	in cash
2	2nd Prizes	100.	each
5	3rd Prizes	50.	each
10	4th Prizes	25.	each
25	5th Prizes	10.	each
50	6th Prizes	5.	each
150	7th Prizes	2.50	each
<b>Total 243 Prizes</b>		<b>\$3,075 in cash</b>	

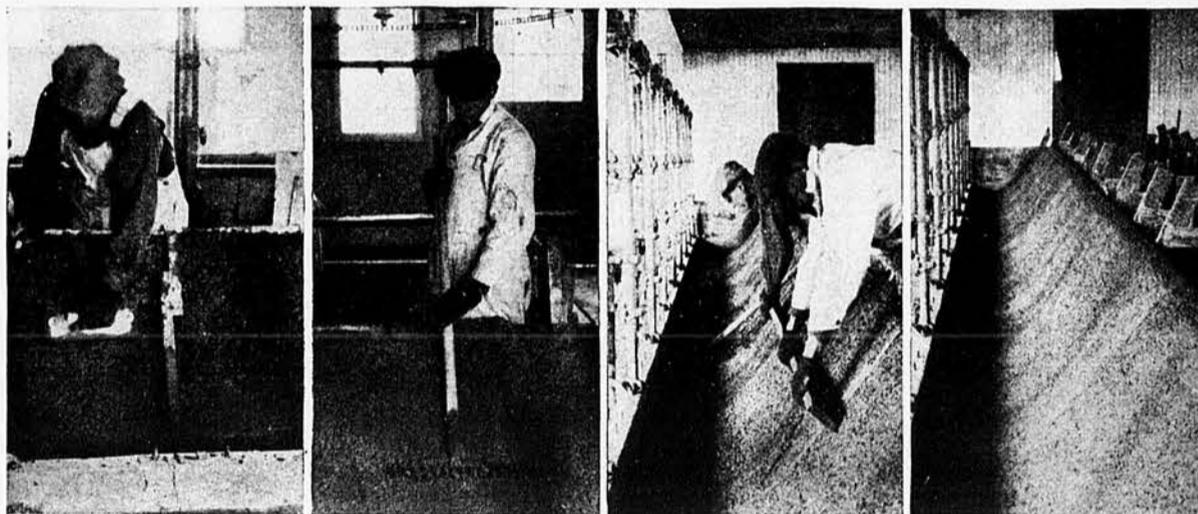
place, has an equal chance of being the subject of prize-winning letters.

The contest is open now. All letters must be mailed by midnight, May 31st, and all building must be under construction by that time.

It is easy to win a prize. Your ideas may seem very commonplace to you but very important to the judges. We're not looking for fine language or fancy writing. It's ideas we want and ideas that count.

Read the rules in the column headed "How to Win." Then mail your letter, photographs and drawings. You can secure an official entry blank from a Lehigh dealer (we'll send you the name of one near you). The dealer can furnish you with the Lehigh Farm Structograph Book or make other suggestions to help you win.

**Lehigh Portland Cement Company**  
Allentown, Pa. Chicago, Ill.  
*Offices in Principal Cities*



Concrete is firmly tamped. The stiff mixture gives an excellent bond to top coats.

A thin layer of 1:3 cement mortar (one part cement and three parts sand) is now placed.

Striking off the concrete, using the metal trowels as guides for the straightedge.

Second course completed. This brings the concrete to the level of the templates.

Above are typical photographs from the Lehigh Farm Book of Structographs

### HOW TO WIN (Rules of Contest)

1. All letters must be on the subject "How Building with Concrete Improved Conditions on My Farm."
2. The contest is now open. All building must be under construction by May 31st, 1929, and all letters must be mailed by midnight of that date to Contest Editor, Lehigh Portland Cement Co., Allentown, Pa.
3. All entries must be accompanied by an official entry blank which can be secured without obligation from your Lehigh dealer.
4. Name and address of writer must appear at top of each page of letter.
5. All letters, photographs, specifications and working drawings to be the property of the Lehigh Portland Cement Company.
6. Your letter must list definitely all materials used, and their quantities.
7. In case of tie, each tying contestant will receive full amount of prize.
8. Employees of the Lehigh Portland Cement Company are not eligible.
9. All prize winners will be notified by mail. The first 93 awards will be published in the August, 1929, issue.
10. The judges: William Boss, Chairman American Soc. of Agr'l. Eng.; R. U. Blasingame, Head of Farm Machinery Dept., Penn'a State College; I. W. Dickerson, Agr'l. Eng. Editor, Standard Farm Papers.

### A Free Book to help you win

Get the Lehigh Farm Structograph Book. Farmers call it the most helpful construction book they have ever had. It tells by pictures and short descriptions how to use Lehigh Cement on the farm. (Only a few words to read.) You will find it full of building suggestions farmers have given us, and among them may be ideas that will help you win the contest. The photographs on this page are part of the series showing each operation in the building of a dairy barn interior. Use the coupon or write for the Structograph Book, today, or get it from your dealer. It is free.



### Free to all contestants

After you enter the contest you will receive this Registered-Number, Double-Duty Key Chain. It has a tag bearing a serial number and the words: "If found, notify Lehigh Portland Cement Co., Allentown, Pa." We keep a record of serial numbers and to whom each key chain belongs. In case of loss your keys are returned to us, and we forward them to you, thereby avoiding any misuse if found by an unscrupulous person. The chain also has an ingenious device for separating the keys you use continually from the keys you use infrequently.



**LEHIGH  
CEMENT**

# LEHIGH

MILLS FROM COAST TO COAST

Lehigh Portland Cement Company, Allentown, Pa.  
Gentlemen: Without obligation on my part, please send complete details of the Farm Building Contest and a copy of the Lehigh Structograph Book.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address (Street or R. F. D.) \_\_\_\_\_  
Town \_\_\_\_\_  
State \_\_\_\_\_ 28-A



## One of these fine RADIOLAS is the right radio for your home

**R**ADIOLAS are built for two kinds of operation—from the electric light circuit or with batteries.

The quality of broadcast reception is the same in both classes of instruments. Musical range and fidelity of tone—realism of reproduction—are independent of the kind of power used.

If your home is not served by an electric power line, Radiola 16 is the instrument for you to use.

If you have the advantage of alternating-current service from a central station, you have the choice of the battery-operated "16," or the new Radiola 18 that does away with batteries. This receiver operates directly from the electric outlet just like an electric fan or vacuum cleaner. It takes no more current than a 50-watt electric lamp.

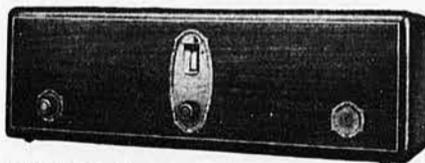
Whether you choose a "16" or an "18," you will have a radio receiver to be

RADIOLA 16



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

RADIOLA 18



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

RCA LOUDSPEAKER 100A . . . . . \$29  
RCA LOUDSPEAKER 103 . . . . . \$37.50  
(shown in illustration above)

proud of—an expertly-designed instrument perfected in the research laboratories of RCA and its associated companies—General Electric and Westinghouse.

And for the loudspeaker, either the 100A or the new 103 is ideal to use with these receivers.

Large scale production by the world's largest electrical manufacturers makes possible such fine instruments at such low prices.

RCA sets may readily be purchased from RCA Radiola Dealers on the RCA Time Payment Plan.

The New RCA  
EDUCATIONAL HOUR  
Season of 1928-29

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

RADIO CORPORATION  
OF AMERICA

# RCA Radiola

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF THE RADIOTRON

NEW YORK · CHICAGO  
SAN FRANCISCO

# Puzzles for After-Supper Hours



I AM 8 years old and in the third grade. My teacher's name is Miss George. I have a little sister 17 months old. Her name is Marjorie Jean. I enjoy the girls' and boys' page. For pets we have seven little bantams, six gold fish and two dogs. The dogs' names are Buller's Boy and Billie Berk. I would like to hear from some of the girls and boys.

Melvin Ray Dean Coffelt.  
Fairview, Kan.

## Diamond Puzzle

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

1. Stands for West; 2. Stands for (By way of); 3. Bird propellers; 4. Maturity; 5. South (abbreviated).

From the definitions given fill in the dashes so that the diamond reads the same across and up and down. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.



Cut each black piece out carefully. Then paste all the pieces together on a stiff piece of cardboard, and see if you can form two silhouette pictures of two animals. What animals are they? 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 End of a Perfect Day: When mother trots you out to show the visitors how you are progressing with your music lessons.

## Etvile Likes Her Teacher

I am 8 years old and in the third grade. I have five pets. I have a baby turkey. He follows me all around the yard. I have two cats and two dogs. The dogs' names are Pup and Shep and the cats' names are Bushytail and Kittyminie. My teacher's name is Mrs.

Ball. I like my teacher very much. My birthday is May 14. I have 2 miles to go to school. I am staying with my aunt and uncle. I go to Adams school. I would like to have some of the girls and boys write to me.

Rago, Kan. Etvile Beutler.

## Try These on the Family

How many soft-boiled eggs could the giant Goliath eat upon an empty stomach? One, after which his stomach was not empty.

Why is a bald head like heaven? Because it is a bright and shinging spot, and there's no parting there.

Why are balloons in the air like vagrants? Because they have no visible means of support.

Why is a banker's clerk necessarily well informed? Because he is continually taking notes.

What does a hen do when she stands upon one foot? Lifts up the other.

What kind of a hen lays the longest? A dead hen.

When is a man over head and ears in debt? When he wears a wig that is not paid for.

Why is a man in front of a crowd well supported? Because he has the press at his back.

When is corn like a question? When you are popping it.

When does a cook break the game laws? When she poaches eggs.

When has a man a right to scold his coffee? When he has more than sufficient grounds.

Which are the most seasonable clothes? Pepper and salt.

## Inez Has Plenty of Pets

For pets I have two cats. Their names are Snowball and Whity. I also have some chickens and five calves. I have three dogs. Their names are Shep, Jack and Pal. I go 3/4 miles to

school. I go to Viola school. My teachers' names are Mrs. House and Mrs. Pittman. I have two brothers and one sister. Their names are Peairs, Kenneth and Dorothy. I am 4 feet, 8 inches tall. I have dark brown hair, blue eyes and wear glasses. I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade. I will be 11 years old January 17. I enjoy the children's page very much.

Anness, Kan. Inez Wilson.

## Ruth Has Four Pets

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. For pets I have three cats and one dog. My cats' names are Pluto, Polly and Betsy and the dog's name is Fido. We have five little chicks. I live on a 260-acre farm. We have 13 ducks. They are white and are quite big. I am glad that school has started. My teacher's name is Miss Poettker. I like to read the young folks' page. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

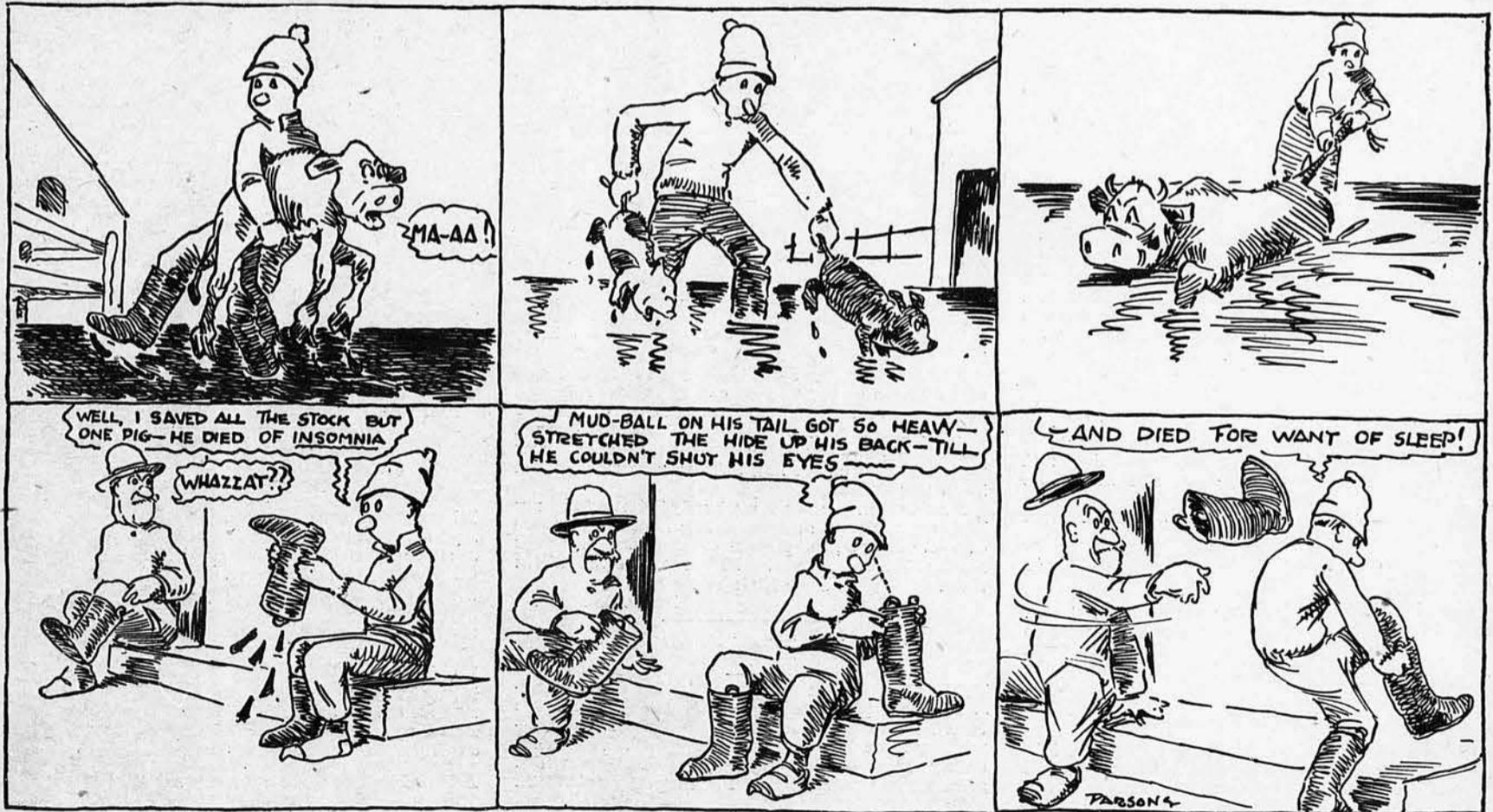
Lehigh, Kan. Ruth Warkentine.

## Important

The moon was full and bright tonight  
And made the stars look dim;  
The man-in-the-moon laughed down at me,  
And I laughed back at him.

And as I walked along the road  
To get a better view,  
The moon went right along with me,  
When I stopped, it stopped, too.

It's very queer;—I cannot see  
Why it depends so much on me!  
Margaret Whittemore



The Hoovers—Died for Want of Sleep

# Meat Delicacies From Cellar Shelves

*Canned Product Rivals the Fresh in Variety of Possibilities*

**T**HE canning of beef, pork and veal is becoming more popular with each succeeding season, and justly so. With a goodly supply of canned meats on the pantry shelves one is always supplied with the base of a good meal. There is, however, a tendency to serve these meats in quite the same way, causing a monotony in the diet. This need not be if one will but exercise his ingenuity in planning the meals ahead.

Here are a few recipes made from canned meats, the preparation of which requires 20 to 40 minutes.

## Stuffed Loin of Pork

Use 1 can loin, drained of stock, arranged around the side of the roaster. Make a dressing of:

3 cups moistened bread, pressed dry  
1 medium sized onion, diced  
½ teaspoon ground sage  
½ teaspoon celery seed  
Salt and pepper to taste

Mix with the stock, and place inside the ring of loin. Cover and bake for 20 minutes. Slip onto a large platter, and garnish with parsley.

## Crown Roast of Pork

1 can spare ribs  
1 can loin or ham  
3 cups mashed potatoes  
½ dozen medium sized carrots  
½ dozen rose-red apples

With the apples previously prepared to be used as a garnish, almost a complete meal can be prepared in the space of a few minutes, and can be arranged on and served from one platter in a most attractive manner.

Arrange the heated ribs, which have been canned in one long strip or several short ones, like a crown

**T**HERE is still a week in which to send in your favorite candy recipes, those you like best to make and those the family like best to eat. Send them along before January 19 and they will be considered for our candy leaflet. Winners will be announced in February but the leaflet will be held until next fall. First prize is \$3, second prize \$2 and 15 other recipes will receive prizes of \$1, each. Send your letters to Contest Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

in the center of a large platter. Mound the inside of the crown with piping hot potatoes, and place the sliced ham or loin around the base of the crown. Mount the tops of the ribs with cylinders, or balls, of seasoned carrots, and garnish the platter with the rose-red apples.

## Baked Ham en Casserole

1 cup sweet milk  
½ cup rich stock  
1 egg, well beaten  
2 level tablespoons flour  
1 can ham, shredded or minced  
2 tablespoons ground cracker crumbs  
Salt and pepper to season

Beat the egg. Add the ham and flour, salt and pepper and mix well. Add stock and milk, pour into a greased baking dish, sprinkle with cracker crumbs and bake 30 minutes in moderate oven. Add 1 tablespoon finely chopped onion or mango, if desired.

## Breakfast Liver Slices

A different and unusually good accompaniment for the morning cakes or waffles is made in this way.

¾ cup hot, thick cereal or cornmeal mush  
1 cup ground canned liver  
Salt and pepper to season

Beat the hot mush, liver, salt and pepper together. Pour into mold to cool. Slice in 2 inch squares ½ inch thick. Fry quickly to delicate brown in fragrant bacon fryings and serve hot.

## Meat Pie (Serving for Eight)

1 can beef or veal  
Stock from same, with water to make 1½ cups liquid  
4 tablespoons sweet cream  
2 tablespoons flour  
Salt and pepper  
1 tablespoon onion juice  
½ teaspoon celery seed

Heat the meat, add flour and seasoning and stir well. Then add cream, stock and water and boil for about 3 minutes.

Line a deep pan or baking dish with a crust made of:

1½ cups flour  
4 tablespoons butter  
1 teaspoon sugar  
6 teaspoons baking powder  
Milk

Sift flour, baking powder, and sugar twice. Blend in fat, ice cold, and add sufficient milk to make a soft dough. Roll half of dough into sheet and line pan. Fill with hot mixture and bake about 25 minutes in hot oven until golden brown.

## Veal Birds

Make a well seasoned stale bread dressing. Dip slices of canned veal or steak in beaten egg and roll in cracker crumbs. Place on each slice, 2 tablespoons dressing, roll the slice and fasten with toothpicks, place in hot skillet containing 2 tablespoons lard. Brown quickly on both sides.

By Nelle G. Callahan

Add 1 cup sweet milk, sprinkle with 2 tablespoons flour and 1 tablespoon finely chopped onion. Cover closely and bake 20 minutes.

## Late Winter Meals

BY BARBARA B. BROOKS

**T**HIS is the time of year when food seems to have lost its savor. It is harder than ever to serve meals which are different enough to be interesting.

A menu for a substantial winter meal might include:

Bran Muffins  
American Chop Suey  
Cottage Cheese and Pineapple Salad  
Sponge Cake

The following recipe for American Chop Suey is delicious and easy to prepare:

## American Chop Suey

2 tablespoons fat  
2 onions, sliced  
1 green pepper, shredded  
½ pound pork (cut in small pieces)  
½ cup mushrooms  
1 cup celery  
¼ cup rice  
1 teaspoon salt  
3 cups stock

Try out the pork fat which has been cut in pieces. Add more fat if necessary to make 2 tablespoons. In this brown the onions slightly, add the shredded pepper, pork, sliced mushrooms, and sliced celery. Put in the rice, salt and stock and cook slowly from 30 to 40 minutes.

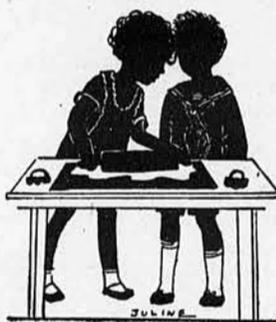
An easy way to prepare the cottage cheese and pineapple salad is to cut the pineapple slices into small pieces and mix with the cheese. Pile the mixture on a lettuce leaf and serve with salad dressing to which whipped cream has been added.

## Buttons Displace Embroidery

**E**MBROIDERIES seem to be growing less and less fashionable while, on the contrary, buttons are more and more predominant. New details of necklines are important this season, like gilet effects buttoned down the back, tabs of material buttoning across a narrow V-decolletage. Mother-of-pearl buttons are less evident even on lingerie dresses, small composition buttons having the preference.

## For a Little Cook's Breakfast

**D**EAR Little Cooks: "Yum, yum!" That's what every member of your family will say when they bite into one of the delicious cream biscuits that I am going to tell you how to make. The



recipe was sent to me by one of our very own little cooks, Elizabeth Stratton, of McPherson, Kansas, and where could we have found a better one? With honey or jelly on these biscuits it will be a treat indeed to go to school or work, thinking surely you'll never be hungry again.

This is the recipe which every little cook should try, to show the family what they've been missing by not asking you to make cream biscuits before. This recipe will go into your notebook, also.

5 teaspoons baking powder  
2½ cups flour  
½ teaspoon salt  
5 tablespoons rich, heavy cream

Sift together the flour, baking powder and salt and add the cream and ½ cup of milk, or enough to make a soft dough, that may be rolled. Roll or pat the dough on a floured board to about ½ inch thickness, handling it as little as possible. Cut with a biscuit cutter and bake in a hot oven from 15 to 20 minutes.

I have been getting some lovely letters from my little cook friends, and would like to hear from more of you. Do you have some cooking "secrets" that I should know about? Please write me about them.  
Your little girl cook friend,  
Nalda Gardner.

## Tufting Rivals Quilting

**I**N THE attractive bedrooms of other days, grandmother's patchwork quilts had one rival, the tufted bedspread worked on muslin with candlewicking from her own spinning wheel. And what dainty spreads they were—rare designs which grandmother worked out for herself outlined in soft, fluffy balls of yarn, and occasionally a spread was made with the soft little puffs completely covering the surface. No wonder that we are

again bringing out the quilting frames not to quilt but to tuft, especially since a tufted spread costs less to make than a quilted one. One thickness of material, preferably of unbleached muslin, is needed, but if one wishes two thicknesses may be used, one of unbleached muslin and the other a less closely woven material of whatever color you wish.

Modern dyes that are so easily used and effective come to the rescue in the matter of tinting a muslin spread to fit into a color harmony. But the tufting must be done before the tinting, for the muslin shrinking holds the tufts firmly so they are not easily pulled out.

The art of tufting is very simple, but there are a few little twists that a beginner must know, so I have prepared a leaflet which will give you every

## Does Your Club Need Help?

**A**RE you ever up against it for material for your club meeting? Do you ever wish for just one more paper, or a bit more information before preparing your talk? It is for these clubs who do not have access to a library that I have prepared a list of 12 commercial and educational organizations each of which has prepared reliable material, suitable for a club meeting. I shall be glad to send you this list on receipt of a stamped self addressed envelope. Send your letters to Florence G. Wells, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

detail, step by step. This will be sent you on receipt of your request and a stamped self-addressed envelope. Send your letters to Florence G. Wells, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

## Short Cuts Around the House

BY OUR READERS

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

## A New Cranberry Recipe

**W**HEN cooking cranberries for jelly drop some red apple parings in the pan and cook together. The following is the recipe I use:

2 quarts cranberries  
1 quart water  
1 quart sugar

Pick over the berries, removing the soft ones. Boil with the water until berries stop bursting open. Strain thru a fine sieve. Add sugar, stir, then boil rapidly for 8 minutes. Turn into a mold and cool.  
Mrs. William Stegeman.  
Dickinson County.

## Suggestions About Ingrowing Toenails

**I**NSTEAD of cutting and prying at the ingrowing I parts, just scrape the top of the nail until it is thin. Keep it in that shape, and there will be no sign of trouble returning.  
Ida Kinzie.  
Labette County.

## To Keep Potatoes Warm

**W**HEN it is necessary to keep mashed potatoes warm for a length of time put a cover on them, set the pan in a pan of boiling water and it will keep them warm. They won't be hard and dry or they won't stick to the pan.  
Marshall County.  
Mrs. Nora Browne.

## Beauty

BY ALICE WILLIS

I bought me a silken gown  
And satin shoes for my feet,  
A silver brush and a wee gay box  
Of powder pink and sweet.

I dressed with the finest care,  
Before the looking-glass,  
But few there be who'd have stopped to see,  
If I had chanced to pass.

I bought me a gingham gown  
And an apron bound with white,  
And I smoothed my hair with an old brown brush  
As I dressed in the dawning light.

A loaf I baked, a room I swept,  
The baby's hair I curled,  
"We love you, Mother," the children cried,  
"You're the prettiest girl in the world."



**Legg's OLD PLANTATION SAUSAGE SEASONING**  
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.  
"BUILT UPON A FLAVOR"

Here's the Secret of Successful Sausage Making

**E**VEN the finest pork will not make good sausage unless it is properly seasoned. But with Legg's Old Plantation Sausage Seasoning, fresh from the wax-lined bag with all the appetizing tang of pure spices sealed in, even the commonest cuts are transformed into sausage with color, taste and odor that bring a fancy price.

Be sure to season your sausage this way.

Buy it from the grocery or market in the double waxed-lined bags for seasoning 10, 25, 50 or 100 pounds without weighing or measuring, or send 15c in coin or stamps for household size carton for seasoning 10 pounds of sausage meat.

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

*You did Right!*



It is always safe to give a Bayer tablet; there is no the slightest harm in genuine Aspirin. You have the doctor's assurance that it doesn't affect the heart. And you probably know from experience that Bayer Aspirin does banish all sorts of pain in short order. Instant relief for headaches; neuralgia, neuritis. Rheumatism, too. Nothing like it for breaking up a cold. At all druggists, with proven directions enclosed.



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**Styles That Whisper of Spring**



**2628**—A very modern trend is featured in this dress with dipped hip line which meets a flared skirt. Neck is delicately treated with a crossed scarf tie. Ribbon bows finish the cuffs. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches bust measure.

**2631**—Chic blouses are included in every woman's wardrobe this season. Has a tight molded hipline. A wide sash droops from the left side, and

fastens with two bright buttons. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

**2641**—A smart style for the moderately plump lady. Dress is one-piece, having shoulder tucks and three inverted pleats to insure fitness. The neckline is attractive with a jabot and cascading pleats. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

**The Baby's Corner**  
By Mrs. Elizabeth R. Page

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

**A Flash Light**

**T**HERE is one very handy thing my mother uses, that I have neglected telling you about. I am sure that many, many mothers would find one useful too, and especially during the winter when the nights are cold and long. It is a flash light.

Mother has had a flash light right under the edge of the bed every night

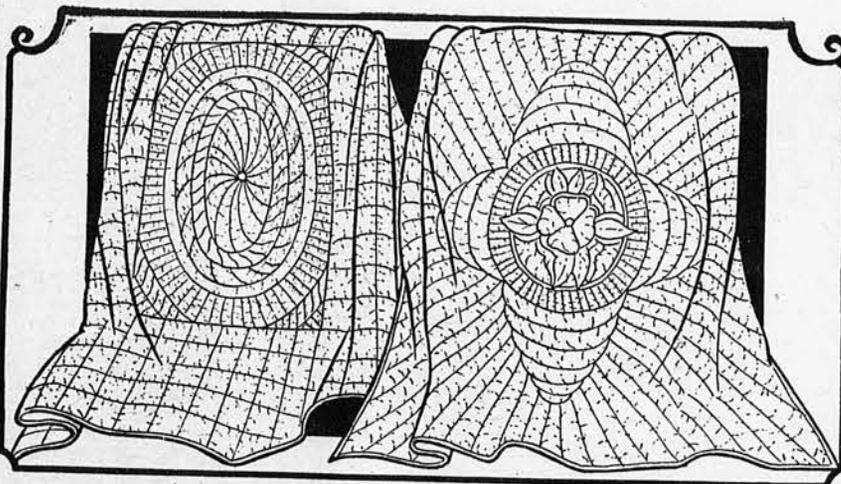
since I came. Of course, there are many nights that she does not need to turn it on but when she does need it she says she could hardly do without it.

If you mothers who read this little corner do not have a flash light you should get one and find out for yourselves. When baby cries in the night you will find it much handier just to snap on a flash light to see about him than it is to turn on the electric light that may shine right into the little one's eyes or to hunt around for a match and light a lamp.

Baby Mary Louise.

Price of bedspread designs is \$2.60 each. Order by number 2308, Oval design, and 2309, Floral Design. Send all orders to Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

**Two Adaptable Designs**



2308

2309

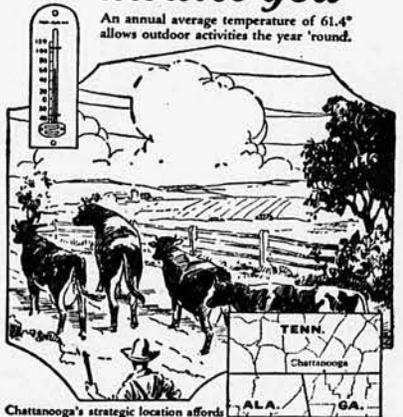
**T**HERE are three things you can do with either of these lovely bedspread designs. You can use them for a lining and quilting pattern for a grandmother's patchwork quilt. You can use them for the foundations for all-over quilted spreads in plain materials of silk, sateen or other popular weaves, and you can use them for tufting designs.

For quilting the designs six or seven, 100-yard spools of thread will be needed. If you are using cotton thread, number 40 is the best size thread to use. These patterns measure 68 inches wide and 81 inches long. For tufting use candlewicking, which may be purchased at any fancywork counter. This comes in skeins of 16 yards each and is very inexpensive.

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

**Opportunity awaits you**

An annual average temperature of 61.4° allows outdoor activities the year 'round.



Chattanooga's strategic location affords access to the country's principal markets

**in sunny East Tennessee of Chattanooga**

Health, Wealth, Contentment are yours in Dixie. None of the hardships of winter—or damage to stock and crops by cold. An average yearly temperature of 61.4 degrees prevails in the Chattanooga District.

Aside from the mild, healthful climate and unparalleled beauty of this section, the Chattanooga District offers much in prosperity. Centrally located between the great South and

Northeast, it supplies a constant and growing demand for Dairy Products, Poultry, Meats, Grain, Fruit and Vegetables—all of which are raised successfully in this rich area.

The South of today is the land of opportunity for the farmer. New industries and enterprises are flooding to the sunny Southland, where equable climate and pleasant working conditions make all forms of industry more profitable. Thus the demand for farm products is increasing by leaps and bounds, and alert farmers are establishing themselves now to prepare for this certain prosperity.

Chattanooga's strategic location affords quicker, cheaper, shipping facilities to the country's greatest markets—another means of consistent profit for the farmer.



In the rapidly progressing Chattanooga District are hundreds of acres of fertile lands available at astonishingly low prices per acre! Hilly lands that make for hardy live stock, rich valleys where every vegetation flourishes! Enjoy living... prospering, where Nature brings you healthful comfort as well as greater chance for gain.



A complete Booklet, illustrating in detail the Agricultural possibilities of the Chattanooga District, will be sent postpaid upon request. All phases of Dairy Farming, Cattle, Hog and Sheep Raising, Poultry Farming, Truck Gardening, Grain and Fruit Growing—up-to-the-minute facts on market conditions, market facilities, available farm lands—are included in this valuable booklet. Send for it today!

Write

**CHARLES L. DOUGHTY**  
Agricultural Agent, Hamilton County  
24 Fountain Square  
Chattanooga, Tennessee



# Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo

Any Number of Everyday American Doctors Probably Outguessed the Royal Physicians

**N**O DOUBT any number of everyday American doctors outguessed the royal physicians about the illness of King George of England. As soon as the bulletins began to announce erratic fluctuations of temperature, disappointing relapses and aggravations of the illness without seeming increase of lung involvement, the good old doctor who sees such cases every hard winter said to himself "Pus in the pleural cavity, I'll bet!"

And it was. The King's doctor made an exploration with a long aspirating needle that brought pus. Then they made a diagnosis of "Empyema," but before the King made much progress the doctors were obliged to cut out part of his ribs and make a good, big opening for drainage. As I write, King George is not considered out of danger. But I think he will get well now that the pus has been discovered and drained. He is a comparatively young old man in his early sixties, and has had no handicap except the presence of seven doctors. His recovery will be slow, tho, because a collection of pus once formed is slow in clearing up. How often have I dressed such a wound and how often have I heard the patient say, "When you going to get that tube out, Doctor? I'm feeling so fine I don't see why that doesn't close up."

Empyema simply means a collection of pus in the body. Most of such cases are in the lungs, and the commonest location is the pleural cavity, in which it may collect following pleurisy. Many a case of "broncho-pneumonia" that lingers along when it should have been well long since is held back by this collection of pus. It may come in children or adults. The only practical treatment is an incision large enough to drain the pus, and quite frequently this means taking out a section of rib. I remember a farmer, in the days of my early practice, who brought his boy Charlie to me 8 miles over rough roads, stretched out in a spring wagon. Charlie had been having a "bad cold" for a good many weeks, and his mother thought it time something was done. His left chest was so full of pus that it bulged. No need to waste time on diagnosis. We took 2 quarts of pus from the boy's chest, and the wound drained all spring. But the boy got well. We had to watch him for a year or two to keep his chest from caving in, but he is a strong, active man today. A person who has had pleurisy with liquid effusion must always be on the alert against tuberculosis, especially if the effusion turns to pus.

### Baby Should be Weaned

My baby is now a year old. I have plenty of milk for her and she is in good condition. Ought I to wean her? R. G.

She should be weaned. There is seldom any good reason for keeping a baby at the breast after the first year. The child should be given cow's milk; some stale bread to eat or zweiback; vegetable soups made with milk; and gradually her diet should be increased. She needs some hard food that will require masticating, for the development of her teeth, gums and jaws.

### Scarlet Fever is Dangerous

There is a family living close to us where there is a case of scarlet fever. If a member of the family comes over to visit me could she carry it to us? How old do you have to be before it is not very dangerous to you? M. J.

Scarlet fever is a very contagious disease, and there is just a possibility that it may be carried by intermediate persons who do not have the disease but have been in contact with the patient. The chief element of danger is being in direct contact with the patient, of course, but there is some possibility of the disease being spread by discharges from the patient being caught in the clothing or on the person of attendants and so transmitted. The most susceptible ages to scarlet fever are those of children and quite

young adults but it is quite possible for older persons to take it.

### Send a Stamped Envelope

To the Christmas Seal Lady:  
A young lady (I'm sure she is young) ornamented the back of her letter with 10 Christmas seals (you know "Christmas Seals Give Health") and asked a lot of questions to which she signed "Reader." All the questions were personal in nature, so I cannot answer thru the paper, but if the Christmas Seal Lady will write again and enclose a stamped reply envelope I shall be glad to give her a personal answer.

### What Price Future?

What 1929 holds for the farmer and breeder will be told by the United States Department of Agriculture on January 28, when a special report of the agricultural outlook will be made thru a nation-wide hookup of stations associated with the National Broadcasting Company.

The feature, which is being made to enable growers and breeders to gauge their activities for the new year, will be broadcast from 12:45 to 1:45 P. M. Central Standard Time, from the NBC studios, Washington, D. C.

W. M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, and other department heads will take part in the hour feature. The report will be summarized from the reports of department experts from all parts of the United States, and will cover every phase of farming and breeding.

"This is the first time the department has made such an extensive use of radio for this purpose," Frank A. Mullen, director of agriculture for the NBC, said in making the announcement of the broadcast. "It is an indication of the value the Government places on radio as a medium for rapidly distributing the news. It comes after three months of experiment work from their regular 15-minute broadcast daily from Washington, which has proved satisfactory.

The regular daily broadcast of the department will also be given, 12:15 to 12:30 P. M., on January 28, in addition to the special feature.

Stations associated with the National Broadcasting Company's system thru which this program will be heard are KYW, Chicago; KDKA, Pittsburgh; KSTP, St. Paul; WOC, Davenport; WHO, Des Moines; WOW, Omaha; WDAF, Kansas City; KWK, St. Louis; KVOO, Tulsa; WOAL, San Antonio; WHAS, Louisville; WSM, Nashville; WSB, Atlanta; KOA, Denver and WLW, Cincinnati.

### Production is Steady

BY L. C. GRAY

Crop acreage in the United States has remained practically stationary for a decade, the number of horses and mules has decreased 25 per cent, the number of cattle has decreased more than 20 per cent, and the farm population has decreased fully 10 per cent. Nevertheless, the increase in agricultural production since the World War has been much greater than the increase in the nation's population. Is this increasing efficiency in the utilization of the land likely to continue, and will there be no need for more crop land in the near future? The answer to this question is basic to programs of land reclamation and settlement, and to the forest policy of the United States and of several states.

The two major causes of this increased efficiency in land utilization are (1) the substitution of automobiles and tractors for horses and mules, with the resultant release of a large amount of feed for meat and milk animals, and (2) the increasing production of milk and pork a unit of feed consumed.

# PROSPER in CANADA

The rich farm lands of Canada offer you now a golden opportunity. Millions of acres await settlement. Land is reasonably priced—much of it \$15 to \$25 an acre, in well-settled communities, close to railways. Free Government homesteads are available further back. Taxes and freight rates are low. Grain yields are high and the quality is the world's finest. Opportunities await the settler in all branches of agriculture—grain growing, dairying, mixed farming, fruit growing. Markets are well established. Co-operative as well as competitive marketing assures the farmer the full value of his products.

### Now is the Time

Get in on the ground floor, in a big, new country offering countless opportunities for success. The reasonable price of land permits sons of farmers to start out for themselves and quickly increase their assets, frequently in the same locality. Canada welcomes you to share in her farming opportunities. Grasp the opportunity now.

### Get the Facts

Write for the free book which tells you all about farm opportunities in Canada. It answers the points in which you will be interested—the amount of capital required, how to get settled quickly, land costs, living conditions, average yields of principal crops, etc.

Write today to Dept. C-41  
Canadian Government Information  
Bureau at your  
nearest address below.  
104 Central Ave., Great Falls, Mont.;  
2025 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

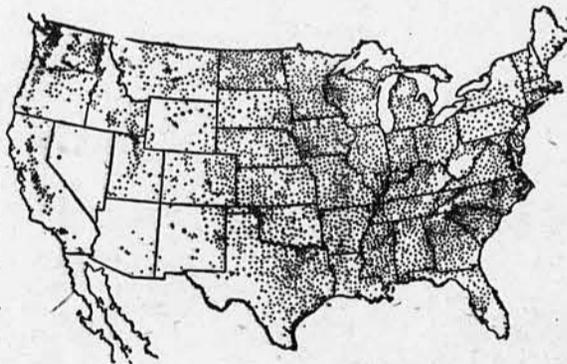
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## Like Diversifying Your Investments

The Billion and a Half Dollars Invested in Federal Land Bank Bonds is Loaned to 400,000 Farmers



Each Dot—A National Farm Loan Association through which Long-Term Farm Loans are made by the Federal Land Banks.

The twelve Cooperative Federal Land Banks jointly guarantee all bonds issued by them. The Banks have capital, legal reserve and undivided profits in excess of \$80,000,000.

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Over one hundred million dollars of the United States Government Insurance Fund are invested in these bonds. Seasoned by 12 years' test. Interest paid the day it is due.

Send for Federal Land Bank Circular No. 16, "Let Your Money Work for You," supplied free. Write to The Federal Land Bank nearest you.



# Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

THE International Lesson series has chosen for the first part of 1929 for its subject matter, "Some Great Christian Teachings." Last week it was on the Heavenly Father. This week it is on Sin. That amazing mystic, Jacob Behmen, wrote, "If all the trees were town clerks and all their branches pens, and all the hills books, and all the water ink, yet all would not be sufficient to declare the evil that sin hath done. For sin hath made this house of heavenly light to be a den of darkness; this house of joy to be a house of mourning, lamentation and woe; this house of refreshment to be a house of hunger and thirst; this abode of love to be a prison of enmity and ill will; this seat of meekness to be the haunt of pride and rage and malice. For laughter, sin has brought horror; munificence, beggary; and for heaven, hell."

The modern attitude toward sin is very different from that of Behmen's time. People do not worry over their sins as they once did. That is not because there is no sin, but because, for various reasons, the modern man and woman looks at it differently. We see sins in others, not in ourselves. For instance, the member of the labor union sees the sins of the capitalist. The capitalist can see the unreasonable demands, as he thinks, of the labor unions. Each sees the sins of the other, but not of himself. The man who poisons milk with preservatives will talk about the wickedness of the holdup man, while he himself may be just as bad. All this, and it might be multiplied indefinitely, is the modern attitude. Everybody does wrong except ourselves. It is in direct contrast with the attitude of Jesus. "And why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but considerest not the beam that is in thine own eye? Or how wilt thou say to thy brother, Let me pull out the mote out of thine eye; and behold, a beam is in thine own eye? Thou hypocrite!"

The why for this change? Here are a few words from Professor Brown's book, "Beliefs That Matter." "Important factors are the present easy-going attitude toward life, the rapid increase of freedom, the breaking down of accepted standards, the multiplication of those who live comfortable lives and are spared contact with the uglier and more repulsive side of human life. A home, like many a modern home, where the children are denied nothing; a college like many a modern college, where study is but an incident to having a good time, are not the best soils in which to grow a conviction of sin. The old word, 'repentance,' rings strange in our ears. It is more natural for some of us to pray the Pharisee's prayer than the Publican's. But still it seems to many of us quite fitting that others should pray as the Publican did. I may not feel that it is necessary for me to repent of anything, but there are plenty of my neighbors of whose repentance I am acutely conscious."

This indifferent attitude toward personal sin will not last. It cannot, because it is against the facts of the human spirit. I do not mean that we will return to some of the ideas about sin that our fathers or grandfathers had. But the fact of sin in the soul is something that cannot be eradicated. The whole idea of utter indifference toward sin is contrary to the teaching of great literature. You do not have to go to church to get it, or to the Bible alone. The masters of the secrets of the heart have, in every age, seen the fact of sin in the individual soul, and what it means in soul deterioration, degeneracy, and final death. Our children in the schools read many of these classics, and they are taught more accurately about sin and its effects than they are often taught at home.

When blight appears on the apple crop, or when smut appears in corn, the wise farmer does not look in the other direction and say that there is nothing the matter. There is a great deal the matter. It may be too late to do much this year, but next year he will be alert to prevent these crop-destroying, money-eating plagues.

It is the same with this sin idea. Denying it does not make any difference, except that it deceives the one who does the denying. The most out-

standing piece of fiction written by an American is the Scarlet Letter, by Hawthorne. Almost everybody has read it, and it is one of the books studied in most high schools, as part of the work in English. It is a profound study of the effects of secret sin on the individual, and the gradual deterioration in character. Both the young minister, Dimmesdale, and the old physician, Chillingworth, deteriorate in character until at last the minister cleanses himself in the waters of public confession. The physician passes out of the picture, dark and hateful to the last.

Take any of the tragedies of Shakes-

peare. He was not trying to teach morals, but as a dramatist he had to portray the human heart in all its moods, and the fruits of its actions. No one can read Macbeth, Lear, Richard III or Julius Caesar without seeing that sin is a fact in individual lives, and that it takes a heavy toll, the end of which is death.

Lesson for January 13—Sin. Genesis 3:1-24; Mark 7:14-23; John 1:5 to 2:6. Golden Text, 1 John 1:8, 9.

## Lady Luck

The great director was at his wit's end. The scene that they were shooting called for tears on the heroine's part, yet nary a drop fell from her beautiful if slightly dumb eyes. Finally in desperation he cried:

"For the Lord's sake, weep! Just picture a situation. Imagine they are bringing your dear husband home, his

lifeless body all terribly mangled from an automobile accident. Cry, woman, cry!"

"I should cry," retorted the star coolly. "And him insured for a half-million!"

## Policy

The daughter of the house had been forced to choose between the poor young suitor and the rich old man, and, being a practical lass, had picked on the r. o. m., whose reputation was none of the best.

"To tell you the truth, Sylvia," her father said, when the engagement was announced, "I'd rather see you married to Joe before old Doughbags."

"I'm sorry, daddy," the girl sympathized, "but Joe and I talked it over and we both feel that I ought to marry Doughbags first."

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That coupon above is worth \$20.00 to YOU! I don't care how old your present separator is, or what make—if you'll mail this coupon at once!—I'll allow you \$20.00 for it to apply on the purchase of the New Low Model Ball Bearing Melotte—the wonderful new separator that is fast replacing other separators everywhere. But don't delay—this is a special offer subject to withdrawal without notice. Mail coupon now for full details and free catalog.

## NEW! Low Model MELOTTE

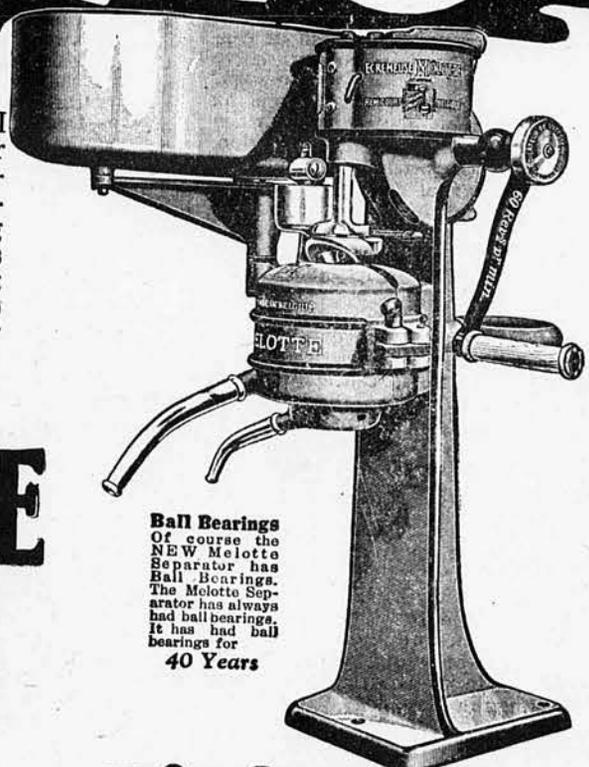
30 days FREE TRIAL

Write today for details of our 30 Days' Free Trial Offer. Learn how we will ship the New Melotte right to your farm and let you use it free for 30 days and without the slightest obligation to buy. We do this so that you may see and know WHY the New Melotte is handier, easier to clean, easier to operate—and is guaranteed to put more cream in your cream can than any other separator made. Remember, the Melotte is the ONE separator with the single bearing, flexibly suspended self-balancing bowl that never gets out of balance. Send for free catalog telling all about this wonderful new separator.

**Only \$5.00 per Month**

Think of it! You can now get the great New Melotte Separator for only \$5.00 Down and only \$5.00 a month. WHAT'S MORE—you first have a 30 Days' Free Trial—return it at our expense if not entirely satisfied. All this, remember, in addition to allowing you \$20.00 for your old separator regardless of age, make or condition. Send coupon above now for free catalog and full details of the great New Melotte Offer.

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We guarantee that—year in and year out, over a period of 10, 20, 40 or even more years, the Melotte will put MORE cream in your cream can than any other separator made. Our 30 Days Free Trial Offer will show you WHY the Melotte is the only separator that can make you this great unparalleled guarantee.

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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.

## Prison Commission Says Road Maintenance is Possible With Convict Labor

SEVENTY-SIX thieves have been sentenced to 30 days or more in jail or to one of the three state penal institutions after being convicted of thefts in which \$50 Protective Service rewards have been paid by Kansas Farmer. To date, Kansas Farmer has paid \$2,750 in rewards. Several rewards cover the capture and conviction of as many as four thieves who stole from a Protective Service member. The co-operation farmers of Kansas are giving to their local law officers and to the Protective Service Department is responsible for making an increasing number of thieves serve jail and prison sentences, and thus this co-operation gradually is eliminating farm thievery in Kansas.

But putting thieves and other criminals where they belong and where they cannot prey upon law-abiding citizens does not end the story. These questions arise. How should the prisoners be disciplined? How should they be trained so as to be an asset to society when they are released? What should they do while serving their sentences in order to maintain the institutions they have made necessary? All these questions are treated in a recent report submitted to Governor Paulen by a special commission on prison labor and allied prison problems in Kansas. The report follows:

### Three Prison Labor Systems

"It is a fact well known to prison officials that matters of discipline are reduced greatly and more easily handled if the prisoner is occupied with productive labor, particularly when he knows he is to receive some material benefit therefrom. A program of constructive employment also will serve as a school, training him in some self sustaining occupation, thus equipping him with the tools of production when he is dismissed from the institution. Furthermore, the product of his labor, if properly marketed, will lessen the public burden of institutional maintenance.

"Interference with free labor and private business by convict labor should be minimized, yet the 'state use' system should be expanded, and the employment of prisoners on public works and ways should be increased. The commission has noted the effort made to provide employment for prisoners in the three state penal institutions. It has found, however, a lack of equipment sufficient to carry on industries occupying all the prisoners and also a lack of marketing facilities.

"A combination of three systems of prison labor exists in Kansas—'state account,' or production for sale on the open market; 'state use,' or production for sale to other institutions and departments of state government and 'public works and ways,' or use of prisoners in the construction of public buildings and roads.

### Recommend Working Prisoners

"There is some criticism from certain sources of the 'state account' and the 'public works and ways' systems, altho other than twine, very few of the products of prison labor in Kansas find their way into the open market, and about the only incident of the employment of prison labor on 'public works and ways' in the state is the case of the Industrial Reformatory at Hutchinson, when some 200 boys were employed during 1928 on the state fair grounds. The commission found very little objection to 'state use' and regrets that this system is not fully developed in Kansas. Several other states are operating this plan successfully and find that it guarantees a

market for prison-made goods of high quality. In case the 'state account' system be entirely done away with, some other source of outlet must be found. The 'state use' system seems to provide the outlet, and is one generally approved by prison labor experts.

"The specific recommendations made by the special commission are that on request by the head of any state institution, prisoners in the State Industrial Reformatory at Hutchinson and the State Penitentiary at Lansing shall be sent under proper supervision and guards to do such work as they are competent to perform on state owned or leased land. Furthermore, that the institution for which the work is done shall pay to the penal institution from which the prisoners come such sums as will cover the costs of maintenance, including board, guards, supervision and transportation, and a wage to the prisoners.

"That whenever the state prison or reformatory or any other state institution shall announce that it is manufacturing or producing any commodity used by other institutions or department of state government including counties, townships, municipalities, school districts, etc., that might be in need of such commodities, it shall be mandatory to purchase the same from the manufacturing institution; provided that the commodity shall meet standard specifications and shall be sold at not more than the prevailing market price."

### Let Convicts Maintain Roads

Road maintenance, according to Dr. B. W. Maxwell, secretary of the special commission, is one of the best examples of the possibilities for the utilization of the "public works and ways" system. Doctor Maxwell points out that state prisoners could be kept at county jails and each day be taken under guard to maintain the roads within a 15-mile radius. The commission encountered fewer logical objections to this form of convict labor than to any other form.

Making it mandatory for all schools in the state to buy prison made school furniture was an example for the "state use" system given by the commission's secretary.

"The commission recommends the payment of wages to prisoners for the purpose of encouraging good work, helping to support dependents, and providing a fund for use at the time of parole or discharge. This wage should be a reasonable one when available, from which should be deducted the average cost of maintenance. The prisoners' wage should be taken out of the proceeds derived from the sale of prison-made goods and not provided by a tax levy.

"The commission further finds that the wages paid prisoners are so small as to accomplish very little toward encouraging good work, helping to support dependents, and providing a fund for use at the time of parole or discharge. The wage at both the Industrial Reformatory at Hutchinson and the State Penitentiary at Lansing is 4 cents a day. At Lansing, however, prisoners under certain conditions may earn more. The present law provides that the state may pay a maximum of 25 cents a day.

"It finds the prices charged for prison-made goods so low as to give an erroneous impression of the efficiency of prison industries, to restrict possible wages to prisoners and to compete unfairly with goods produced by free labor. The State Penitentiary at

(Continued on Page 29)



## Are they ALL like this, Bill?

**BILL:** You bet your life! The whole bunch.

**FRANK:** Well, they're sure way ahead of mine. What in the world are you feeding them?

**BILL:** I'm feeding Hog Chow. It makes my hogs look like this and I get more for my corn on the hoof.

**FRANK:** Well, I'll see the checkerboard dealer. I'll have to feed mine for another month.

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**HOG CHOW** is for fattening market hogs

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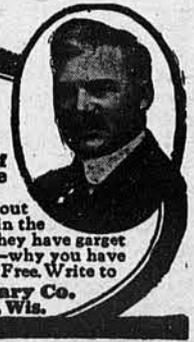
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# Hens Can Get Up Earlier

## And if Lights Are Provided They Will be Much More Liberal in Producing Eggs

BY J. E. RICE

THE use of illumination in the control of egg production is to overcome the disadvantage of the abnormally short days and long nights during the fall and winter season. Fowls lay best in April and May. At this time the days are about 13 to 14 hours long. Hens normally lay the least eggs in November, December and January, when the days are from 9 to 10 hours long. One to four hours difference in the length of the day is too much difference in time between supper and breakfast. Hence, artificial illumination is used to produce in the fall and winter essentially the same length of day as fowls normally would receive in the spring. This extra amount of light produces a natural and a desirable condition, and not an artificial or injurious condition. Artificial light, therefore, if correctly used, should be of benefit to poultry. In fact, it may be truly said that artificial light, when properly used, is our most effective means of control of egg production in winter but when not properly used, it may be a dangerous practice. Proper illumination and correct feeding are twin requirements for the most successful egg production and good health.

### Time of Illumination

The length of the day produced by using artificial light and the brightness of the lights are of more consequence generally than the time of day when the lights are used. Whether the lights are given at twilight or in the morning or as an evening lunch is important, but it is not the main consideration. We have tried each of these methods in a good many combinations and, all things considered, prefer to give a portion of the light in the evening and the balance in the morning. As between the evening lights and the morning lights or the evening lunch, assuming the same intensity of light and amount of lighting, the morning illumination appears to be the most effective in promoting activity and increasing egg production, because the birds are hungry at that time.

The evening lunch of about 1 hour, however, is giving satisfaction. It is economical in the use of light but is not, in our experience, quite so effective throughout the season as the morning and evening lights combined.

### Amount of Illumination

As to whether a 12, 13, or 14-hour day should be given will depend on the laying qualities and condition of the stock and what is required of it. In other words, the physical condition and inherited tendency to lay are two determining factors in deciding on the method of lighting which should be employed.

Lights should be used on hens; for example, in the early fall to keep them in production but not on the birds when they have completed the year and should be thrown out of production to enable them to take a vacation before the breeding season. The lights should be resumed after they have ceased production for two or three weeks or more in order to provide a normal length of day in which to recover quickly from the molt.

After the August or September molting hens have had a reasonably long vacation; i. e., about two months following their molt, and have gotten back their body fat and color pigment a 13 or 14-hour day can be given to good advantage in the latter part of October or November, depending on the condition of the birds.

Early hatched, fully developed, ready-to-lay pullets should be lighted in the fall in order to enable them to eat enough food to sustain their inherited production and maintain or increase their body weight. Late hatched immature pullets also need illumination in order to properly complete their growth before laying. The method of lighting as to time and amount must be determined, however, in all cases by their physical condition and their urge

to lay. They must be heavy before they can lay efficiently.

If the pullets were late hatched and are immature, then only a small amount of illumination, perhaps a 12 hour day, should be given, to enable them to complete their growth on developing rations without forcing them into production. If, however, the pullets were early hatched, fully grown, heavy bodied, and show good laying qualities, 12 or 13 hours of illumination should result in securing satisfactory egg production for the six months

### Feeding is Important

having the longest nights.

To throw the best breeding hens, that is to say, the heaviest late laying, late molting birds, out of production, no illumination should be given for two or three weeks. They should be given two months' vacation after they have completely ceased production and reabsorbed their partly developed eggs. After they have ceased production for

two or three weeks a moderate amount of illumination, say a 12-hour day in November and December, should be given in order to assist them to complete their molt during the adverse winter conditions.

The breeders should not be pushed into heavy production either by heavy mash feeding or a large amount of illumination very many weeks before the time it is necessary to save their eggs for hatching, and even then they should be brought into gradual production, so as to be at their best laying when their eggs are needed for hatching. The best fertility and hatching quality occurs when birds are on the increase in production or are maintaining a high production, rather than when they are declining in production. The latter usually signifies a loss in weight. Normal body weight must be maintained if we are to avoid a winter molt and a consequent slump in production.

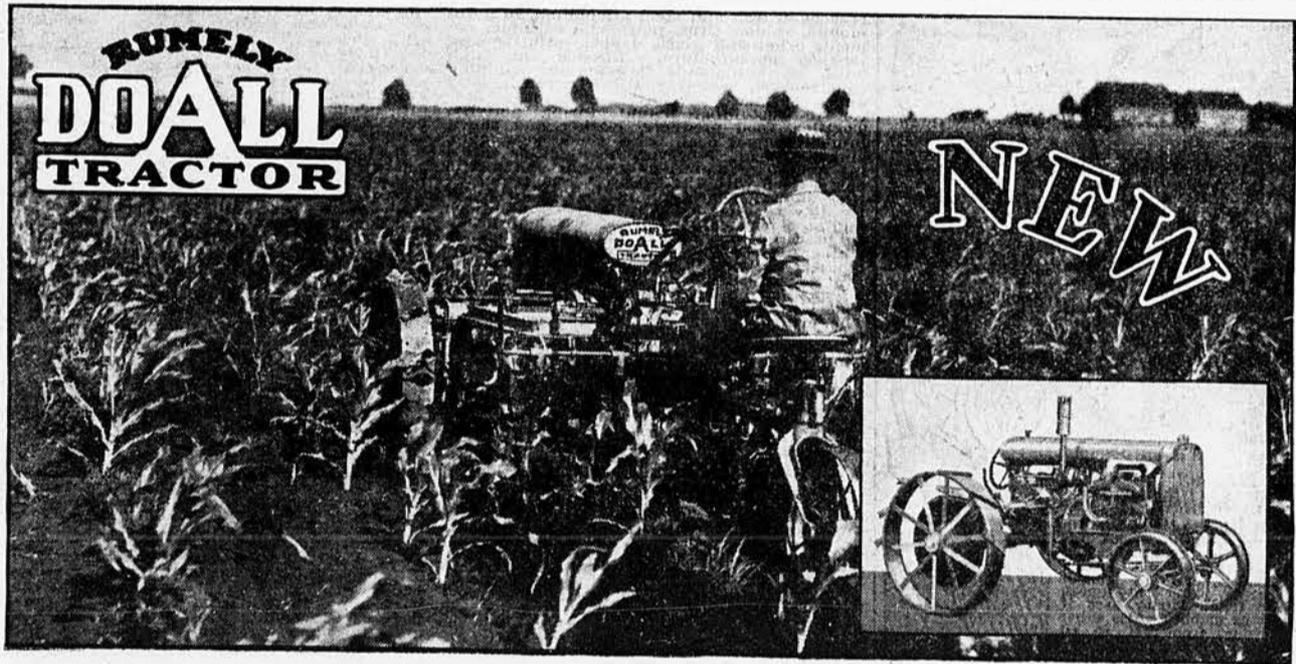
The better the birds are in laying quality, the less amount of illumination is required to secure a satisfactory egg production of around 50 to 60 per cent. One takes rather large chances of a winter molt, however, if under our climatic conditions a flock of birds are allowed to reach and to maintain 70 to 80 per cent production without lights, which means that some of the birds are laying 90 per cent or more, which they could carry per-

fectly well in the spring when climatic conditions are favorable and the days 12 to 13 hours long.

The most satisfactory plan for feeding and lighting which we have found is to turn on the lights at twilight and feed the birds liberally on grain by trough feeding. They should then go to roost of their own accord and acquire the habit, which they will do after a little education, at about 7 o'clock. Then turn on the lights in the morning at 5 or even 6 o'clock, which will provide a uniform 12, 13, to 14 hour day, as may be desired throughout the entire season. Too long an opportunity to eat and exercise may cause too rapid an increase in production and result in the fowls losing their weight. This appears to be one of the causes of slumps in production and winter molting. However, if the kind and amount of feed and proportion of grain and mash are properly regulated and the plan of both morning and evening illumination is followed, illumination should be of benefit to the birds and more profitable to the owners.

The following variations in the method of illumination are recommended: No more than a 12-hour day for breeders recovering from the molt, a 13-hour day for well-bred high producing mature pullets or high producing fowls that have completely recovered from the molt, or a 13 or 14-hour day

(Continued on Page 29)



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**L**IVESTOCK is doing well this winter in Kansas; feed is abundant, as the open grazing has conserved the supply. Wheat is in good condition, and the prospects for a crop are better than they were a year ago. Corn husking is completed most places, except for that part of the crop still in the shock. Alfalfa is doing well, although pocket gophers are active. County agents are urging control of the rodents by poisoning. Some winter plowing has been done in the eastern counties.

Business in the United States during 1928 was reasonably good, but excellent in the majority of fields but unsatisfactory in others. The first half of the year was somewhat uncertain, but since June the general level of industrial and commercial activity has been slightly above normal. There were indications of a moderate downward trend in the latter part of the year, but the current momentum probably will sustain general business activity at a fairly high level thru the first quarter of 1929.

So far as can be measured by the available information, total manufacturing and mining production for 1928 will run somewhat ahead of 1927, but not by much if any more than the normal annual increase of about 4 per cent. The monthly average of manufacturing production as a whole was about 5 per cent higher than 1927, but mineral production lagged slightly behind 1927. The heightened level of manufacturing activity in 1928 was due chiefly to increases in iron and steel production, in automobile, rubber tires, petroleum refining, cement, brick and glass, copper, printing and tobacco manufacture. Besides the high level of automobile production, building construction, which ran fairly consistently ahead of 1927, was another major factor in sustaining manufacturing activity.

Textiles, food products, leather and shoes, lumber, paper, coal, coke, crude petroleum, zinc and lead, however, have either fallen far behind or shown only slight changes in comparison with 1927. Cotton and wool textiles showed considerable increase in activity toward the end of the year, but iron and steel production fell off less than usual. Industrial consumption of electric power, which affords an indication of general industrial activity in widely diversified fields, ran 3 per cent above 1927.

The distribution of goods by railroads in 1928 was slightly better than in 1927. The monthly average of freight traffic and the number of cars loaded were lower than in 1927, the recent weeks have seen a considerable improvement over the same period last year. Miscellaneous freight and grain for the year as a whole moved in somewhat upward trend, but the increase was less than carload lot shipments, coal, coke, forest products, ore and livestock showed decrease, or little change for the year as a whole. Lack of adequate and comprehensive statistics on commodity distribution by motor truck makes it impossible to say to what extent the shift-over in carloadings of merchandise and less than carload shipments may be due to this factor.

Stocks of commodities, so far as they can be measured by the few available figures, have run about the same on the average as last year for all groups taken together. A slight tendency toward increased forward buying is noticeable, but the increase in individual commodities, the year gave no conclusive indication of any definite upward movement in the commodity price level. Farm prices have tended to be weak in the last month, but the general price situation would appear to indicate a fairly good balance between production and demand for the year as a whole.

Wholesale trade for 1928 as a whole was at about the same level as last year, with a marked upward trend during the last quarter. Available statistics do not give a comprehensive measure of retail buying, but department store sales for the first 10 months averaged about the same as last year. The business of mail order houses and of most types of chain stores except the cigar chain showed marked increases over 1927, but in all these fields the factor of a steady increase in the number of distributing outlets and in the number of available part of the growth. There would seem, however, to have been a moderate increase in general retail trade during 1928 as compared with the preceding year. General business and financial transactions, as measured by checks drawn and cashed on member bank of the Federal Reserve System, showed a moderate increase somewhat more than the normal increase. This was due to the enormous growth in security transactions in recent months and not to any proportionate increase in industry and commerce during the year.

The not altogether satisfactory records of factory employment during 1928 seem to indicate for the year as a whole a level slightly lower than in 1927. There was, however, a considerable advance in recorded employment during the latter part of the year as compared with the early part. Employment in the metal trades showed a marked and continuous increase throughout the year, and in the textile field as well as wholesale and retail trade and coal mining there was a distinct and more than seasonal improvement in employment toward the end of the year.

Hourly and weekly earnings of employed factory workers showed practically no change during the year. Despite the fact that factory payrolls in the aggregate averaged considerably lower in 1928 than in 1927, there has been a marked improvement in the last six months. Considering that the cost of living of wage earners' families was slightly lower in 1928 than in the preceding year, there probably was no great change in the aggregate purchasing power of factory workers covered by available statistics during 1928.

For the year as a whole agricultural purchasing power was probably slightly greater than 1927, although the purchasing power of farm products in terms of commodities bought by farmers has declined steadily since May. Most important crops were more abundant, and combined farm prices for the first 10 months of 1928 averaged about 8 per cent higher than the year before.

In dollar values, total exports, and exports of finished manufactures, especially automobiles and other machinery, were considerably larger in 1928 than in 1927. Imports, particularly those of crude materials and semi-finished manufactures were considerably behind last year, notably since the middle of the year.

Business failures during 1928 averaged slightly higher in number than last year, but liabilities were lower, indicating an increased mortality of the smaller concerns. Corporate profits for the year as a whole probably will run substantially ahead of last year, in most cases mainly because of marked increases in earnings during the second half of the year. Railroad earnings increased markedly over 1927 during the last half year, but for 1928 as a whole the increase will not be large. Automobiles, motor equipment, petroleum, copper, public utilities, chemicals, machinery and machine tools and retail distribution are the lines showing the greatest increases this year over last, while iron and steel and food products show only slight changes. Coal, building supplies and railroad equipment considerable declines in earnings.

The net impression which the available statistical records and trade reports give for 1928 as a whole is of a year of industrial and commercial activity slightly higher than in the preceding year, but little if any more than the normal annual rate of expansion of general business, except for a few months in the last half of the year. The automobile and building industries have continued to be the leading extraneous in the business movement, and the extraordinary expansion of stock exchange activity during the year, as in the preceding years since 1923, stands in strong contrast to the general growth of industry and trade.

**Atholson**—Livestock is doing better since the freezing weather came; the rainy weather made the feeding difficult, especially with sheep. There is still some corn in the fields to be husked, as they have been muddy all fall. Wheat is well established, but the freezing weather is not doing it any good. Quite a good many farm sales are being held. Corn, 65c; wheat, 96c; oats, 42c; eggs, 30c; cream, 42c.—Mrs. A. Lange.

**Graham**—Corn husking is the main farm job—the crop is about half gathered. Wheat is in fine condition; there is the best prospect for a crop in years. Cattle are doing well on the corn stalk pasture; no losses have been reported. Wheat, 95c; corn, 65c; cream, 45c.—C. E. Welty.

**Gray**—Kafir and milo threshing and corn sheeling are the main farm jobs; they were delayed somewhat by the wet fall and early winter. All three crops have averaged about 30 bushels an acre. Wheat is doing well; there is an unusually good prospect for an outstanding crop next year. Considerable grain is being marketed. Wheat, 95c; kafir, 50c; corn, 67c to 70c; kafir, 55c a cwt.—Forrest Luther.

**Harper**—Wheat is in fine condition, although very little of it has been marketed. Livestock is doing well. Wheat, 96c; kafir, 75c; cream, 43c; eggs, 25c.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

**Harvey**—A damp snow about 3 inches deep fell here recently; it was not needed, but it may be needed if the weather should turn cold. Livestock is doing well. Wheat, 94c; corn, 75c; kafir, 65c; oats, 45c; butter, 45c; eggs, 25c; heavy hens, 19c; light hens, 12c; potatoes, \$1.—H. W. Prouty.

**Jewell**—Most of the corn husking is finished, although here and there are fields that have not been touched. Yields in the north part of the county are better than a year ago; in some communities, however, they are not so good. On the whole the last two seasons have given the county good crop crops. Fine winter weather prevails. Farm sales have started with high prices. A few farmers report losing stock in corn fields, but this loss is not so great as it was a year ago.—Vernon Collie.

**Johnson**—The recent snow together with the muddy fields of the last two months have kept farmers out of the corn fields, a good many of which are still ungathered. Hay baling, wood sawing and butchering are the main farm jobs. The flu epidemic is passing; it was not very severe here. Rabbits and hunters are both plentiful. Eggs, 30c; corn, 66c; bran, \$1.65; flour, 48-lb. sack, \$1.65.—Mrs. Bertha Bell White-law.

**Lincoln**—We have been having some fine winter weather. Wheat is beginning to grow. Feed is plentiful. A good deal of corn is being shipped out of the country, at 60 cents a bushel. Wheat is of poor quality, as it was injured by heating in the bins. Not much kafir has been topped; some producers are reporting yields as high as 50 bushels an acre.—E. J. G. Wacker.

**Lyon**—Some of the corn fields have not been shucked, on account of the wet weather. Last year was not a very good year from a crop standpoint here, as there was considerable damage from floods, and about a third of the alfalfa hay was lost on account of rain. The prairie pastures, on the other hand, did unusually well.—E. R. Griffith.

**Marshall**—Farmers have been busy getting up the winter's supply of fuel. Roads are in fine condition; considerable corn is being moved to market. Wheat is in fine condition. Many farm sales are being held, with good prices; cattle are selling unusually well. Hogs, \$7.75; cattle, \$15; cream, 48c; corn, 70c; eggs, 33c.—J. D. Stosz.

**Neesho**—Wheat is in good condition; it has suffered no ill effects from the cold weather, and the snow covering of 3 inches that came recently has been of great benefit. Wet fields have somewhat delayed corn husking and kafir threshing. Farmers have done some winter plowing. Everything sells at high prices at the public sale. Considerable driving for shale gas is being done here; the additional income from this source has been very helpful to land owners. Livestock is doing well. Roads are in good condition. Wheat, 95c; corn, 65c; kafir, 50c; bran, \$1.70; corn chop, 32c; hens, 20c; eggs, 26c; butterfat, 46c.—James D. McHenry.

**Books**—We have been having some fine winter weather. Good progress is being made with corn husking; many of the folks have finished. There is plenty of feed. Hogs are scarce. Bran, \$1.65; shorts, \$1.90; corn, 63c.—C. O. Thomas.

**Rush**—Wheat is in good condition, but it is too late and short to supply any winter pasture. There still is a good deal of corn to be husked. A large acreage of grain sorghums remains to be threshed. Wheat, 90c; eggs, 24c; butterfat, 43c.—William Crotinger.

**Sherman**—Wheat is in fine condition. Corn is yielding better than had been ex-

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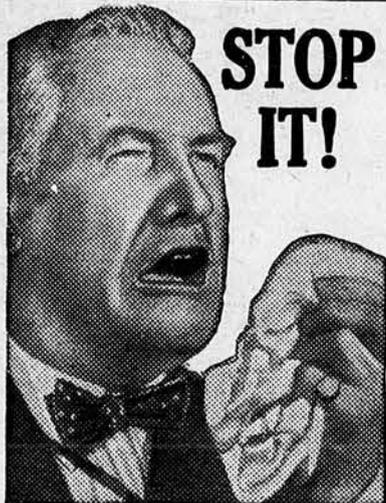
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pected, but much of it is still in the fields. Feed is plentiful and livestock is doing well. We have been having some fine winter weather.—A. Madsen.

**Stanton**—The weather has been very favorable for milo harvesting and corn shucking. The soil contains plenty of moisture, and the wheat is in excellent condition. There is plenty of feed for the livestock. Many farmers are holding broom-corn for higher prices. Eggs, 50c; milo, 90c a cwt.; corn, 67c.—R. L. Creamer.

**Sumner**—We have been having favorable winter weather. Wheat is making a fine growth. Some corn is still to be husked; it is in good condition, on account of the unusually large husks. Cattle feeding is progressing nicely. Farm labor is plentiful. Wheat, 95c; corn, 70c; oats, 42c; potatoes, 75c; butterfat, 49c; eggs, 26c.—E. L. Stocking.

**Trego**—The weather has been cloudy and cold recently. Some wheat and corn are being moved to market. Corn husking is about finished. Wheat is in good condition. Some farmers have turned livestock on the wheat fields. Wheat, 90c; corn, 60c; kafir, 85c a cwt.; barley, 46c; eggs, 30c; butterfat, 45c.—Charles N. Duncan.

**Wabaunsee**—The weather has been favorable for corn husking recently, altho the fields are wet. A considerable amount of corn is still in the fields. Large numbers of cattle are being fed here. Corn, 63c; eggs, 25c; flour, 48-lb. sack, \$2.—G. W. Hartner.

**Hens Can Get Up Earlier**

(Continued from Page 27)

for late August or early pullets not of the highest production and September molters and mature pullets not of the highest production quality, and which are not to be used for breeding purposes the following spring. By following these plans one should be able to maintain from 60 to 70 per cent production for the better birds and 40 to 50 per cent production for the lower producing birds without loss of weight and without serious winter molting.

It will be seen from the above that the physical condition of the birds, as shown by their weight, and their laying quality, as indicated by their appearance and breeding, the age of the birds, and their molting and laying condition, as to past and present production, all must be taken into consideration when deciding on the method of feeding and illumination. A failure to understand these facts is the reason why many poultrymen fail to realize the full benefits of illumination. All this emphasizes the fact that we must now recognize the fact that flock segregation has become a necessity. That grouping birds by ages without regard to their laying condition and capacity is no longer justifiable. A good poultryman must learn how to separate the high production from the medium and low production birds in both hens and pullets if he is to feed or use lights efficiently. In other words, judging birds for production has become an essential factor in feeding and illumination.

When the principles of illumination as applied to the control of egg production are fully understood, poultrymen will realize that it is a benefit and not a detriment to their birds. It overcomes a fault of season by creating a desirable natural condition and is not an undesirable artificial condition.

**Protective Service**

(Continued from Page 26)

Lansing receives \$5 a thousand for brick that sells for \$11 a thousand at Coffeyville.

"Whenever prison-made goods or other products are sold or transferred to other institutions and departments of the state government, the prison should be credited with approximately the market price for articles of the same value. At present our penal institutions appear very unfavorably from an economic point of view, partially because the price obtained for the goods they put out is far below the market price of similar goods manufactured elsewhere.

"When the prisoner understands that his wage will come from the product of his labor and that the price the product will command will depend on its ability to compete with goods made elsewhere, he will put his best into it. The average prisoner still has pride. Many prisoners have families at home which become public charges when he goes to prison. A wage for his labor will partially relieve the public of this care. Furthermore, the average prisoner when discharged has neither money nor a job. Compensation while in prison will provide him with a small bank account. Then he will have more of a chance when released."

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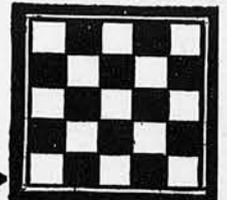


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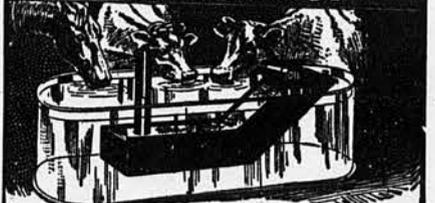
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From any druggist, get 2½ ounces of Pinex, pour it into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup or strained honey. Thus you make a full pint of better remedy than you could buy ready-made for three times the cost. It never spoils and tastes so good that even children like it.

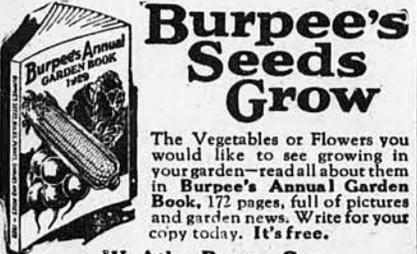
Not only does this simple mixture soothe and heal the inflamed throat membranes with surprising ease, but also it is absorbed into the blood, and acts directly upon the bronchial tubes, thus aiding the whole system in throwing off the cough. It loosens the germ-laden phlegm and eases chest soreness in a way that is really astonishing.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway Pine, containing the active agent of creosote, in a refined, palatable form. Nothing known in medicine is more helpful in cases of distressing coughs, chest colds, and bronchial troubles.

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# Answers to Legal Questions

BY T. A. McNEAL

Can an oil company be compelled to put a well down to the same sand from which they are pumping oil, 320 feet across the line on A's land? They have been pumping two wells on A's land which are 320 feet from B's line. One has been pumping six months. No. 2 has been pumping oil four months. A's lease calls for one-eighth of all oil and gas. B's lease calls for one-eighth of the oil and \$250 for each gas well. On A's land they got big gas wells, but "mudded" them off and went to the oil sand. They put an offset from A's No. 1 on B's land, but just went to the gas sand 600 feet above the oil sand. They got a good gas well and are selling \$100 a day from this, for which they pay B \$250 a year. Can B make them go on down to the oil sand from which they are pumping oil on A's land or pay B a royalty the same as they pay A? They haven't made any move to put down an offset to A's No. 2, but have drilled two other wells on A's land since putting No. 2 on the pump. One-eighth of the gas from B's well would be \$12 a day. The royalty from the oil well would be about \$3 a day. What are the quotations of the law on offset oil wells and in what statute book can they be found?

E. B. L.

THE statutes do not require companies to put down offset wells. This must be provided for in the lease itself. I think most leases now do provide for offset wells, but that is a contract between the landowner and the driller. The state does not assume to compel the driller to put down offset wells except in the case of state lands.

The legislature of 1925 in Chapter 266 of the Session Laws authorized the leasing for oil, gas or other mineral purposes of lands under the control of the state board of administration. Section 2 of this act provides that all leases for oil, gas and minerals shall contain a provision to drill one well for oil or gas on each leased tract within one year from the date of such lease, or if the lease is for other minerals, to adequately make and develop a mine for such other mineral within one year from the date of such lease. In case such leases are for oil or gas, the leases shall further provide that the lessee shall drill a sufficient number of wells for oil or gas upon the leased lands to offset all producing wells upon any adjoining or contiguous lands. This statute, however, does not apply to leases on privately owned land.

## First Mortgage Is Safe

A bought a house and lot for \$3,500. He paid \$700 and agreed to pay \$1,300 on the next payment. Not having the \$1,300, A borrowed \$1,000 from the bank, to secure which the bank took a second mortgage, also a mortgage on the furniture in the house. The banker put on the note "six months after foreclosure." Has that any effect on the 18 months' right of redemption? The first mortgage of \$1,500 is past due, but the party holding that mortgage has not commenced proceedings yet.

C. A. R.

The holder of the second mortgage might begin a foreclosure proceeding and foreclose subject to the first mortgage. His action would not affect the rights of the first mortgage. I am at a loss to know just what the inquirer means by saying the banker put on the note "six months after foreclosure," as I gather from the other part of the question that foreclosure has not yet been commenced. In any event, however, the rights of the first mortgagee are not affected by the action of the second mortgagee.

## Who Pays the \$88.90?

A and B are husband and wife. They concluded to separate. They went to an attorney and listed their property and then made a division. A taking what he thought was his share and B taking her share. They then signed an agreement ratifying this division. They owed their landlord \$88.90 back rent. Is A the head of a family? Can you attach his wages for the full amount?

N. P. W.

I am of the opinion that under the circumstances, A cannot claim the rights of the head of a family, and that an attachment against him would operate just the same as if he were a single man.

## Must Pay the Expenses

Would our stepfather be entitled to a part of the real estate that was deeded by the father to the mother before he died? The mother died without any children by the second marriage. This property is in Missouri. Can the stepfather make the heirs of his wife, that is the children, pay mother's funeral expenses even tho. she stated it in a will?

H. R.

If your monther made a will she might dispose of this property as she saw fit, subject to the dower right of her surviving husband. But as the dower right of the surviving husband in Missouri is only a life estate amounting to one-third, that is as much as the surviving husband in any event

would be entitled to of this Missouri estate unless your mother made further provision for him in her will. The surviving husband would be responsible for the funeral expenses unless they were otherwise provided for in the will by your mother.

## The Voters Must Decide

Our county commissioners are trying to force the people to build a new court house. They intend to issue bonds to the amount of \$125,000 on petition. Are they not compelled to bring this to a vote? W. B. R.

Unless there has been an act by the legislature which might by its terms permit your county to issue bonds upon the presentation of a petition signed by a certain number of electors, the county commissioners are not authorized to issue bonds for the building of a court house without submitting the same to a vote of the people. I can find no such special law for your county.

## No Law on Doctor's Fees

Is there a law compelling a person to pay a doctor bill where a man does not get the full benefit of the bill? H. J. K.

No reputable physicians warrants a cure. If he charges an outrageous price for his services the patient might refuse to pay, and if the doctor brought suit the question of what was a fair compensation would be determined by the court and jury trying the case. There is no law fixing a doctor's fee.

## A Got the Fish

A leased a farm to B. A stream runs thru A's farm. B, without the consent of A, sets fish traps and catches a large number of fish and brings some of them to A which are accepted by A. Is A equally guilty with B and subject to the same penalty for the violation of the law? P. K.

I find nothing in our law that would impose any penalty upon A for accepting fish from B which had been caught or trapped in a manner forbidden by law, unless A was a party to the violation.

## Schuler Improved Angus

(Continued from Page 3)

calves which do not show good breeding possibilities are creep-fed and put in prime condition for market. Creep-feeding in the pasture, maintains Mr. Schuler, is the most practical method of getting calves in condition to command a satisfactory price.

In the spring of 1926 the breeders in this tri-county Angus center, of which Mr. Schuler was the original breeder, met at the farm of J. B. Hollinger for their first annual better livestock day. Next year they met at Mr. Schuler's, and in 1928 the breeders assembled some 60 head of choice Angus cattle at the E. A. Latzke & Son farm for inspection and judging. More than 100 vocational agriculture and 4-H Club boys were graded for their judging efforts. Dr. C. W. McCampbell, J. J. Moxley and W. E. Grimes were present from the Kansas State Agricultural College and appeared on the program. J. C. Mercer, secretary of the Kansas Livestock Association, and Ray Cuff, of the Kansas City Livestock Exchange, also had some interesting information for the 300 livestock men who attended. This spring another similar meeting will be held on the farm of one of the Angus breeders. There is real activity in this Angus center.

J. B. Hollinger, who is the son of W. H. Hollinger, now retired and living in California, and who was one of the first men along with Mr. Schuler to start breeding Angus cattle, is at the head of an organization of Angus breeders who promote the annual better livestock days. D. L. Mackintosh, of the animal husbandry department at the Kansas State Agricultural College, is secretary of the organization. Mr. Hollinger is one of the leading Aberdeen Angus breeders in the state. Last fall he made the full circuit of state fairs, including Sedalia, Des Moines, Lincoln, Topeka, Hutchinson, Tulsa, Muskogee, Dallas, Ak-sar-ben at Omaha, and the American Royal. A bull, Revolution 41st, calved June 22, 1926, and shown by Mr. Hollinger, won nine firsts in his class, eight junior championships and two grand championships. One of Mr. Hollinger's steers was champion at the Iowa State Fair, and on the circuit won six firsts in his class and three championships.

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# Farm Poultry

## Tests Show That Flock Management and Rations Have a Big Influence on Egg Hatchability

BY A. R. WINTER

OUT of every 100 eggs set, 90 to 95 should be fertile and 55 to 70 hatch. A lot of flocks will not meet this standard before the first of April, yet a big percentage of the eggs for next spring's chicks will go into incubators before that time. Fertility can be controlled partly by feeding and management, but is largely dependent on the individuality of birds.

If incubation is properly done and fertile eggs fail to hatch well, the trouble may be due to stock of low vitality, disease, close inbreeding for too long a time, long period of forced production, management and feeding. If eggs from other flocks hatch well while yours do not when in the same incubator and under the same conditions, there is proof enough that the trouble is not due to incubation. Well-housed and well-fed birds may have low vitality.

### Causes of Low Vitality

The chief causes are likely to be worms, roup, lice, tuberculosis, or some form of fowl typhoid. Sometimes a flock may appear healthy, but eggs from it will not hatch well, due to the presence of bacillary white diarrhea. This is quite frequently the case with Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes. Any person or animal that is overworked for a long time gets in a "run-down," weakened condition. The same thing happens to the hen in long forced production. It shows up in weak embryos that develop for a time and then die in the shell. However, few need to become alarmed about overworking the hens before the hatching season, for it is done on very few Kansas farms.

A balanced ration is one that contains all of the essential nutrients in the proper amounts; carbohydrates, supplied chiefly by corn, wheat, oats, barley, bran and middlings; and proteins, supplied chiefly by milk, meat scrap, tankage, fish meal, and, in some cases, partly by soybean, cottonseed, linseed or corn gluten meal. Carbohydrates furnish heat, energy and produce fat. Proteins build lean meat, feathers, and furnish much of the material that goes into the egg from which the embryo develops. Production and hatchability are largely dependent on the kind and amount of protein in the ration.

Commercial egg mashers are supposed to be properly balanced. Home-mixed mashes are also balanced if made exactly as recommended by the experiment stations. The formulas used for some home-mixed rations are far from being correct. Possibly the home mixer got his formula from a paper, a neighbor told him about it, or else he decided to build up one of his own without trying it out experimentally. If anyone is in doubt whether or not the system of feeding being used or the formula of the ration is correct to produce a balanced ration, write to the Kansas State Agricultural College for its opinion.

### Feed Rations Properly

A commercial or home-mixed balanced ration is often unbalanced because the directions for feeding are not followed closely. For instance, take a scratch grain and mash ration with which water and little or no milk is given. If mash is kept before the birds all the time, and all the scratch grain is fed that the birds will clean up, they will eat too much scratch grain and not enough mash. Therefore, even during the winter months, it is not advisable to feed more than 1½ to 2 gallons of scratch grain to 100 hens a day. In fact, some of the best poultrymen feed equal parts of scratch grain and mash in the winter, and in the spring feed less scratch grain than mash.

Another instance of unbalancing a ration is where an all-mash feed is fed and scratch grain is given in addition. Such a ration is too low in protein, and good production and hatchability cannot be expected. Where an abundance of milk is fed one can feed as much scratch grain as they care to, for the milk will help to balance up the scratch

grain in the same manner that mash balances it.

Until recently poultrymen have been unable to explain why they could get better hatches in the spring than in the winter, and why eggs hatched better from hens that had outdoor range than from hens kept in confinement. Experiments which have been in progress at the Ohio Experiment Station for the last four years show that the differences are not noticeable if the hens are fed green feed substitutes in the form of legume hays, and receive direct sunlight or its equivalent in vitamin D.

Allowing hens to run outdoors on a bare lot only increased hatchability 2 per cent over those kept in confinement. When allowed to run outdoors on bluegrass range, hatchability was raised 24 per cent. When alfalfa, clover or soybean hay is fed and hens given a bare lot outside run results are nearly as good as when on bluegrass range. Therefore, legume hays make a good substitute for green grass. Since most chicken yards are bare, or have dry, tough grass on them during the winter, it is a good plan to feed legume hay even if the hens do run outdoors.

When birds were confined without direct sunlight and given alfalfa, hatchability was increased 5 per cent over those not receiving the hay. Where some direct sunlight got on the birds in the house, and alfalfa was fed, the hatchability was increased about 15 per cent more. It is evident then that sunlight or legume hay alone will not increase hatchability, but both must be supplied to the hens.

The legume hay may be cut in about 2-inch lengths and fed in wire baskets or racks. Use only choice alfalfa, clover or soybean hay. Keep the material before the birds all the time. Five per cent alfalfa leaf meal, or about 7 to 8 per cent alfalfa meal in the mash will give satisfactory results. No harm will be done and possibly some benefit will be derived by feeding legume hay as directed above in addition to that which may be fed in the mash.

### Vitamin D Valuable

This vitamin is not only of value in preventing soft-shelled and porous eggs and leg weakness in chicks, but also plays an important role in the hatchability of eggs. It is found in codliver oil. Exposure to ultraviolet light and direct sunshine may be used to replace vitamin D. Codliver oil added to a ration without legume hay does not increase hatchability. When both codliver oil and alfalfa hay are used hatchability is about as good as from bluegrass range. The use of codliver oil and alfalfa as supplements to the ration for breeders kept in confinement was tried by a number of large commercial poultrymen last year. They reported very favorable results.

Codliver oil is only of value if it carries vitamin D. Buy a tested oil from a reliable firm. If breeders get out in the direct sunshine for a few minutes nearly every day the feeding of codliver oil is unnecessary. If codliver oil is used, mix a pint to a quart in each hundred pounds of mash. The amount to use will depend on the strength of the oil.

Milk is superior to meat scrap in producing hatchable eggs. We all know that milk is good for the young. It is also good for the hen that has to put nourishment in the egg for the development of the young embryo. Experiments show that when used with certain rations milk increased hatchability 30 per cent. That is not the whole story, for the use of milk in the ration of the breeding flock shows up remarkably well in the livability of chicks hatched.

We think enough of milk on our farm to make one-third to one-half of the animal protein in the ration for breeders consist of milk in some form. We include 5 to 10 per cent dried milk in the mash, or feed 5 to 8 pounds of semi-solid buttermilk to 100 birds a day, or give them at least half as much milk as they will drink.



You need some, too

## Usually we get what we pay for

There are a number of grades of oyster shell selling at various prices.

The price is always governed by the grade of shell itself.

We could—with our large production and unlimited source of supply—sell just crushed oyster shell at a lower price than any other crusher; but we would give you just what you get in low price shell, which is the most expensive shell you can buy.

We eliminate all the waste and poisonous matter, and the rat-gathering, bad-smelling odor. None of which has any value to your fowl and is about 40% of what you would buy in low-priced shell.

PILOT BRAND OYSTER SHELL-FLAKE is priced slightly higher than other shell, because it is so prepared as to always give 100 lbs. of oyster shell that your hens will eat. It is the cheapest oyster shell on the market.

PILOT BRAND would not be the largest selling brand of Oyster Shell in the world if this were not so.

Triple screened Adult and Chick sizes

Dealers Everywhere

OYSTER SHELL PRODUCTS CORPORATION

Shell Building St. Louis, Mo.



POWER FROM THE Lightest Breeze.

OIL ONCE A YEAR

TIMKEN BEARINGS

BALL-BEARING TURN TABLE



A never-failing water supply is yours when you own a Dempster Annu-Oiled Windmill. Starts easier and runs smoother. Oil-it-once-a-year, then forget it. Pumps 25% more water in lightest winds. Has perfect balance. Ball-bearing turntable keeps the wheel in the wind. Timken Bearings and Machine Cut Gears eliminate friction.

## DEMPSTER ANNU-OILED WINDMILL

Has simple power mechanism, with fewer working parts. Cross head is unusually heavy; carries load without strain. Large, main shaft made of special steel. The Dempster internal expanding brake has positive action and will not drag. A real windmill for real service.

DEMPSTER MILL MFG. CO., 719 S. 6th St., Beatrice, Nebraska

# Grain Rates in Canada and the United States

Much has been said about freight rates on grain being lower in Canada than in the United States. Upon this ground it has been contended that grain rates in this country should be reduced.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, on December 5, 1928, made a report to the United States Senate upon this subject. It found that the grain rates charged in Canada would not be compensatory to the railways of this country. "The Canadian grain rates are made under conditions that do not obtain in the United States," said the Interstate Commerce Commission in this report.

The principal differences in conditions mentioned by it are, first, that the railways of Canada are largely aided by subsidies from the government, and, secondly, that the taxes paid by them are only about one-sixth as great per mile as those paid by the railways of the United States.

There are two large railway systems in Canada. The commission points out that the Canadian Pacific system, although privately owned and operated, has received large subsidies from the government for making its present grain rates. The Canadian National system is owned by the government, which incurs large deficits in operating it. "During the period 1921-25," says the Interstate Commerce Commission, "the average deficit of the Canadian National was \$2,596 per mile."

The commission in its report clearly points out the way the widely different railway policies of Canada and the United States affect the rates the railways of the two countries can afford to charge. It says:

"In 1926 the taxes of all railroads in the United States, if reduced from their average of \$1,591 per mile to the average Canadian basis of \$267 per mile, would have been reduced in the grand total of \$330,000,000; and under the Canadian policy of subsidy and taxes Class 1 railroads in the United States, during the period from 1923 to 1927, could have handled free all grain, flour, meal and livestock and had left \$403,332,826 more revenue than they actually received."

It added that if the railways of the western territory of the United States had been treated as to subsidies and taxes as the Canadian roads were they could have handled free all grain, flour, meal and livestock and received \$139,825,569 more revenue during this period than they actually did.

The commission pointed out in the same report that livestock rates in Canada are higher than in the United States. It is the Canadian government's policy of aiding its railways through subsidies and low taxes that makes it possible for them to charge grain rates lower than those in the United States.

It is, therefore, plainly unfair to propose adoption in this country of the Canadian government's policy regarding grain rates unless it is proposed also to adopt its policy regarding railway subsidies and taxes.

**WESTERN RAILWAYS' COMMITTEE  
ON PUBLIC RELATIONS**  
105 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois



## HIDES - FURS

Salt Cured Hides (under 45 lbs.)	No. I	No. II
	14c	13c
(45 lbs. & over)	12c	11c
Horse Hides (as to size) No. I	\$4.00 to \$5.00	
(as to size) No. II	\$3.50 to \$4.50	

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

## Seeds of Ideas

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

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

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

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

## On the Jayhawk Route

At 8 p. m., Saturday, January 12, 40 stations of the National Broadcasting Company system will broadcast the dedicatory program of the formal opening of the Great Northern Railway's 8-mile tunnel thru the Cascade Mountains.

This new Cascade tunnel is the longest railway tunnel in the western world, and was built at a cost of 14 million dollars. It bores 8 miles thru the granite backbone of the Cascade Range, about 100 miles east of Seattle. The tunnel is lined from one portal to another with concrete, and is thoroly ventilated, and electrically operated. It is said to be the most modern achievement of its kind in the world.

Among the artists who will take part in the dedication ceremonies are Graham McNamee, famous radio announcer, Madam Ernestine Schumann-Heink, and George Olsen with his orchestra.

The dedication ceremonies of this tunnel should be of particular interest to readers of the Kansas Farmer, as it is thru this tunnel those who take this year's Jayhawker's Tour will go.

The eastern and western portal of the new tunnel were seen last summer by the 125 Kansans who went on the Jayhawker Tour, and it impressed them at that time as being one of the most marvelous sights they had ever seen.

A few of the stations of the National Broadcasting Company system thru which you may get this program are: KSD, Saint Louis; WHO, Des Moines; WOW, Omaha; WDAF, Kansas City; KOA, Denver; and WFAA, Dallas.

For descriptive literature and full particulars on this year's Jayhawker Tour, write the Capper Publications, Department of Tours, Topeka, Kansas.

## Hobby Cuts Living Costs

(Continued from Page 3)

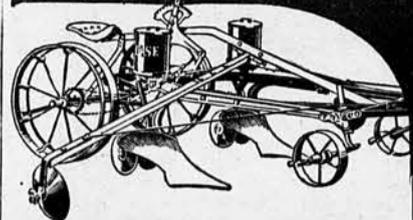
square—but large enough to handle at least four jobs very efficiently. In the basement is the ice storage where shrinkage is very small. The ground floor is divided into meat house, where home-grown pork and beef can be cared for; the separator room and fuel storage. "It's the next handiest thing on the place," Mr. Busse said, "after the electric lights and running water."

Mr. Busse naturally is a big wheat farmer, due to his location. He has been there nine years, owns 320 acres and rents 1,280 acres. He will average 600 acres of wheat and 200 acres of corn a year. There was considerable variance in those figures this last year, due to weather conditions. Corn was boosted to 500 acres to take up ground where wheat failed. Here is a good example of how Mr. Busse keeps everlastingly after his job to insure the greatest annual income. Wheat killed out twice on a good deal of his acreage, but he took a third shot at an income by planting the corn.

Last fall everything worked out in such fine condition that the wheat planting was increased to 800 acres. The ground was in excellent condition and moisture was plentiful; and there still is every reason to be optimistic. "On account of wheat blowing out and winter killing," Mr. Busse explained, "it is difficult to follow a set rotation. I try to have wheat two years, corn or summer fallow one year, and some oats and barley every year on stalk ground. The most profitable system I have discovered for this country is a steady rotation of crops. This has paid me better than summer fallow. A tractor has proved profitable along with 15 head of horses and mules for power."

A beef herd was maintained on the farm until it seemed better to buy whatever was necessary. This consisted on an average of 25 head of cows. Some years Mr. Busse has handled two carloads, but his plans call for a carload a year—as a rule, and a carload of hogs produced on the farm. The White Leghorn flock is accredited, hogs are purebreds and with all of the crops special pains are taken to plant good seed, that has been recleaned if necessary, and with wheat, oats and barley treated for smut. "Livestock with a good rotation of crops makes farming profitable in this section," Mr. Busse declared. "Watch everything closely, take advantage of such clear-profit features as grazing wheat, and produce on the farm as much of the living and as much of the livestock feed as possible, and progress is bound to result."

## Lightest Draft 2-Row Lister in the World!



### CHASE TWO ROW LISTER

Plants better. Insures heavier stand and bigger crop. Improved, simplified design makes it so easy to pull that many owners use only 4 horses. A light tractor or 5 horses will pull it ANYWHERE. A 15-30 tractor pulls 2 Chases, listing from 35 to 40 acres a day. A boy can operate the single lever. Perfect power lift raises shares quickly. Easy jack-knife lifting action prevents clogging of sub-soiler. Planting mechanism between front and rear wheels deposits seed at uniform depth. Large wheels pack soil over seed in perfect match. Automatic marker. Everything ahead of operator.

WRITE Send for free folder. Many photos. Shows advantages. Send name NOW!  
CHASE PLOW COMPANY, Dept. 710, Lincoln, Nebr.

### WHEELS

**Trucks—Wagons**  
ELECTRIC Steel or Wood  
Wheels are built to fit any skein or axle. ELECTRIC Low Wheel Handy Farm Trucks save high lifts. Free catalog describes Wheels, Farm Trucks, Wagons and Trailers for all purposes.  
Write for it today.  
**ELECTRIC WHEEL CO.**  
30 Elm St. Quincy, Ill.

### GOOD TREES

CATALOG FREE  
Large assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grapes, Berries and Shrubs. Write today.  
**Wellington Nurseries**  
Box 35 Wellington, Kan.

### NATIONAL Hollow TILE SILOS

Last FOREVER  
Cheap to Install. Free from Trouble.  
Buy Now Erect Early NO Blowing in Blowing Down  
Immediate Shipment Freezing  
Steel Reinforcement every course of Tile. Write today for prices. Good territory open for live agents.  
**NATIONAL TILE SILO CO.**  
R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.  
Get Factory Prices on Hollow Building Tile

### The Buller All-Steel Saw Frames

We have the best frames built for front end of leading tractors. Ten different styles. Four stationary sizes. Our ROLLING TABLE makes them so easily operated farmers say it's a pleasure to saw with a BULLER. Will pay for itself in one winter. Special discount allowed where we have no dealer. Low prices on Atkins Saw Blades. Catalog free.  
**Buller Coupler Co., Dept. A, Hillsboro, Kan.**

### ROUGH ON RATS

THE OLD RELIABLE  
DONT DIE IN THE HOUSE  
Sold at all Drug Stores Refuse Substitutes  
Used the world over for generations  
**E. S. WELLS, Chemist JERSEY CITY, N. J.**

### 1929 Model Radio \$2.95

Works without tubes, Batteries or Electricity. Write us for long lists of stations heard by users and free copy of booklet, "The Radio Millions Have Been Waiting For."  
**Crystal Radio Co., Wichita, Kansas**

### Do You Know That—

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

### SPECIALISTS in Attractive Farm Letterheads

Write for Samples  
**Capper Engraving**  
Artists, Engravers  
Dept. M.  
TOPEKA WICHITA



# Our FARMERS MARKET Place

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

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

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

**REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER**

**TABLE OF RATES**

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	\$1.00	\$3.20	26	\$2.60	\$8.20
11	1.10	3.52	27	2.70	8.64
12	1.20	3.84	28	2.80	9.08
13	1.30	4.16	29	2.90	9.52
14	1.40	4.48	30	3.00	9.96
15	1.50	4.80	31	3.10	10.40
16	1.60	5.12	32	3.20	10.84
17	1.70	5.44	33	3.30	11.28
18	1.80	5.76	34	3.40	11.72
19	1.90	6.08	35	3.50	12.16
20	2.00	6.40	36	3.60	12.60
21	2.10	6.72	37	3.70	13.04
22	2.20	7.04	38	3.80	13.48
23	2.30	7.36	39	3.90	13.92
24	2.40	7.68	40	4.00	14.36
25	2.50	8.00	41	4.10	14.80

**DISPLAY Headings**

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

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

Inches	One Time	Four Times	Inches	One Time	Four Times
1/4	\$4.90	\$4.20	2 1/2	\$21.50	\$21.00
1/2	7.35	6.30	3	24.95	23.10
3/4	9.80	8.40	3 1/2	29.40	25.20
1	12.25	10.50	4	31.85	27.30
1 1/4	14.70	12.60	4 1/2	34.30	29.40
1 1/2	17.15	14.70	5	36.75	31.50
2	19.60	16.80	6	39.20	33.60
2 1/2	22.05	18.90			

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

**RELIABLE ADVERTISING**

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

**POULTRY**

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

**BABY CHICKS**

**ACCREDITED CHICKS 8 CENTS UP.** JENKINS Poultry Farm, Jewell, Kan.

**BABY CHICKS, ALL BREEDS, REASONABLE.** Guaranteed. Pollard's, Roseland, Neb.

**GUARANTEED CHICKS, LEGHORNS,** \$12 per 100. Heavies, \$13.50. Hughes Hatchery, Westmoreland, Kan.

**SUNFLOWER HATCHERY; FLOCKS** culled yearly by licensed A. P. A. Judge. Personal attention always. Bronson, Kan.

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

**BABY CHICKS**

**GOLD STANDARD CHICKS, BLOOD** tested flocks only. Thirteen varieties, 8c to 14c. Catalog and price list free. Superior Hatchery, Drexel, Mo.

**CHICKS; ROCKS, REDS, ORPINGTONS,** Wyandottes \$11.00, Langshans \$12.00, Leghorns \$10.00. Live delivery, prepaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

**HEALTHY QUALITY CHICKS; LEG-** horns \$10, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes \$11. Special prices on broiler chicks. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

**MATHIS QUALITY CHICKS, HEAVY** layers. Leading breeds, \$7.95 hundred up. 100% alive. Catalogue free. Chicks guaranteed. Mathis Farms, Box 108, Parsons, Kan.

**YOU BUY BETTER CHICKS FOR LESS** money, guaranteed alive or replaced, 2,000 free, \$1.00 down books order from Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

**ACCREDITED CHICKS, ROCKS, REDS,** Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas and Langhorns. Every chick a purebred. Every sale a square deal. Bowell Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

**PAY ONLY FOR CHICKS YOU RAISE, WE** refund full price paid for all normal losses first three weeks. Missouri Accredited, 8c up. Free catalog. Schlichtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Missouri.

**GUARANTEED-TO-LIVE CHICKS FROM** 200-318 egg pedigreed stock. Guarantee protects you against loss first 14 days. 12 varieties. 8c up. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 615, Clinton, Mo.

**MISSOURI ACCREDITED CHICKS, ROCKS** Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, \$12 hundred. Leghorns heavy assorted \$10. White Minorcas \$14 prepay 100% live delivery. Free book. Appleton City Hatchery, Appleton City, Mo.

**BABY CHICKS, BARRED AND WHITE** Rocks, R. I. Red, R. I. Whites, White Langshans, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, \$12 hundred; Leghorns, \$10. Heavy assorted, \$45-500, prepaid, quality guaranteed. Peerless Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

**BUY MILLER'S HEALTH CERTIFIED** Missouri Accredited Baby Chicks, 18 leading varieties, 25,000 weekly after December 1st. Shipped prepaid, 100 per cent delivery. Useful catalog in colors, free. The Miller Hatcheries, Box 15, Lancaster, Mo.

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

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

**ENGLISH SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-** horn chicks and hatching eggs from our thousand choice breeding hens mated to cockerels from dams with records of 300 to 336 eggs, bred to the bone winter layers ten years breeding for high egg production of big white eggs, 18 leading varieties hatched from high egg producing blood-tested farm flocks are true to color and type. Big husky chicks prepaid 100 per cent guaranteed. With each order received before Feb. 15th for thousand chicks or more will give free a thousand chick brooder. White's Hatchery, Route 4, Topeka, Kan.

**Tudor's Quality Chicks**

We can furnish chicks of all leading varieties from stock blood tested for bacillary white diarrhea; culled for color, type and high egg production; prices low for quality of stock; twentieth year in business. Write us. Tudor's Pioneer Hatcheries, Dept. M., Topeka, Kan.

**BABY CHICKS**

**PETERS-CERTIFIED CHICKS, BIG DIS-** counts on early booked orders—delivery when wanted. For sixth year sent with real guarantee to live covering first two weeks. Sold on guaranteed egg-production standards. All popular breeds perfected in egg-laying and health. Hundreds of customers report high averages, verifying our egg-production standards. Real winter layers and money makers. Prices very low for such unusual quality. Iowa Standard Accredited. Catalog gives all the facts. Write at once, mentioning breed you are particularly interested in. Peters-Certified (Master-Control Farm and Hatchery) Box 331, Newton, Iowa.

**Big Husky Chicks**

Guaranteed to live. Only 8c up. Shipped C. O. D. Superior certified. Arrival on time guaranteed. Get our big free catalogue. Superior Hatchery, Box S-8, Windsor, Mo.

**Younkin's Chicks**

Day-old and two and three weeks old chicks shipped C. O. D. Get our prices and catalog. YOUNKIN'S HATCHERY, WAKEFIELD, KAN.

**Guaranteed to Live**

Bloodtested chicks of exhibition quality, from heavy layers at low prices. All breeds rigidly culled by plants with the largest combined hatching capacity in Kansas. Emporia—Ottawa—Herington—Lyons. THE SHAW HATCHERIES, Box 129, OTTAWA, KAN.

**IT WILL PAY YOU**

To write for our Special Early Order Discount price list and literature before buying your season's supply of Baby Chicks. We have already booked orders for thousands of Baby Chicks for future delivery to Poultrymen all over Kansas—there is a reason! Write today or call at one of our four big plants with the largest combined hatching capacity in Kansas. Emporia—Ottawa—Herington—Lyons. THE SHAW HATCHERIES, Box 129, OTTAWA, KAN.

**Chicks Replaced Free**

Chicks dying the first week replaced free of charge. No strings attached to this guarantee and the first hatchery to make it. Largest parent stock bloodtested three and four consecutive years for bacillary white diarrhea. Our methods endorsed by the State Live Stock Commission and A. P. A. Judge. Certified by a Licensed A. P. A. Judge. Send for the best book ever written on Successful Chick Raising. It's free. Exhibition grade plus heavy egg production. It pays to investigate. M.D.-WESTERN POULTRY FARMS & HATCHERY, DEPT. 102, BURLINGAME, KAN.

**Bartlett's Purebred Chix**

15 leading varieties from A. P. A. Certified and trapped flocks. Ev-breeding fowl Certified purebred by licensed American Poultry Association. Free range, farm raised, strong, healthy stock. Heavy winter laying strains. Not just a hatchery but a real poultry breeding farm. Largest in the West. Producing only purebred chicks of highest quality. Reasonable prices. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 15th successful year. Bank references. Two weeks free feed and Bartlett Farms successful copyrighted plans "How to Raise Baby Chicks" free with each order. Thousands of satisfied customers in 27 states. Write us please. Write for free descriptive literature. BARTLETT POULTRY FARMS, ROUTE 5, BOX B, WICHITA KAN.

**BABY CHICKS**

**More Shinn Chix Are Sold Because They Are Better**

Our quality, service and prices are right. Barred Rocks or S. C. Reds \$11.00 per hundred; \$55.00 for 500; \$110.00 per thousand. White Rocks, White Orpingtons, Buff Orpingtons, and Rose Comb Reds, \$12.00 per hundred; \$60.00 for five hundred; \$120.00 per thousand. White Leghorns or Brown Leghorns, \$10.00 per hundred; \$50.00 for five hundred; \$100.00 per thousand. Assorted \$8.00 per hundred; \$40.00 per five hundred; \$75.00 per thousand. Write for our free catalog and instructive poultry book today. WAYNE N. SHINN, BOX 3, LAPLATA, MO.

**WHITE SPACE AND DISPLAY HEADINGS**

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

**Easy to Raise Our Blood-Tested Accredited Chicks**

Years of Accreditation and blood-testing has put the stamina in Master Bred Chicks to make them grow and do it rapidly. You pay them. We can ship them via express and mark so the expressman will let you examine them before you pay. You see other merchandise before you pay, why not buy baby chicks the same way? They are guaranteed to live and they do it. Don't spend your money anywhere for chicks until you have our full proposition. MASTER BREEDERS' FARMS AND HATCHERIES, BOX 200, CHERRYVALE, KAN.

**Chicks That Live Pay The Biggest Profits**

Peerless chicks are sold to you under a 100% live delivery guarantee. They are husky, rugged little fellows and are hatched from healthy, egg bred flocks that have been carefully culled and mated for over 10 years. We hatch all popular varieties and in addition White & Buff Minorcas, Jersey Black Giants, R. I. White, White Langshans, Anconas and R. C. Brown Leghorns. Our ideal location on 4 mail-railroads with \$5 trains daily assures you of perfect shipping service. Direct lines to Colorado, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Nebraska, Oklahoma and all intermediate points. Over 56,000 chicks hatched weekly. This mammoth production cuts prices to bedrock. Before you buy get our new Free 4-color catalog. Shows pictures of breeding flocks and tells why our chicks are better. Write today.

JOHNSON HATCHERY, Box 218C, W. 1st St. TOPEKA, KAN.



WHEN I WAS IN THE BIG TOWN I SAW A DINOSAUR IN A MUSEUM THAT WUZ MADE UP OF A LOT OF BONES WIRED TOGETHER

WHAT DID YOU THINK OF IT, SLIM?

WHY, I THOUGHT IT WUZ WONDERFUL WHAT SOME FOLKS KIN DO WITH A LOTTA ODDS AND ENDS

The Activities of Al Acres—Just a Lot of Odds and Ends!

Ross Chicks are Guaranteed to Live

10 days and you keep your money until the chicks are safe and sound in your hands. No need now to pay months in advance. We hatch 14 popular breeds of chicks from Accredited, A. P. A. Certified, Bloodtested, Egg bred flocks that have been rigidly culled for over 12 years. Excellent shipping facilities to all points. Our enormous capacity of 50,000 chicks weekly assures you of the right delivery date and enables us to make rockbottom prices. Before you buy chicks from anyone be sure and write today for our New Free catalog. It gives full details on our amazing guarantee.

ROSS HATCHERY AND BREEDING FARM, BOX 10, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

BRAHMAS

FANCY LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS, three and five dollars. Roy L. Smith, Montezuma, Kan.

DUCKS AND GEES

MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN DRAKES, \$2.00. Mrs. Harry Benner, Sabetha, Kan. WHITE EMBDEN GANDERS \$5. GEESE, \$3. Mrs. Verna Bowser, Abilene, Kan. MAMMOTH EMBDEN GANDERS, PRIZE winning stock. Violet Price, Baldwin, Kan. WHITE EMBDEN GEES, EITHER SEX, \$3.50 each. Marvin Milleson, Gypsum, Kan. MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN DRAKES, \$2.50. Hens, \$2.00. Prize winning stock. Bessie Richards, Beverly, Kan.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

JERSEY BLACK GIANT COCKERELS \$2.50 each. Clay Smith, Cambridge, Kan. JERSEY BLACK GIANT COCKERELS four dollars each. Roy L. Smith, Montezuma, Kan.

LANGSHAN

WHITE LANGSHANS COCKERELS, PULLETS from accredited flock. Jas. Dimitt, Garden City, Kan. PURE BRED BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS from prize winning egg tested stock. \$2.50 to \$5. Bertha King, Solomon, Kan.

LEGHORNS—WHITE

SOME DANDY TANCRED COCKERELS, \$3.00 up. Ruble Meredith, Elkhart, Kan. TANCRED COCKS AND COCKERELS from pedigreed dams, record 300 eggs upward. McLouth Leghorn Farm, McLouth, Kan. YOU BUY BETTER WHITE LEGHORNS for less money, world's best strains only \$10 per 100 from Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan. LARGE SINGLE COMB TOM BARRON English cockerels. Guaranteed, two to five dollars, 300 egg strain. J. E. Souder, Toronto, Kan. HURRY UP BREEDERS! IF YOU WANT pure Barron single comb White Leghorn cockerels, \$2.00 Oscar Gabrielson, Route 1, Chanute, Kan. IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON HIGHEST pedigreed blood lines S. C. W. Leghorns, trapnested record 303 eggs. Cockerels, eggs, quality chicks. Geo. Patterson, Richland, Kan.

WILLIAMSON'S BLUE RIBBON STRAIN Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels. These are not only show birds but are from very good layers. \$2.50. Fred J. Skalicky, Wilson, Kan.

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

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Big Lop Comb S. C. White Leghorns. Bloodtested by Agglutination Method and found free from Bacillary White Diarrhea. The kind you want for Big Eggs and Big Profits.

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MINORCAS—BUFF

BUFF MINORCA COCKERELS, \$2. E. F. Bontrager, Haven, Kan.

MINORCAS—WHITE

SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA COCKERELS \$2.50. Cullied by state man. Mrs. W. A. Good, Beloit, Kan. GAMBLE'S MAMMOTH SINGLE COMB White Minorcas, Eggs, Chicks. Mrs. C. F. Gamble, Earlton, Kan. TRAPNESTED, BLUE RIBBON, BLOOD tested White Minorcas, Eggs, chicks. Circular. E. D. Hershberger, Newton, Kan.

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STATE ACCREDITED GRADE A BUFF Orpington cockerels, \$3.50 to \$6.00. R. E. Parcel, Coldwater, Kan. BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS OF superior type color from winter layers. Unique Poultry Farm, Little River, Kan.

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BARRED ROCKS, HIGH QUALITY COCKERELS, \$3.00, \$2.00. Mrs. A. M. Markley, Mound City, Kan. BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, ARISTOCRAT and Beauvy strain, \$2.50. Archie Kolterman, Onaga, Kan. BARRED ROCKS HEAVY LAYING BRADLEY strain. Cockerels, \$3.00. Eggs, 100-\$6.50; 50-\$3.50 postpaid. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan. BARRED ROCKS—BEAUTY AND UTILITY combined. Narrow barred, big boned cockerels. \$3.00, \$5.00, \$8.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Hiram Patten, Hutchinson, Kan. THOMPSON RINGLET COCKERELS. Direct. Winners American Royal, Kansas State, Wichita National. Trapnested, 250, 250 eggs. Lights, Dark, \$5.00, \$8.00. Mrs. Robt. Simmons, Severy, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, FISHEL strain, \$2.50. J. C. Davies, Reading, Kan. WHITE ROCK COCKERELS \$3.00. WHITE quill strain. Mrs. Verna Bowser, Abilene, Kan. WHITE ROCK COCKERELS. BROAD, deep bodies. Good egg strain. \$2.50 each. Fowler Bros., Russell, Kan. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED, DALRYMPLES' best quality White Rock cockerels, \$5.00, 6-\$25.00. F. B. Dalrymple, Barnes, Kan. WHITE ROCK COCKERELS STATE ACCREDITED Grade A from high producing blue ribbon winners, flock blood tested four consecutive years \$5.00 (five). Mrs. Wm. Hartman, Bigelow, Kan.

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BUFF ROCK COCKERELS. HEAVY LAYING strain. Good color. Emery Small, Wilson, Kan.

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LARGE, DARK SINGLE COMB RED cockerels, \$2. A. Henke, Lost Springs, Ks. R. C. RED COCKERELS, LARGE VIGOROUS dark red to skin \$2.00. Mrs. F. B. Pinet, Onaga, Kan. BEAUTIFUL ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels, \$3.00. Mrs. Ralph Scott, Burlington, Kan. S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS from trapnested stock. State Accredited, \$4.00. Erma Ellis, Lyons, Kan. ROSE AND SINGLE COMB COCKERELS. Tompkins strain, dark even red, good size. \$2.50, \$3.00. G. H. Meier, Alma, Kan. SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels from U. S. Certified and B. W. D. tested flocks \$2.50 and \$3.00. Earl Mayor, Oak Hill, Kan. TOMPKINS PURE BLOOD S. C. RED cockerels, descendants from my famous cock from Originator. \$2.75-\$5.00. Solomon Banbury, Pratt, Kan. PURE BRED S. C. DARK RED COCKERELS, pullets from tested pen stock, blue ribbon winners, cockerels \$3.00, \$5.00. Pullets \$2.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Gust Allen, Maplehill, Kan. R. C. RED COCKERELS FROM PRIZE winning stock. \$3.50 cockerels for \$2.50; \$4.50 for \$3.50; \$7.50 for \$5.00. Show cockerels \$10. We pay return express if unsatisfactory. Mrs. J. C. Banbury, Pratt, Kan.

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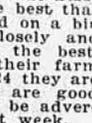
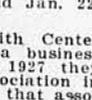
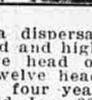
SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for Cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

**LIVESTOCK NEWS**

By J. W. Johnson  
 Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

F. E. Newell has announced a dispersal sale of his entire herd of purebred and high grade Holstein cattle. Fifty-five head of Holsteins will be offered, also twelve head of extra good coming three and four year old males. The sale will be held Jan. 22.

Fred J. Holthaus & Son, Smith Center are in the spotted Poland China business on a big scale and in October 1927 they sold to a big pure bred hog association in Utah 62 head of choice gilts and that association wrote them they were the best that ever came into Utah. They breed on a big scale and can afford to cull closely and in their big bred gilt sale at their farm northwest of Smith Center, Jan. 24 they are selling 60 bred gilts and they are good and no mistake. Their sale will be advertised in the Kansas Farmer next week.



# Production Shorthorns

Sale at farm, 7 miles north Caldwell, 23 miles east of Anthony, Thursday, January 17

45 REGISTERED SHORTHORNS

9 bulls six to 14 months, 26 cows and heifers, some with calves at foot, 10 heifers, 6 to 13 months. These are Dual Purpose Shorthorns. The result of twenty years of breeding for the beef and milk combination. Tuberculin tested under government supervision. Sale begins at 12:30. Lunch on ground. Sale under cover. For catalog address  
**H. M. WIBLE, Owner, Corbin, (Sumner Co.), Kan.**  
 Aucts.: Boyd Newcom, Chas. Cole, Fieldman: Jesse R. Johnson.



**DUROC HOGS**

## We Make a Specialty

of furnishing breeders, farmers and 4-H club boys and girls Duroc Bred sows and gilts, bred to our Kansas State Fair winning boars, of easy feeding type. Choice boars all ages. Immuned. Registered. Shipped on approval.  
**W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS**

## Boars Ready for Service

Registered, Immuned, Guaranteed and shipped on approval. Write for prices.  
**STANTS BROTHERS, ABILENE, KANSAS**

## Big Serviceable Spring Boars

Bred Gilts, best breeding. Registered, Immuned, shipped on approval. Write for my quick sale prices.  
**G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS**

**O. I. C. HOGS**

## O.I.C. HOGS on time

Write for Hog Book  
 Originators and most extensive breeders.  
**THE L. B. SILVER CO., Box 15, Salem, Ohio**

**SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS**

## BUY A PIG

RAISE YOUR OWN BOAR. 30 of Sept. and Oct. farrow, by Kansas Early Dreams, Harvest Boy and Moonshine, son of Last Coin, grandson of Monogram. Gilts unpaired.  
**D. W. Brown, Valley Center, (Sedgwick Co.) Ks.**

## Spotted Poland Boars

good ones at \$25 to \$35, bred gilts \$35 and up, reg. free. Drive over or write.  
**WM. MEYER, FARLINGTON, KANSAS**

**BEYERLE'S SPOTTED POLANDS**

We have choice lot of bred sows and gilts for sale. Best blood lines and good individuals. Write for prices and breeding.  
**Frank Beyerle & Son, Rt. 1, Maize, Kansas**

**POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE**

## POLLED SHORTHORNS

Established 1907  
 Herd headed by three State Fair Blue Ribbon Bulls; 1927. One of the largest herds in the U. S. 30 bulls for sale: \$30 to \$250. Some of the Greatest Blood lines of the breed. 3 delivered 150 ml. free. Certificates and transfers free. Phone 1602 our expense.  
**J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.**

## LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse R. Johnson  
 463 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.

I have just received a very interesting New Years letter from V. E. DeGeer, Shorthorn breeder of Lake City in Barber county, one of the best cattle sections of Kansas. Mr. DeGeer says he has what he considers the best bunch of calves he has ever raised on his Barber county ranch. he is feeding them silage from his big trench silo with a small ration of cotton seed cake. The winter has been mild in that section and stock of all kinds are doing well. Mr. DeGeer's calves this year are by the herd bulls Maxhall Jealousy and Rosario by Divide Magnet with a few by a son of Emblem, Jr.

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE**

## Dispersal Sale of F. E. Newell's Purebred and High Grade Holstein Herd

ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 22,  
 At farm 7 miles northeast of Topeka, one-half mile west of Kilmer station on Santa Fe railroad. Fifty-five head—22 fresh cows, 5 cows heavy springers, 18 two-year-old heifers, some fresh and some springers, 11 yearling heifers, 1 coming two-year-old Registered Herd Bull.  
 This is an extra good lot of cows and heifers free from disease straight and clean in every way. 12 extra good coming three and four year old males. Will also sell my 320 acre dairy farm, all fully equipped. For details regarding farm address  
**F. E. NEWELL, Rt. 3, Topeka, Kan.**  
 C. M. Crews and G. F. Pollom, Aucts.  
 F. E. NEWELL, OWNER.

## Never Fail Dairy Farm

Home of the foundation cow, Segis Superior Pauline, with a record of over 1500 lbs. of butter in one yr. 11 of daughters and granddaughters in the herd. Other good families. Stock for sale. **GEO. A. WOOLEY, OSBORNE, KAN.**

**MEADVIEW HOLSTEINS**  
 Brown and Cook owners. Baby bulls for sale. Whose dams have world record breeding and are now making in the C. T. A. records from 80 to 100 lbs. butter a month. Sired by our great Carnation Bull, whose five nearest dams average 34.72 lbs. butter in seven days.  
 Write E. A. Brown, Pratt, Kan.

**GUERNSEY CATTLE**

## GUERNSEYS

For sale—High grade springer heifers and yearlings. **FRANK GARLOW, Concordia, Ks.**

**JERSEY CATTLE**

## JERSEY BULLS

Out of heavy producing cows and sired by Coettes Fern. Calves to serviceable ages. Priced right.  
**L. A. POE, Hunnewell, Kansas**

**SHORTHORN CATTLE**

## Bulls of Serviceable Age

Six young bulls with nice Scotch pedigrees. Reds, roans and whites. Write for descriptions and prices.  
**S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS**

**REG. SHORTHORN HEIFER CALVES.**  
 seven bulls, seven to ten months, good colored growthy individuals, granddaughters of Supreme Choice and Divide Magnet. Priced worth the money.  
**V. E. DeGeer, Lake City, Kansas**

**MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE**

## Milking Shorthorn Bull

White, great grandson of Queenston Duke, sire of U. S. Champ. Ruth B. Also young bulls and heifer calves. **W. K. HEATON, Springfield, (Bacon Co.), Colo.**

**ANGUS CATTLE**

## Aberdeen Angus Bulls

One 2-year-old and 4 weanlings. Best of blood lines. **C. R. PONTIUS, Eskridge, Kan.**

**COLORADO**

1280 ACRES wheat farm. Small payment, balance crop payment. For farms and ranches write Mitchem Land Co., Galatea, Colo.

EGG PRODUCTION proves profitable in the Pike's Peak Region. Unusual local market, exchange to handle surplus, county demonstration farm. Low-cost land, high percentage of sunshine year round, mild open winters, best of hatcheries and breeding flocks for stock. For information about poultry opportunities, or about dairying, farming and livestock possibilities, address Chamber of Commerce, 193 Independence Bldg., Colorado Springs, Colo.

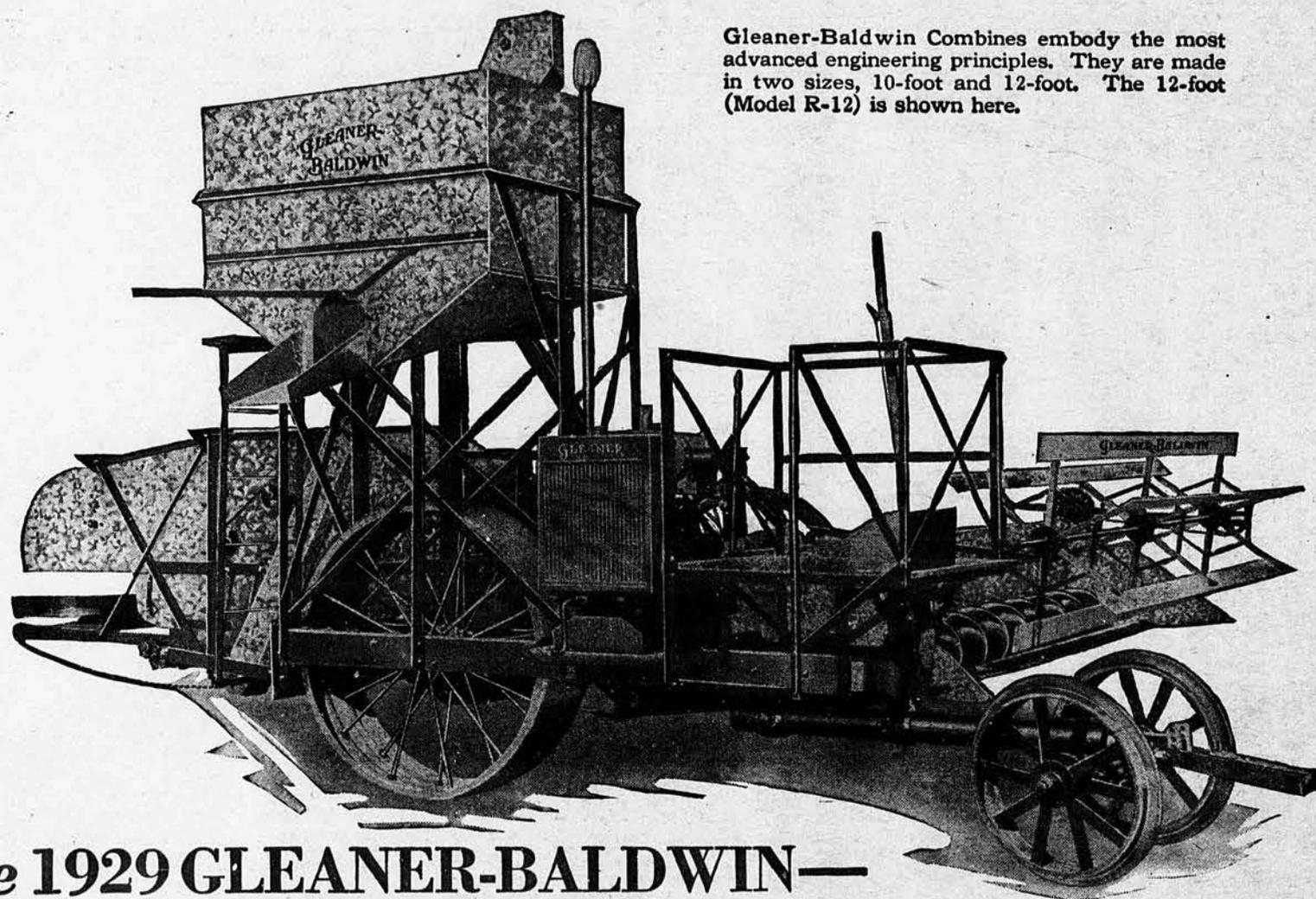
**MISSOURI**

200 acres, equipped Ozark bottom. Livestock, feed, implements, \$5,000, terms. Best soil, water possession. Box 139, Cabool, Mo.  
 LAND SALE, \$5 down \$5 monthly buys 40 acres, Southern Missouri. Price \$200. Send for list. Box 22-A, Kirkwood, Mo.  
 POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage Mo.

**WISCONSIN**

\$25 DOWN \$10 mo. dairy farm with hlds. Spangberg, 242 Sec. Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

# Again Gleaner Sets the Standard



Gleaner-Baldwin Combines embody the most advanced engineering principles. They are made in two sizes, 10-foot and 12-foot. The 12-foot (Model R-12) is shown here.

## The 1929 GLEANER-BALDWIN— an Advancement in Combine Construction

**T**YPIFYING the same earnest spirit of progress that long has marked Gleaner-Baldwin as the undisputed leader of the Combine world, the new 1929 models have again established new Combine standards, both as to correct design and construction.

The 1929 Gleaner-Baldwin Combines are going to give their owners even more for their money.

### MANY FEATURES WELL KNOWN

The famous original patented Spiral Conveyor-Feeder, the Gleaner-Baldwin special rasp threshing cylinder; the steel construction of the machine; the unparalleled anti-friction bearing equipment; the unique and efficient design, are universally recognized by grain growers.

### NEW MOTOR AND STRAW SPREADER

The 4-cylinder, heavy duty motor with drilled crank shaft and non-detonating, high compression, vertical L head; the new steel straw spreader; the fine roller chain equipment on all principle drives; cut steel sprockets; Rockwood pulleys; Tritex steel shafts; and many other refinements make their appearance.

### NOW SHOWING

You will undoubtedly want to see this Combine, and your Gleaner-Baldwin dealer should have one on display now.

Superiority radiates—stamina, power, ruggedness and efficiency are everywhere evident.



Here is the ultimate in modern farm machinery. The 1929 Gleaner-Baldwin embodies several expensive refinements, but on account of the increased volume of business, and greatly improved manufacturing facilities, there has been no increase in price.

In dollar-for-dollar value there is no Combine comparable to the Gleaner-Baldwin.

See your dealer at once, or mail us the coupon. The new 5-color Gleaner-Baldwin catalog contains 28 pages of useful Combine information and will be gladly sent to you without obligation.

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Name	_____
Address	_____
I have _____	acres of grain. KF-1-29

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Gleaner-Baldwin Combines

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