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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 67

January 19, 1929

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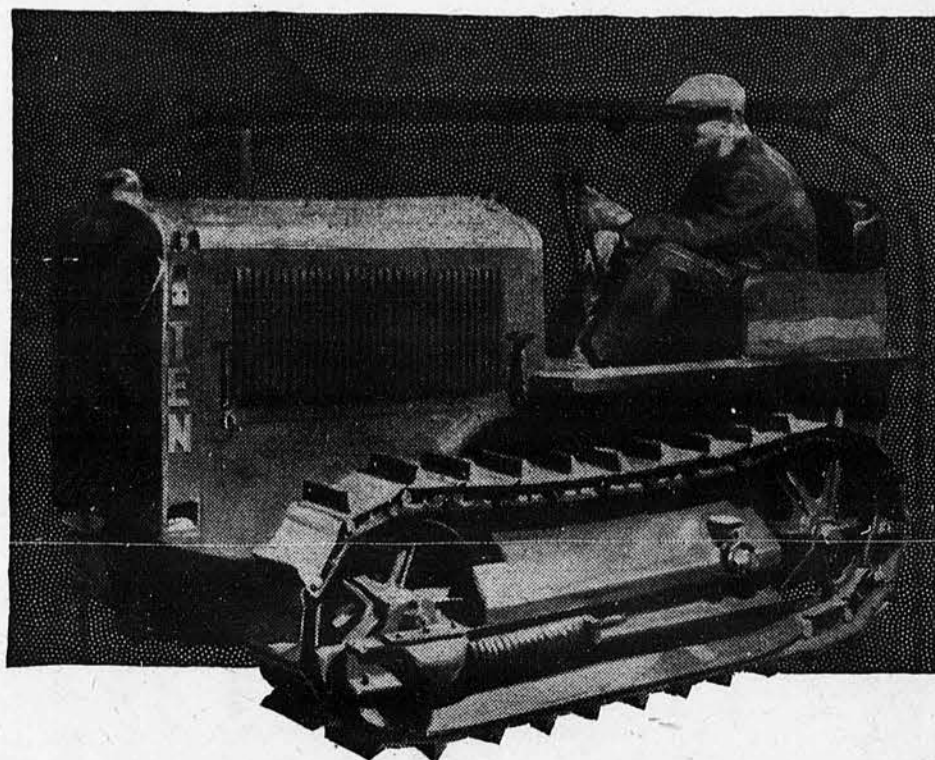
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KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 67

January 19, 1929



More Time, More Wheat, Less Overhead

And Grain Produced on This Reno County Farm Brings a Premium

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

REARRANGEMENT of his work cut down the amount of time required for F. R. Frank, Reno county, to handle certain jobs, and consequently allowed more time for other things he had in mind. His thoughts must have dwelt on something like this: "More time, more wheat, the same equipment."

At any rate that is the outcome. The time saving wasn't worked out after any particular set rule or formula. Perhaps some spare hours could be discovered on the average Kansas farm. Maybe some jobs are not so important as to require the time they now receive; it is that way in most every business, and every line of endeavor is eager to cut out such lost time. But the point is that Mr. Frank discovered how he could boost his wheat seeding from an average of 150 acres a year to 240 acres.

"I have sufficient machinery to handle the extra land," he reasoned, "and I figured just how I could manage a larger acreage. The beauty of it is that my overhead is not increased a single penny. It is evident that I actually am cutting down my overhead, because I am employing my working hours more efficiently than heretofore. It is necessary to get the most hours of effective work out of power and equipment to make a go of it on the most profitable basis. The more I can keep my machinery busy, the better it pays me."

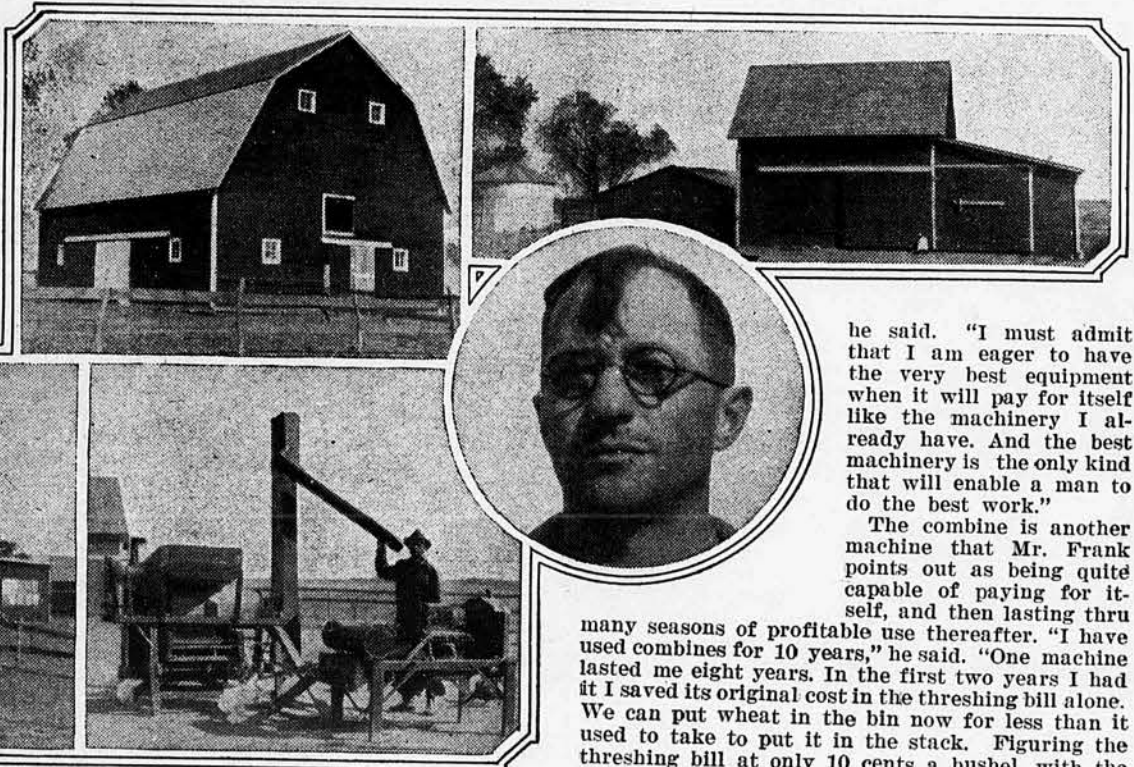
As a wheat farmer, Mr. Frank is outstanding. He lost out last season as county wheat champion by one place. So you would expect him to say that the bread grain figures in as his most profit-

able venture. "Growing good quality wheat, free from rye and selling it at a premium over market price for seed, pays me better than anything on the farm," he said. And he meant among the bigger operations. The poultry cannot be outclassed for the investment. "We sold all of our wheat this year for seed," he said, "and there was something more than 4,000 bushels. It brought 10 cents over market price. This is the third year of success in this particular undertaking."

This is the third year, also, that he has treated for smut, and he guards against other wheat troubles by preparing the ground immediately after harvest, keeping down all vegetation and volun-

teer wheat, and observing the fly-free date. He recleans all of the seed he uses, and will do the same with seed he sells, and treat it against smut, for 15 cents a bushel.

So important did he consider the smut problem that he purchased a recleaner and treater for \$175. He rigged up an old automobile engine to run it, and like his other machinery, it goes under cover when not in use. The outfit more than paid for itself the first year he had it, since he handled between 4,500 and 5,000 bushels of wheat during that time. Now he has it for his use, and as an extra revenue producer if he so chooses, for some time to come. However, he is considering the purchase of a newer and improved machine next year, that will do a much better job. "If I buy it, I am sure it will pay for itself like this first machine,"



he said. "I must admit that I am eager to have the very best equipment when it will pay for itself like the machinery I already have. And the best machinery is the only kind that will enable a man to do the best work."

The combine is another machine that Mr. Frank points out as being quite capable of paying for itself, and then lasting thru many seasons of profitable use thereafter. "I have used combines for 10 years," he said. "One machine lasted me eight years. In the first two years I had it I saved its original cost in the threshing bill alone. We can put wheat in the bin now for less than it used to take to put it in the stack. Figuring the threshing bill at only 10 cents a bushel, with the amount of wheat I raised this year, my new combine will pay for itself in three years. We cannot make proper progress without good equipment."

(Continued on Page 38)

Top Picture at Center Shows a Very Convenient Barn, and at Right the Grain Storage, Including a Steel Bin at Left of the Photograph. The Poultry Houses Shelter a Very Profitable Flock of Layers. Mr. Frank Built These Buildings for Permanence. He is Standing by His Wheat Cleaner and Treater in the One Photograph, and It is His Close-up in the Oval

Brown Won't Even Farm to Cows Alone

WE HAVE heard a great deal about one-crop farming. To most folks it seems to mean, "Don't farm to wheat alone; get some cows and pigs and chickens." So it is perhaps unusual to bump into the question from the other side: "Don't farm to cows alone."

Paul R. Brown, Johnson county, does farm to cows, or at least with cows, primarily, and he has found no phase of Kansas agriculture more profitable. But he says, "I like to have about 20 acres of wheat for a cash crop. I don't like to depend on one thing alone for my income—not even dairy cows."

Out of 180 acres under his control, Mr. Brown keeps about 80 acres in cultivation. His rotation is from Red clover to corn for two years, back to oats and then to clover. Alfalfa stands as long as it is a paying crop. Soybeans generally are put in with the corn. Wheat also is worked around wherever it fits in best. Mr. Brown likes to sow wheat for the second reason of getting grass started. Clover is drilled early in the spring—about April.

The farm has been in the family for 67 years, so it has had rather good treatment. But nothing is left undone in the way of good farming practices that will help the cause of soil fertility and productivity. No manure accumulates, since it is hauled out on the land almost daily, except where it is around straw stacks. Cow sheds are thoroughly cleaned three or more times a week and the manure hauled right to the fields.

"The best time to manure alfalfa, in my opinion," Mr. Brown remarked, "is two or three years before sowing. I've had trouble with bluegrass from putting manure on alfalfa and clover." Aside from a very good rotation and generous applications of home-produced fertility, to the credit of the dairy herd, Mr. Brown has used more than 100 tons of lime on land for alfalfa. He had his soil tested, and this indicated that the land needed 1½ to 3 tons of lime to the acre. He put on 3 tons to be sure. This was in July and August of 1927. The alfalfa throught 1928 made an excellent showing, and, of course, will do better this present year. The first crop was short because of weather conditions, but the second cutting showed the effects of the lime.

Corn yields are very satisfactory, running as high as 60 bushels to the acre. One reason for this is the fact that the land has the ability to produce, and another is that Mr. Brown uses the best seed corn that is available. Perhaps he tests it in a little different way than a good many Kansas farmers, but the plan is simple and can readily be adopted. He takes new egg flats—those that are indented to better seat the eggs in the case—and puts one grain in each numbered indentation, and corresponding numbers, of course, are placed on the ears from which the grains were taken. A wet cloth is placed over the flat holding the grains, and the whole thing is placed in the incubator when eggs are being hatched. The cards are sprinkled

every day. This provides a means of testing any amount of seed corn, because one card can easily be placed on another, making as many layers as necessary. If other folks think the same as Mr. Brown regarding this, they will say it is a simple, accurate method that requires only a little time.

Thirty Holsteins make up the dairy herd, some of them purebreds and the balance high grades. A registered bull heads the herd. With good quality stock, Mr. Brown gives the animals a chance to do their best by providing well-balanced grain rations, and all the alfalfa and silage that will be consumed. Milk is weighed regularly for each cow, so it would be difficult for poor producers to continue in the herd. The milk is picked up twice daily by trucks for the Kansas City market, so that end of the work isn't difficult. And since the milk gets to market within about 2 hours after milking, the bacteria problem isn't great, if the milk is produced under clean conditions.

At present the milking machine is being run by a gas engine, but Mr. Brown looks forward to the time, not so far in the future, when he can have electricity from a power line on his farm. "I haven't missed a milking in three years with the gas engine," he said, "but when it wears out I'll put in electric equipment to handle this job and many others. Electricity on the farm is one of the greatest things I know. If it wasn't for the power line coming, I certainly would have a good farm light plant."

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

WHEN Lindbergh left Porto Rico he was intrusted with a message to carry to the mainland of the United States. It was couched in the dramatic words of the immortal Patrick Henry: "Give us liberty or give us death."

Now on the face of it that sounds pretty serious. One might infer that the people of this island are suffering from grievous tyranny as the Children of Israel suffered at the hands of a cruel king who made them produce bricks without straw. When a people have arrived at a condition of government where even death is preferable to their present state, the civilized world should take notice and at least suggest that the oppressor should ease up and not drive the subjects to utter despair.

It is especially unthinkable that the Republic of the United States, supposed to be dedicated to freedom and the betterment of mankind, should play the role of a cruel oppressor of a weak and helpless people.

What are the facts in regard to the relations between the United States and Porto Rico? Well, instead of being a cruel oppressor, the Government of our loved Republic is the beneficent goat which is both milked and sheared for the benefit of this foster child, wished off on us as the result of what we supposed was an easy but glorious victory over the decadent kingdom of Spain.

So far as Governmental favoritism is concerned no state in the American Union has a tithe of the favors showered upon it that are bestowed on the people of this island. Instead of collecting a cent of revenue from Porto Rico the Government of the United States bestows upon it every year directly and indirectly, at least 15 million dollars, and gets back not a penny in return.

Army Life is Popular

EVERY dollar collected from duties on foreign imports at the ports of entry in Porto Rico, instead of going into the general treasury, as is the case with import duties collected at the ports of the mainland, is turned over to the insular government to spend as that government pleases. No income tax is collected by the general government from wealthy Porto Ricans or other dwellers on the island. The insular government collects its own income tax and spends it as it pleases. None of the usual internal revenue taxes such as are collected in the states is collected here. The insular government levies the internal revenue taxes and spends them here. We are supposed to have free trade between the states, but the insular government is permitted to levy what amounts to a trifling tax on goods, wares and merchandise shipped to Porto Rico from the states. On the other hand, its industries are protected by the general tariff the same as the industries in the United States. The General Government maintains a court here in which all sorts of cases, criminal and civil are tried, and the cost of the court falls on the United States government. Of course there are insular courts, but I am speaking of the regular United States court presided over by a Kansas man, Judge Ira K. Wells of Seneca.

That is not all. The Government maintains here a regiment of soldiers made up, so far as the rank and file, including the noncommissioned officers, is concerned, entirely of Porto Ricans. There is almost as much need of a regiment of soldiers here as there would be for two tails to a cat; not quite, for in case the cat should be so unfortunate as to get a tail cut off a second tail would be convenient if not absolutely necessary. So far as there being any need of a regiment of soldiers here is concerned, there is no need of it present or future. It simply means that the Government spends more than a million dollars a year for the support of this regiment. In the regular army in the United States there is always a great deal of discontent among the men in the ranks. Nearly always the percentage of desertion is high. The men are irked by the monotony of the life they must lead and the small pay they receive as compared with the wages received in almost every occupation in civil life. There is no trouble of that kind here.

There is a waiting list of a thousand or so young Porto Ricans who want to enlist, and once enlisted they figure that they have a life job. The pay is better than most of them could get in other lines and the work is easy. They are well fed, well housed and well clothed. They like to wear uniforms and are said to be perhaps the best drilled

troops in the regular army. There is a striking difference between the physical appearance of these men and that of the ordinary Porto Rican laborer. They are erect, generally in good flesh and have a contented look. The average man of the masses of Porto Ricans is scrawny, dispirited, aged before his time and apparently without ambition. As a matter of fact, he is underfed, infected with the hook-worm, probably a victim of tuberculosis of some sort and with little hope for the future. It is no particular wonder that the young Porto Rican looks on service in the regiment as a thing much to be desired.

What would be the result if the United States should decide to yield to the demand of the Porto Ricans and say to them: "Very well, we have no desire to impose death upon you but you may take your doll rags and go. We will wash our hands of the responsibility of looking after you. You can from this time on have full independence and run your own government to suit yourselves. We will hereafter treat you just as we treat other friendly nations. On your products such as sugar and coffee we will collect duties and turn them into our own treasury instead of yours. We will disband the regiment we have been maintaining on your island. We will no longer stand behind your bonds or other financial obligations; in short we will bid you farewell and bid you Godspeed, but do not expect us to come to your rescue if you get into trouble. Hereafter it must be sink or swim with you."

What would be the result?

Well, for one thing, there would not be a sugar company doing business on the island within six months. Taxes, already high despite the large help from the United States Government, would become unbearable. The bonds of the Insular government, which at present sell on a parity with bonds of the United States Government, because it is supposed that our Government is morally bound to stand back of them and because they are absolutely tax free in every part of the United States, probably would go down to 10 cents on the dollar. The Government health service would be discontinued and the island of Porto Rico would go back to a condition more deplorable than was the condition under Spanish rule. Worse for one reason, because there are nearly twice as many people on the island now as there were when it was under the dominion of Spain. While we do not have a very high opinion of the Spanish government, there is every reason to believe that it is a far more efficient government than would be the government of Porto Rico if it were granted full independence.

Now the Porto Ricans who sent this message with Lindbergh are not fools; they know what would be the result if their demand was granted. Then why do they make the demand? There probably are two reasons: First, they know perfectly well that the demand will not be complied with, but they think perhaps our Government may give them greater liberty to do just as they please and at the same time continue to assume all the responsibility for any mistakes they may make; and second, like a spoiled child, they may figure that the louder they howl the more the indulgent foster parent will give them. And in this it may be that they are right. We have the island on our hands. There is an ever increasing population, a few of them living in wealth and luxury, but the masses undernourished, anemic and afflicted with hook-worm. Tuberculosis is exceedingly prevalent and increasing as the population becomes more and more congested. We cannot wash our hands of the job if we would. We must somehow find a way to help these poverty stricken masses to at least a tolerable condition of living. It is a big job and far from being finished but it is our self-imposed job and we must carry it thru.

A Gap in Government

THE country is experiencing these days the often debated effects of an archaic arrangement in the Constitution by which government overlaps and marks time between national administrations. President-elect Hoover took time off for a journey to South America with the fine idea of creating better understanding, but his trip was interrupted by Washington politics, and he was called back to consult concerning what Congress should and should not do in the interim of the exchange of one occupant of the White House and one Congress for another. Meantime

Congress is not certain just what it is expected to do or what may be desirable.

Senator Norris's constitutional amendment, which has several times passed one house of Congress but has been held up in the other, would put an end to such a situation, as well as to the nuisance of filibusters in a closing term of Congress in the middle of the Presidential term. Such a filibuster at the end of the last Congress in the middle of the Coolidge administration blocked necessary appropriations, kept many persons out of money due them from the government, without interest, and made it very difficult for the Federal Radio Commission to operate at all, while nothing whatever was gained.

The Norris resolution should be adopted and the Constitution changed so that a new Congress elected in November would take its seat the first Monday of the following January, and the newly elected President would be inaugurated two weeks later, with a new Congress in full session and ready for business under the new administration and in accordance with whatever pledges it may have made to the people.

President Coolidge is embarrassed by having a "Congress on his hands" which looks to his successor and not to him to execute laws to be passed as well as for leadership in passing laws. There is a question whether an extra session will be necessary in March. The President is strongly opposed, as he has consistently been to extra sessions for any purpose, but the farm bloc members and Senator Borah are for an extra session. This more than anything caused the President to give out that he would like the President-elect present to confer with him, and this desire of the President, carried to President-elect Hoover, caused him immediately to change his plans and hurry back to Washington.

No more convincing evidence of the desirability of the Norris amendment could be asked for than the present confusion in Washington as to the program of Congress.

America's Huge Philanthropies

AMONG other high records of 1928, large gifts for philanthropic purposes are reported to exceed anything in the past, notwithstanding that there was no outstanding gift to raise the aggregate. Probably 1928 made as many millionaires as any year since the war, so that philanthropy should have had a prosperous year. The total of all benefactions in money during the year sufficiently large to be recorded by the John Jones Price Corporation, which specializes in these statistics, was \$2,330,600,000. Gifts of a million dollars or more were more numerous than in any year of the past, and a satisfactory feature of most of the benevolences of the year is the fact that they were given to already going concerns or institutions that had demonstrated their usefulness.

American philanthropy can claim to rank with other American big business. Total gifts have increased every year in the present decade, and at a steady rate suggesting that American philanthropy, like other big business, is becoming "standardized." The total increase in the annual figures since 1921 has been more than 500 million dollars, the figure gradually ascending at less than 100 millions a year. The increase in 1928 over 1927 was 111 million dollars.

There is evidently no limit to the capacity of American religious, educational, scientific and other cultural or idealistic institutions to absorb money. Last year, for example, Harvard College, the already endowed nearly 100 million dollars, received a 3 million dollar bequest from E. S. Harkness, another 3 millions from the General Education Board and a 2 million dollar gift from the C. M. Hall estate, besides smaller benefactions. Julius Rosenwald gave the University of Chicago 2 million dollars and it received another million from the Rockefeller memorial and a million from Mrs. Albert D. Lasker. Yale got a million dollars from the estate of Chauncey Depew, nearly 3 millions from the Payne Whitney estate and other large donations. Hospitals in large cities have become gigantic institutions, as is suggested by the gift of nearly 10 million dollars from Payne Whitney to New York hospital, that of Mrs. Fitzgerald last year of 5 million dollars to St. Luke's hospital, New York City, as well

as other gifts in the millions to other hospitals during the year.

Referring again to large endowments—constantly increasing—of the great universities, the question is suggested how the relatively poor state universities are going to fare in competition. Yet not many years ago at a Harvard commencement President Lowell gave a gloomy account of the outlook for the private universities in competition with the great state universities of the West, unless somehow the older institutions could get more money. Last year the University of California came in for \$1,500,000 as the gift of A. P. Giannini, and Cornell, which is a state institution, received nearly 3 million dollars from Payne Whitney's estate, besides \$1,500,000 from M. C. Taylor and an almost equal amount from the General Education Board, so that state universities are beginning to get private gifts from their alumni and other sources. The state universities are not yet two generations old, but now they are fast increasing the numbers of their wealthy alumni, and will increasingly benefit in the future accordingly.

The Legislature

THE legislature already has prepared for it a program so large that some observers are saying that it cannot hope to accomplish much for the state. The constitution does not limit sessions to 50 days, but does limit the pay of members to 50 days, and it is the custom to complete the constructive work of a legislative session in that brief period. It requires a week for the legislature to get into motion, with committees organized for business. The time for actual constructive work therefore is quite limited.

Nevertheless the state is looking to the legislature to make a good record. It has the advantage of a program which has been widely discussed in the state. Moreover, the items in the legislative program are recognized as important—taxation, good roads, the educational code, development of the natural resources of Kansas, and one or two other subjects that look toward the real betterment of conditions in the state. The purposes are progressive purposes and relate to actual needs for the general welfare.

This is what legislatures are for, so that instead of being flabbergasted by the size of its job the legislature should roll up its sleeves and go to it. It is on trial. It may not make a complete record, but it should make a large dent in a continuing program. The present session is a poor time for trading local interests to eat up the time and energies of the session. It would be better to shelve local interests in favor of the large general measures that are put up to it by party platforms and pledges. Certainly it must

be felt by members of the legislature that it is a time to think in terms of the interests of the state rather than of the local district, and to get together in earnest for caucus measures.

Farmers and Tax Problems

ONE of the things to the credit of the Kansas Farm Bureau is that it succeeded in making tax revision a definite issue in the state. It was about two years ago that the Farm Bureau made taxation into a program. Later all the farm organizations in Kansas fell into line. In the state conventions of 1928 both parties endorsed it. The plan proposed by Governor Reed's joint tax committee does not differ in any material way from the original plan of the Farm Bureau. The tax proposals of the farm organizations are noteworthy as marking a new attitude towards taxation by farmers. Heretofore farmers have more or less bitterly assailed the tax system of the state, chiefly on the ground that certain kinds of property dodge and evade and escape taxation. Until the Farm Bureau came out with a program farmers have demanded that the "tax dodgers" be brought to time and forced to pay like other people on the general property tax. Frequently attacks on the tax system went to the extent of proposing tax ferrets employed by the state to hunt down hidden intangibles and "make the tax dodgers come across."

This futile gesture of dissatisfaction and class antagonism belongs to the past. We hear no more of it from responsible representatives of the farms. This in itself is a notable gain in the effort to improve the tax system. The farmers have turned to more practical measures.

In formulating a tax program the Farm Bureau threw the "tax dodger" issue into the discard and went to tax experts of the State Agricultural College for a tax platform. They obtained it and proceeded to get behind it in full force. Last year every farm organization in the state adopted the platform.

The farmers therefore in their long fight for justice and a square deal in taxation come to the legislature with a clean-cut plan to diversify taxation by such laws as will bring in revenue from sources heretofore largely escaping, and many of the so-called "tax dodging" classes are with them, cheerfully recognizing that the old general property basis is outgrown and that some more modern principle, of classification and diversification, in place of the old uniformity, will correct the most glaring evils of a bad tax system.

The farm organizations are entitled to the most sympathetic consideration of what they have to offer, which is in effect the platforms of both the Republicans and Democrats in the late campaign. They are not in a class fight, are not

antagonizing other interests and are proposing taxation in the common interest, and they have won their fight in public sentiment.

There should be in the legislature a spirit of co-operation rather than antagonism for tax revision, a getting together on a well considered tax program that has not been shaken by state-wide discussion, not only in fairness to farmers and home owners, but also for the general good of Kansas.

How to Collect Cash Rent

What legal method is available to a landlord for collecting cash pasture rent? Lease states that first party shall have lien on all crops to value of rents. Does one have to employ a lawyer, and if so what would be the cost?
W. A.

Section 524 of Chapter 67 of the Kansas Statutes reads as follows: "Any rent due for farming land shall be a lien on the crop growing or made on the premises. Such lien may be enforced by action and attachment therein."

In an action to enforce a lien on crops for rent the affidavit for an attachment shall state that there is due from the defendant to the plaintiff a certain sum, naming it, for rent of farming lands describing the same, and that the plaintiff claims a lien on the crop made on such land. Upon making and filing such affidavit and executing an undertaking as prescribed in the preceding section, an order of attachment shall issue as in other cases, and shall be levied on such crop, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

But Not for Music

Must a person have a music license to permit music to be played for a dance or picture show? Is there such a law in Kansas?
R.

No. Our law does require a license in order to run a public dance hall, but no special license is required for musicians.

Make a New Deed

A and B are husband and wife. They have property in A's name, A having inherited money, invested in this property. Just how should they proceed to get B's name on the deed?
B. C. S.

Let A make a deed to B of half interest or whatever interest they agree upon.

Parents Get the Estate

A, a bachelor, homesteaded, proved up and received a patent on land in Colorado. Later he died. He left no will. He leaves a father, mother, brothers and sisters. Who inherits the land?
H. B. M.

The estate would go to the father and mother of the deceased.

Hearst Not Helping Temperance

His \$25,000 Prize Offer for a Plan to Defeat the Eighteenth Amendment is Deplored by Senator Capper in a Letter to the Publisher

Not the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, but its honest enforcement, is what the country needs and wants, Senator Capper tells William Randolph Hearst, in a letter made public at Washington. Hearst recently offered a \$25,000 prize for the best plan to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment "in the interest of temperance." In his letter Senator Capper said:

DEAR Mr. Hearst—While I appreciate the high purpose and sincerity of your motives in offering a \$25,000 prize for "the best plan to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment and substitute in place of prohibition a more liberal and more American measure, which will secure for the public more genuine temperance," I must express genuine regret at your course.

Your offer is made in the name of temperance, but I sincerely believe it is of the greatest disservice to the cause of temperance.

The free use of intoxicating liquor does not lead to temperance, but to intemperance. And every foe of temperance applauds your offer, particularly every commercial foe of temperance.

I am a prohibitionist from conviction, based on 40 years' observation of its undoubted benefits.

I have seen various experiments tried to regulate the drink evil—high license, local option, state dispensaries.

Prohibition the Best Remedy

Prohibition honestly enforced has proved by far the most effective remedy, and national prohibition was the logical outcome of more than half a century of experimenting.

It is not a change back to the free use of intoxicating liquor we need, but fair and square enforcement of prohibition.

We cannot have liquor without incurring the drink evil.

Legalize the free use of intoxicating liquor again, and turn loose hundreds of thousands of even slightly intoxicated automobile drivers on our streets and highways, and you will furnish, in my judgment, a conclusive argument for prohibition as the only practical road to temperance. But that

is a roundabout way of traveling toward the goal.

Return to the free use of intoxicating liquor would be an economic mistake, from the viewpoint of big business, the employer, the employe, and especially the wife and children of the ordinary workman. Its economic benefits would go entirely to the saloon keeper and the maker of intoxicating beverages, and their hangers-on. And these are not, in my judgment, entitled to such special consideration.

Canada's Sad Experience

Canada has tried government dispensaries. British Columbia took the backward step, and tried government control. It reports bootlegging increased 111 per cent during the first year of government control. The liquor boards of Ontario and Quebec report liquor sales have increased 33 per cent and 50 per cent, respectively, since the opening of "beer parlors."

In Manitoba motor car accidents have doubled in number. Would you suggest temperance or prohibition for engineers on our railroads, by the way? The railroads prefer prohibition. And I much prefer prohibition for railroad engineers and motor car drivers. But this is merely aside.

The liquor board of the Province of Alberta declares, "Our greatest problem is 'moonshine' in the country districts. The bootlegger did not originate with prohibition; he would not disappear under a repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Prohibition made him more conspicuous, and I will admit, more dangerous in certain individual cases."

Saloon Never Obey Law

To repeal the Eighteenth Amendment means the return of the saloon, in some form or other. The saloon—the liquor sales agency—never obeyed the law. It would not refuse liquor to boys. It did not obey closing hour laws or ordinances. It was too often the business partner, if not the employer, of the gambler and prostitute. So is the bootlegger of today. But legalizing the bootlegger by call-

ing him a saloon-keeper again will not break his partnership with harlotry, gambling and crime. And certainly it will not lead to temperance, but only increase intemperance.

We need go no farther back than the recent election to discover that the great majority of the people of this country—not any particular section, or class, or party, but just the mass of people—believe in the Eighteenth Amendment and in the enforcement of its provisions. To my mind the 1928 national election constitutes a mandate to the Government of the United States to make the prohibition amendment effective; not to attempt to repeal or evade it.

I wish to repeat, it is not a change back to the free use of intoxicating liquor that we need, but fair and square prohibition enforcement.

It Can Be Enforced

I do not share the opinion of those who say that prohibition cannot be enforced. It can be enforced and we have demonstrated that fact in Kansas, where we had prohibition for more than 40 years before the enactment of the national law. We are now passing thru the experimental stage of enforcement in the nation that we had in the early days of enforcement in Kansas under the state law. Now an overwhelming majority of the people of Kansas consider prohibition one of the greatest blessings ever bestowed on the state.

I say just as emphatically that prohibition can be enforced in the nation and we have already made excellent progress in that direction. It may take 20 years or even 40 years to make enforcement effective. But even if it does, they will be years well spent and from which posterity will reap untold benefits.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.



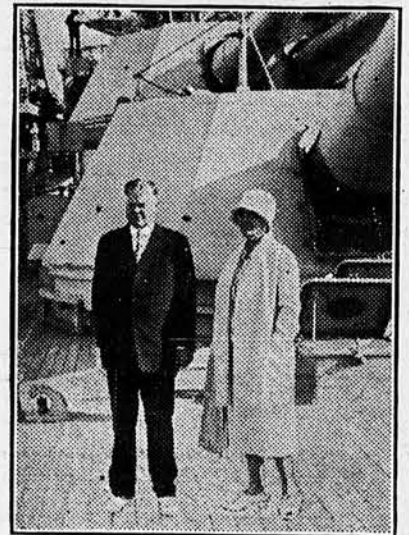
World Events in Pictures



General Carlos Ibanez, President of Chile, and Herbert Hoover, at the American Embassy at Santiago, Where the Chilean Executive Returned the Visit of the President-Elect



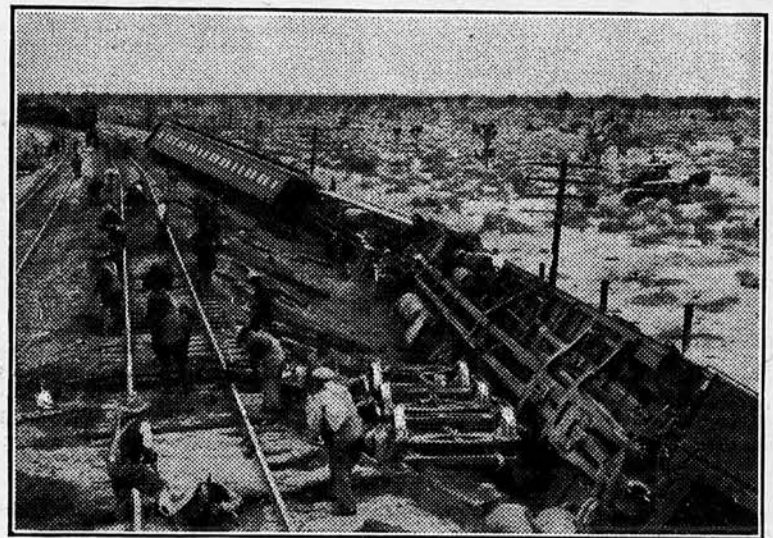
Three of the Latest Fashions for Smart Ski Women, Photographed at Lake Placid Club, N. Y.; Left is Miss Mary Glen of Rye, N. Y., in a Smart Brown Outfit; Center, Miss Harriet Cox of New York City, in a Charming Black and White Costume; and Right, Miss Ruth Goldstein of Springfield, Mass., in a Checkered Sports Suit



President-Elect and Mrs. Hoover Out for a Morning Stroll Beneath the Big Guns of the U. S. S. Maryland, as the Battleship Was Steaming Steadily Southward



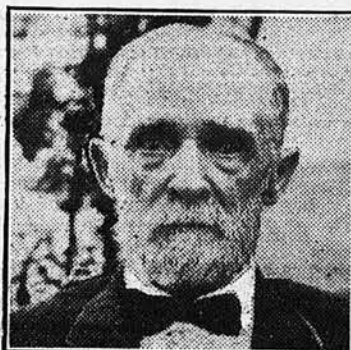
A Beautiful Camera Study of Christ Church Frederica at Sea Island Beach, Georgia, Which President and Mrs. Coolidge Attended While on Their Recent Visit to the Coffin Estate. This Church Was Founded by John Wesley, Who Was Secretary to General Oglethorpe in 1742; the First Methodist Sermon in America Was Preached on This Spot



When the Crack Missionary Limited, One of the Famous Through Trains of the Santa Fe Railroad, Was Rounding a Curve in the California Desert Near Hesperia a Few Days Ago it Encountered a Rail From Which the Spikes Had Been Removed; 30 Passengers Were Injured But There Were no Deaths, Thanks to the Steel Cars



Miss Vivienne Osborne, "Queen of the 1929 Motorboat Show," Held Recently in the Grand Central Palace in New York City, on the Bow of One of the Latest Designs in Day Cruisers



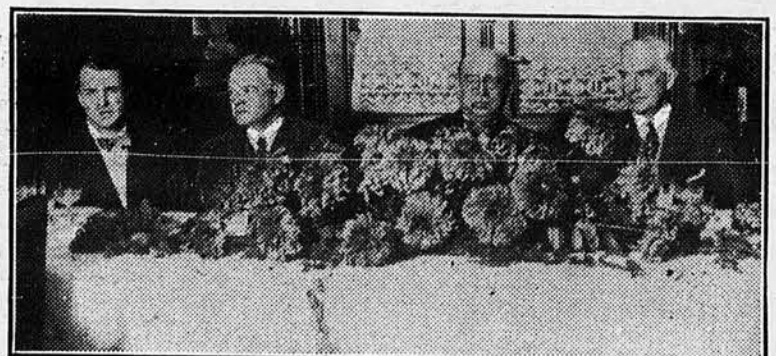
Noah Franklin of Lexington, Ill., 98 Years Old, the World's Oldest Cattle Shipper; He Has Sold Animals in Chicago for 78 Years



The Noted Opera Singer, Ganna Walska, Wife of Harold F. McCormick of Chicago, Seated in Her Office in New York, as Head of a Newly Established Perfume Concern That Bears Her Name



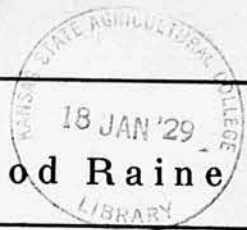
Three of the Latest Ideas in Clothes for Little Girls: Left, a Cute School Dress for Winter; Center, a Smart Winter Coat of Broadcloth Trimmed With Fur and Decorated With Needle Points of Lustre Gray; Right, Another Smart Coat of Green Satin, Trimmed With Ermine



Herbert Hoover at a Luncheon Given in the Congress National at Buenos Aires, Argentina; Left to Right, Sen. Cantillo Molinari, Mr. Hoover, Vice President Martinez, and Ambassador Fletcher. It is Evident That Mr. Hoover's Trip Was of Tremendous Consequence in Cultivating Goodwill

The Pirate of Panama

By William MacLeod Raine



Ho, gallant tars and true, fall to!
Up anchor, lads, and sheets unfurl.
Let engines thro' a low tattoo;
It's "All aboard for Panama."

The snell wind whistles shrill o'erhead,
The bullets spatter thick below,
By candle light we count our dead,
While we are bound for Panama.

For all true men waits hidden gold,
'Gainst all true hearts fight pirate foes,
Who bears him with a courage bold
Will land with us at Panama.

Into the deep drive strong and sure,
Straight as an arrow for the goal,
From off the course let nothing lure,
The breeze is fair for Panama.

IT WAS a dismal, sodden morning, with heavy clouds banked in the western sky. Rain had slobbered down since midnight; the gutter in front of me was a turbid little river. A chill wind swept across the city and penetrated to the marrow. From the summit of the hill, three blocks above me, my car was sliding down, but I clung to the curb to postpone until the last moment a plunge into the flowing street.

Since I was five-and-twenty, in tip-top health, and Irish by descent, I whistled while the wind-swept drops splashed the shine from my shoes. Rain or sun, 'twas a good little old world, tho, faith! I could have wished it a less humdrum one.

For every morning I waited at that same time and place for the same car to take me to my desk in the offices of Kester & Wilcox, and every day I did the same sort of routine grubbing in preparation of cases for more experienced lawyers to handle.

Sometimes it flashed across me that I was a misfit. Nature had cast me for the part of a soldier of fortune, and instead I was giving my services to help a big corporation escape the payment of damages for accidents caused by its cars. I had turned my back on the romance of life. Well, it was the penalty one must pay to win success.

And while I stood on the curb there fluttered down to me from the dun heavens an invitation to the great adventure my soul longed for. It came on a gust of wind and lay on the sidewalk at my feet, a torn sheet of paper yellowed with age.

I had no premonition of what that faded bit of parchment meant, no picture of men in deadly battle, of the flash of knives or the gleam of revolvers, of lusty seamen lying curled on the deck where they had fallen at the call of sudden death. The only feeling that stirred in me was a faint curiosity at the odd markings on the sheet.

My foot moved forward and pinned the paper to the cement walk. Should I pick it up? Of what use? It would turn out to be only some Chinese laundry bill. Already the gong of the street-car was not more than a block away as it swept down the hill.

Was it some faint sound that drew my eyes up? Or was I answering the call of my destiny when my lifted gaze met the figure of a young woman framed in a second-story window? She was leaning far out, with arm stretched down and fingers opened wide.

Behind her stood a man, also out of the window to his waist. One of his hands clutched her wrist, the other reached toward hers. That he had been trying to take from her the paper she had flung away was an easy guess.

A Look of Rage

I had but the fraction of a second before my car was slowing for the crossing, but it was long enough to read in his dark face a malignant rage, in her fair, flushed one a defiant triumph. Stooping, I gathered the document that lay under my foot, then ran forward and swung to the platform of the car.

If there had been time for second thought I might have stayed to see the drama out, or I might have left the cause of quarrel where it lay. As it was I had done neither one thing nor the other. Having yielded to impulse so far as to pick up the paper, I had then done the conventional thing and ignored the little scene above.

But when I glanced back up the hill I glimpsed a man flying bareheaded from a doorway and pursuing the car with gestures of impotent fury.

All the way down to the business

quarter the odd affair challenged my interest. What did it mean? The picture in the window was no laughing romp meant to end in kisses. So much I was willing to swear. There was passion in both the faces.

Out of those two lives I had snatched a vivid moment, perhaps one of many common to them, perhaps the first their intersecting life-lines had developed.

Was the man her husband? I was not willing to think so. More likely a brother, I persuaded myself. For it was already being borne in upon me that freakish chance had swept me into the orbit of the thing we spell Romance.

A petty domestic quarrel suggested itself as the obvious solution, but the buoyant youth in me refused any such tame explanation. For the girl was amazingly pretty.

After a glance at it I put the crumpled paper in my pocketbook. In that crowded car, hanging to a strap, I could make nothing of it. At the office my time belonged to Kester & Wilcox until noon, for I was still in that preliminary stage of my legal career during which I found it convenient to exchange my inexperience for thirty dollars a week. A clouded real-estate title was presumably engaging my attention, but between my mind and the

ran into the bay with a loop at the end in which had been printed neatly: "Where Lobardi croked. Good ridance."

Not far from this were three little circles, beneath which was one word in capitals, "ITTE."

My heart leaped like an unleashed foxhound taking the trail. What could it mean but treasure? What had happened to the Santa Theresa? Had some one helped Lobardi to "croke" by cracking his skull? Could that dim, red ink once have been the life blood in a man's veins?

Here was food enough to fire the blood of a cool-headed Yankee, let alone that of a mad Irishman. I caught a vision of a boatload of red-turbaned buccaneers swarming up the side of a brig; saw the swish of cutlasses and the bellying smoke of pistols; beheld the strangely garbed seadogs gathered around an open chest of yellow gold bars shining in the sun.

For an eyebeast it was all clear to me as day. Then I laughed aloud at myself in returning sanity. I was in the Twentieth Century, not the Eighteenth. An imagination so vivid that it read all this from a scrap of paper picked from the gutter needed curbing. I re-pocketed the chart and went to lunch.

But I found I could not laugh myself out of my interest. The mystery of it drew me, despite myself. While I waited for my chop I had the map out again, studying it as a schoolboy does a paper-backed novel behind his geography.

Beneath the map were some closely written lines of directions for finding "itte," whatever that might be. As to that my guess never wavered.

Whoever had drawn the map had called the peninsula "Doubloon Spit." Why? Clearly because he and his fellow buccaneers had buried there the ill-gotten treasure they had gained from piracy. No doubt the Santa Theresa was a gold ship they had waylaid and sunk.

In Came the Villain

At my entrance I had taken a little side table, but the restaurant was filling rapidly. A man stopped beside my table and took off a froged overcoat with astrakhan trimmings. He hung this and his hat on a rack and sat down in the chair opposite me.

Instinctively I had covered the map with a newspaper. With amazement I now discovered that my vis-a-vis was the villain of the Adventure of the Young Lady and the Chart, as the author of the "New Arabian Nights" would have phrased it.

The man was in a vile humor, so much could be seen at a glance. Without doing me the honor of a single glance he stared moodily in front of him, his heavy black brows knit to a grim frown.

He was a splendid specimen of phys-

Here Is a Real Adventure Story

IF YOU will start reading The Pirate of Panama this week we believe you will soon admit that the worlds of Romance and Adventure are not dead! This is, without question, the best adventure story which William MacLeod Raine has ever written—and his stories have been very popular with readers of Kansas Farmer in the past. It tells of the sunlit waves of the Pacific, and the coast of Panama, and gold—and love! 'Tis a real "he man" story. And if you will start this record of the adventures of John Sedgwick and Evelyn Wallace this week we are sure you will follow them thru to the end.

abstract kept jumping a map with the legend "Doubloon Spit" above it.

Faith, the blood sang in my veins. The scent of adventure was in my nostrils. A fool you may think me, but I was already on the hunt for buried treasure. Half a dozen times I had the paper out furtively, and as soon as my hour of release came I cleared the desk and spread the yellow, tattered document upon it.

The ink had been originally red, but in places it was faded almost to illegibility. The worn edges at the folds showed how often it had been opened and scanned. One lower corner had been torn away, leaving perhaps seven-eighths of the original manuscript. Yet despite its imperfect state of preservation I found this relic of a dead and forgotten past pulse-stirring.

Those Three Little Circles

Before me lay the map of a peninsula, the upper part sketched in vaguely but the toe marked apparently with the greatest care. The first detail that caught my eye was a sketch of a brig in the bay, beneath which was written:

"Here Santa Theresa went to Hell."

It was plain that the coast line was charted accurately to show the precise location of the inlets. It was a contour map, giving the hills, sand reaches, and groves. At the nearest one of these last was jotted down the words: "Umbrella Tree."

A little cross had been drawn near the foot of a hill. From this a long line



Why Not Have a "Folding 4" for the Timid Soul Who Doesn't Want to Fight Road Hogs?

ical manhood, big and well-muscled, with a broad, flat back and soldierly carriage. That he was a leader of men was an easy deduction, tho the thin, stright mouth and the hard glitter in the black eyes made the claim that he would never lead toward altruism.

In quick short puffs he smoked a cigarette, and as soon as he had finished it he lit a second. Folks all around us were waiting their turn, but I observed that the first lift of his finger brought an attendant.

"Tenderloin with mushrooms—asparagus tips—strong black coffee," he ordered with the curtness of an army officer snapping commands at a trooper. His voice was rich and cultivated, but had a very distinctly foreign quality despite the fact that his English was faultless.

I took advantage of the distraction of the waiter's presence to slip the map from the table into my pocket. After this I breathed freer, for it is scarcely necessary to say that in the struggle for the map—and by this time I had quite made up my mind that there would be fought out a campaign for its possession—I was wholly on the side of the young woman.

But as yet I knew none of the facts, and so was not in a position to engage with him to advantage. I called for the check and took my coat and hat from the rack.

Then I made my first mistake. I should have carried my raincoat to the door before putting it on. As I buttoned it recognition began to struggle faintly into his eyes. I waited for no further developments.

But as I went out of the door I could see him hurrying forward. Instantly I turned to the right, dodged into a tobacco shop, ran swiftly thru it to the surprise of the proprietor, and found myself in an alley. I took this in double-quick time and presently had lost myself in the hurrying crowds on Kearney street. Five minutes later I was in the elevator on the way to our office.

Lapped by Pacific Waves

I set to work resolutely, but my drifting thoughts went back to the military man with the froged coat, to the distractingly pretty girl who did not want him to have the map, and to that spit of land lapped by Pacific waves.

It must have been fifteen minutes after my return that our office boy, Jimmie, came in to tell me that a lady wanted to see me.

"She's a peach, too," he volunteered with the genial impudence that characterized him.

This brought me back to earth, a lawyer instead of a treasure seeker, and when my first client crossed the threshold she found me deep in a volume on contracts, eight other large and bulky reference books piled on the table.

The name on the card Jimmie had handed me was Miss Evelyn Wallace. I rose at once to meet her.

"You are Mr. John Sedgwick?" asked a soft, Southern voice that fell on my ears like music.

"I am."

My bow stopped abruptly. I stifled an exclamation. The young woman was the one I had seen framed in a second-story window some hours earlier.

"I think you know me by sight," she said, not smiling exactly, but little dimples lurking in her cheeks ready to pounce out at the first opportunity. "That is, unless you have forgotten?"

"Forgotten! I might have told her it would be hard to forget that piquant, oval face of exquisite coloring, and those blue eyes in which the sunshine danced like gold. I might have, but I did not. Instead, I murmured that my memory served me well enough.

"I have come for the paper you were good enough to take care of for me, Mr. Sedgwick. It belongs to me—the paper you picked up this morning."

From my pocket I took the document and handed it to her.

"May I ask how you found out who I was, Miss Wallace?"

You might have thought that roses had brushed her cheeks and left their color there.

(Continued on Page 18)

Grass Finished Beef Will Gain?

Producers Would Like to Cut Down on the Use of Grain as Much as Possible, and Apparently This Offers a Way Out

By W. H. Black

IT IS NOT definitely known just how much of our beef supply is produced by grass. However, it is believed that approximately 65 per cent of the beef produced in this country can be attributed to the ranges and pastures. It may also be said that fully 50 per cent of the cattle slaughtered for beef have never received a grain-fattening ration.

There is a marked diversity of opinion on the quality of grass beef. Unquestionably the bulk of beef falling in the two top grades comes from the feedlot rather than the range or pasture. It is, however, not uncommon to see very desirable beef which has been produced on grass alone.

Grain-finished cattle command higher prices than those fattened entirely on grass. One reason for this is that some consumers believe it takes grain to put real finish on a carcass and are willing to pay for beef so finished. In reality, the average consumer of beef cannot distinguish between medium and choice beef with any degree of accuracy, and certainly is not in a position to make a distinction between a well-finished, grass steer carcass and one of about equal condition having a grain finish. Finish or degree of fatness is primarily the deciding factor in determining slaughter-cattle values. Excessive finish, however, is not desired, because of waste in the carcass. The average purchaser of meat objects to buying cuts of meat having large amounts of fat. Granting that the most desirable condition for a carcass from the point of view of the packer and of the retailer can be obtained by a grain ration, the question naturally arises as to the profit to the man who puts his cattle in this condition. Will it pay the range man with an abundance of grass and practically no fattening feeds to attempt to put a grain finish on his cattle? Obviously not.

The Corn Belt area, having corn and hay crops particularly suited for fattening rations, should be depended on largely for the bulk of highly finished beef. There are certain localities, however, where the farms have considerable land devoted to both pasture and other crops, such as grain and hay. These conditions seem to be well adapted for the production of beef, possibly not so highly finished as that produced in the Corn Belt dry lots but somewhat above the general run of strictly grass beef.

There is an increasing tendency among cattlemen under conditions just mentioned to feed a supplement of grain or other concentrate to cattle on grass. Corn alone or with cottonseed or linseed meal or cake is the most popular supplement used in this way. Such a practice makes it possible to obtain greater finish on the cattle in less time. This in turn results in earlier marketing, eliminating, to a large extent, competition with heavy runs of strictly grass-fat cattle toward the end of the grazing season. The value of supplements to pasture in cattle fattening depends somewhat on the condition of the pastures and the condition of the cattle when turned on grass. In the case of cattle that have been wintered well on grain and that carry considerable fat at time of going on grass, a grain supplement seems desirable. When grasses are nutritious and abundant, supplemental feed is perhaps not so important as when pastures are somewhat inferior.

Many of the state agricultural experiment stations, as well as the United States Department of Agriculture, are carrying on experiments to determine under what conditions supplements to grass are most valuable. It is the consensus, based on experiments to date, that it pays to feed supplements to fattening cattle on grass, under farming conditions where pastures are good and fattening feeds available. The increased selling price of cattle which have received a supplement of grain on grass, as compared to that for strictly grass-fat cattle of the same quality, usually more than offsets the additional feed and labor costs.

To Reduce Shipping Losses

LOWERED vitality makes livestock subject to infections which animals of normal vigor more readily resist. This well-known fact is the key to an important livestock shipping problem that deserves special attention, particularly during the fall and winter months. The infectious febrile disease, hemorrhagic septicemia, also known as "shipping fever," is the most serious of a group of cattle maladies which commonly result from neglect or exposure of the animals while in transit or shortly after arrival at destination.

To aid in reducing the heavy losses which these diseases have been inflicting on the livestock industry, a committee representing various interests has studied the situation and formulated its recommendations. The committee is composed of E. C. Brown, representing the National Livestock

Exchange; Charles E. Day, the National Traders' Exchange; Dr. W. J. Embree, representing the Western Weighing and Inspection Bureau, and the railroads; L. W. Kube, representing public stockyards; and F. G. Ketner, the National Livestock Producers' Association. Tho not a member of the committee, Dr. A. W. Miller, chief of the Packers and Stockyards Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, attended several of the conferences by request and otherwise acted in an advisory capacity.

The committee's report is based on an exhaustive study of both the scientific and practical aspects of the question, and shows that the losses sustained in the past were largely preventable both by improved methods of handling and by vaccination with suitable biological products.

Since the infection of hemorrhagic septicemia is commonly harbored in the system of animals, there is little hope of escaping additional exposure during shipment. It is important, the committee points out, to remember that animals of normal vigor usually resist the infection, hence the need of protecting them against devitalizing influences, such as exposure to severe weather, changes in the routine of feeding, and watering,

later they will take a heavy fill is harmful. The practice tends to upset the digestive system so seriously that the animals are slow in resuming normal feeding and gain in weight. It is therefore recommended that this damaging process be discontinued thru general agreement among livestock owners and handlers.

"In the case of stocker and feeder cattle that pass thru the public market, the same attention should be given to the shipments back to the country, as outlined for the shipments to market. Following the arrival of cattle at final destination in the country, they should receive special attention and care to help them over the period of lowered vitality resulting from the hardships of travel.

"Feeder cattle on arrival should be given a fill of dry roughage, such as timothy hay, prairie hay or corn stover. After having access to this roughage a few hours, they should have water but not all they will drink. By the end of the first day, give free access to dry roughage and water.

"Most feeder cattle are raised on grasses different from those found in the fattening areas. Therefore, if they are to be pasture fed, let them become accustomed to the new grasses gradually, giving them at first only a few hours' grazing each day, especially if the grass is still green."

Let's Cut Hog Costs

BY HARLAN SMITH

EVERY once in a while somebody hands out a big round figure showing an enormous waste of some kind in hog production. Poor sires cost us empty umph million dollars a year. Short litters account for another lot of millions. Here's another string of figures, long enough to be the score by innings, measuring the loss from careless feeding. And so on.

I don't disparage these figures. They bring strikingly to our attention unnecessary waste. But I sometimes wonder if they are very helpful to the hog man. What can he do with them?

He knows there are these losses. They are graphic enough in the checks he gets for his stuff. Who knows a simple and sensible plan for cutting them down? Who will point out the most important of these profit killing costs, tell us specifically what to do about them and put the whole thing into a workable system the hog man can follow from day to day? For, after all, the hog man's biggest opportunity to increase profit lies in an intelligent plan of reducing production costs.

It seems as if we may have the answer to these questions. The National Swine Growers' Association, at the request of a large manufacturer of mineral feeds, approved a committee of hog authorities to work out a cost-cutting plan. This committee reduced the job to seven major points—seven essential things to do, and told just how to do them. The plan, known as the New Cost Cutting Plan for Hog Raisers, has been published by the Moorman Company in a booklet which is being distributed free to farmers.

Evidently a cost cutting plan is something hog men have wanted. More than 35,000 copies already have been distributed, altho it is supplied only to farmers who want it. Since the plan book was offered, in early fall, it has gone out to farmers at the rate of 500 copies a day.

Just a few quotations from the plan will show how it gets down to brass tacks on this cost cutting job.

Here is one: "Controlled experiments at the Iowa station prove that litters are much stronger and larger when tankage and alfalfa meal, preferably fed with some linseed oil meal, are added to the corn. Giving alfalfa in hay rack in addition to ear-corn ration increased the weight of pigs at birth by ½ pound, increased resistance to disease, and reduced feed cost at birth from 82 to 52 cents, over 36 per cent saving a pig."

Here is another one: "One experiment on fall pigs showed that the automatic heated waterer saved \$1 a pig. If possible keep the waterer near their feeding place and bed."

And this follows an outline of how to push spring pigs rapidly: "A weanling spring pig which gains only 4-5 pound a day takes 438 pounds of feed to each 100 pounds of gain to bring him to the 225-pound weight. If he gains 1.3 pounds a day, it takes only 382 pounds of feed for 100 pounds of gain. If he gains 2 pounds a day, it takes only 303 pounds for 100 pounds gain—a wonderful cost-cutting in feed and labor."

I believe the cost cutting plan gives hog men greater control of profit. The farmer is a manufacturer—he makes pork from corn and other feeds. Like other manufacturers, he is going to discover, sooner or later, that the most effective control he has over his profit lies in a systematic, intelligent plan of keeping down costs.



excitement and overexertion. Irregularity in feeding and watering should be avoided to prevent derangement of the digestive processes.

It is especially important to the producer of feeder cattle that his animals reach the market or the feed lot in a thrifty condition. Unthrifty cattle are practically always unprofitable to the owner who feeds them, and this naturally is prejudicial to the interests of producers who have feeders to sell.

For the benefit of shippers, commission men, traders, feeders and others who handle cattle, the committee makes the following detailed recommendations, which also have been approved by livestock officials of the United States Department of Agriculture:

"Avoid hard driving and allow ample time for rest before loading. On arrival at the pens, the animals should not be allowed to fill up on water, but should first have rest and be fed some native grass or non-legume hay.

"Avoid overcrowding cattle in the cars. In cold weather, bed the car well. In very severe weather, in northern latitudes, it may be well to line the side walls of the car with heavy paper, especially in the case of young or unthrifty cattle.

"Give feed and water at proper intervals en route. When unloaded for feed, water and rest the cattle should have plenty of time to become well rested.

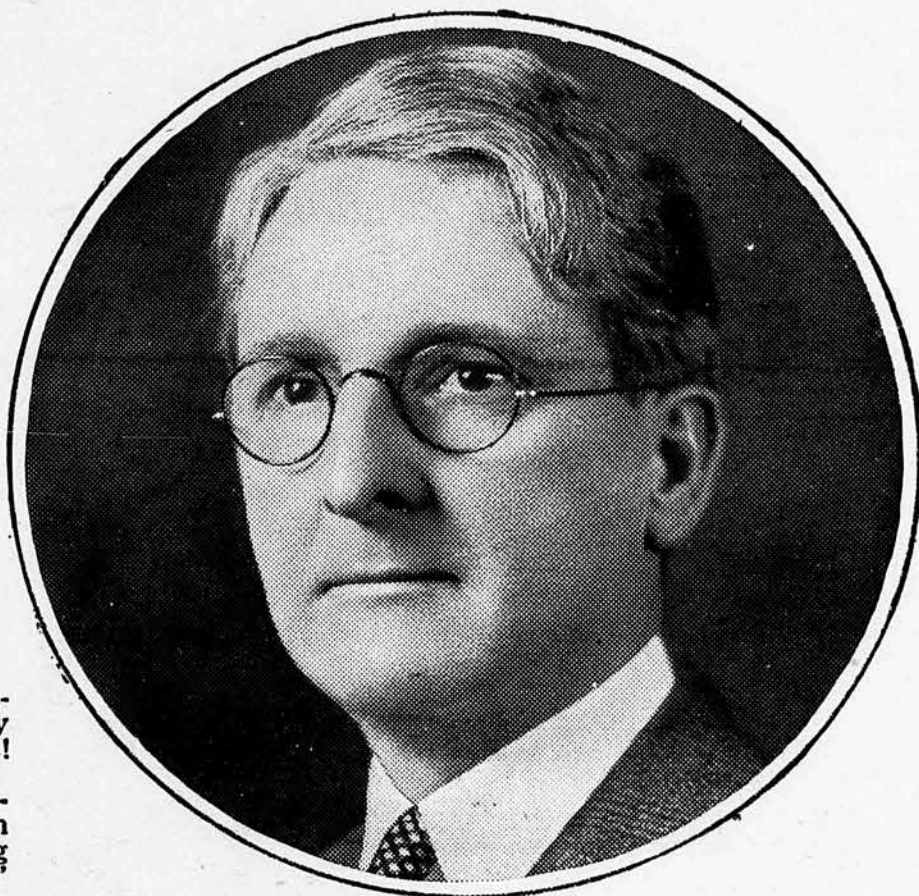
"Under the 28-hour law, 5 hours' rest is the minimum specified time, and the railroads ordinarily allow that period, exclusive of the time of unloading and reloading. It is better, however, to give stocker and feeder cattle special care, allowing at least 8 hours for feed, water and rest. Plenty of rest and regular feeding and watering are essential if animals are to arrive at the final destination in the best possible condition. Cows in an advanced stage of pregnancy, commonly termed 'springers,' should receive particular attention.

"The common practice of withholding water from animals until they are very thirsty so that

Thousands of hog men are cutting costs with this plan!

By
**C. A.
MOORMAN**

of the Moorman Manufacturing Company



A life of contact with successful hog men has enabled C. A. Moorman to co-operate helpfully with the Moorman Cost-Cutting Council of the National Swine Growers' Association, in working out the new Cost-Cutting Plan for Hog Raisers

IT is very interesting — this enthusiasm displayed by farmers throughout the country in the new Cost-Cutting Plan for Hog Raisers!

Every day brings us more and more requests for the Plan, worked out for American hog raisers by the Moorman Cost-Cutting Council of the National Swine Growers' Association. Already, many farmers have started on the road to bigger, surer hog profits by putting the Plan to work on their farms.

Here is convincing proof that hog raisers do realize the value of cost cutting! They know that the quickest, surest way to increase hog profit is by lowering their cost of producing hogs.

Now that a simple, definite system for cutting costs is at last available, these men are responding wonderfully to the fine opportunity it offers!

The Cost-Cutting Plan is different from anything you've ever seen. It combines for the first time seven proved ways of adding to hog profit by cutting costs—methods used by



Sit in
on Cost-Cutting
Radio Meetings!

Robert J. Evans, member Cost-Cutting Council, at the microphone

Practical ways to save on hog costs are given you in these weekly meetings over the radio! Sponsored by the Moorman Company, and conducted with the cooperation of Cost-Cutting Council members.

Tune in! Every Friday evening, 6:45 to 7:00 P. M., Central Standard Time, on any of these stations: WOW (Omaha), WDAF (Kansas City), or KSTP (St. Paul). You'll also enjoy the Moorman "Singing Party," every Monday evening, 7:30 to 8:00 P. M., Central Time, on station WLS (Chicago).

the most successful hog raisers. The Plan is simple, practical, easy-to-use, and remarkably economical.

And the whole Cost-Cutting Plan comes to you without obligation of any kind, in the free book shown on this page!

To render a new and greater service to the hog raisers of America, is the Moorman Company's purpose in making this Plan available.

I personally urge every hog raiser to benefit from this new service, as many thousands are now doing.

These hog experts worked out the Plan

Following are the members of the Moorman Cost-Cutting Council of the National Swine Growers' Association—the men who worked out the Cost-Cutting Plan for you:

ARCHIE F. SINEX, President, National Swine Growers' Association. C. A. MOORMAN, of the Moorman Manufacturing Company. ROBERT J. EVANS, "Dean of American Swine Growers." AL STUART, big Iowa producer.

Send today for your free book containing the complete Cost-Cutting Plan!

The Cost-Cutting Council is organized in accordance with a Plan for the Unification of the Swine Industry adopted by the National Swine Growers' Association on Nov. 30, 1925, Dec. 3, 1926, and Nov. 29, 1927.

Moorman's Hog Minerals will help you cut your costs

Mineral feeding as one factor in cutting costs is strongly advised by leading hog authorities.

It is not the purpose of the Cost-Cutting Council or the National Swine Growers' Association to recommend any particular mineral mixture; and they do not.

But for real results in this one division of cost-cutting, the Moorman Company suggests Moorman's Hog Minerals. Thousands of satisfied users can testify that Moorman's actually does cut hog costs. With Moorman's you save on feed. Hog gains are much faster, over a much shorter feeding period. You get bigger, healthier litters; build sturdy resistance to disease. And Moorman's is economical—only 2% of the hog's total ration. Talk it over with your local Moorman Man!

THE MOORMAN MFG. CO., QUINCY, ILL.

This FREE BOOK brings the Cost-Cutting Plan to you

MAIL COUPON NOW!



The Moorman Manufacturing Co.
Dept. G-5, Quincy, Ill.

Send me at once a free copy of your new book: "The New Cost-Cutting Plan for Hog Raisers."

PRINT NAME AND ADDRESS PLAINLY

Name.....

Address.....

MOORMAN'S MINERAL FEEDS

MADE BY THE LARGEST MINERAL FEED MAKERS IN THE WORLD

It Was Not a "Real Blizzard!"

But the Snow Was Heavy Enough to Cause the Road Patrolmen Plenty of Grief

BY HARLEY HATCH

WINTER is with us as I write, and I suppose the storm now raging will go into the newspaper columns as a "blizzard," but in reality it is very far from being a blizzard; it is, however, a nasty storm of sifting snow which followed a rain that fell yesterday. The mercury is somewhere near 20 above, and probably will go lower. The roads had just been cleared after the 3-inch snow of the first day of the new year; as usual, that snow drifted off the wheat fields and meadows into the east and west roads, and the road patrolmen had to get out their snow bucks to clear the worst drifts. Our mail got thru all right, but was some 2 hours behind time. The snow is drifting so badly as I write that I doubt if we get any mail today; not much snow has fallen as the rain continued most of the night, but the radio tells us of much snow in the north, even as close as Topeka, and colder weather likely will follow. So far as I know everyone is prepared for the storm; feed is plentiful and few cattle are without shelter.

A Wall of Ice

Those of you who have been reading this column for almost a quarter of a century know that this time of the year always brings a remembrance of the great blizzard of January 12, 1888, as it hit in Nebraska and the Dakotas. Today recalls it in a small degree; the blowing snow and the strong wind are as near like that blizzard as a warm day in early spring is like a day of hot wind in August. It is an old and yearly told tale, but I can yet see, in my mind's eye, that solid white wall of snow that swept down across the valley north of the schoolhouse in District 25, Pierce county, Nebraska, on that January day. Pen cannot describe such a storm any more than it can describe a tornado. We stayed in the schoolhouse that night; there was fuel in plenty to keep us warm, altho the cold of that 35 below temperature crept in everywhere. Consider the air as being full of powdered ice so thick that one could scarcely see his hand before his face and a wind of such velocity that one could not get breath while facing it and add to this 35 below zero and you will have some faint idea of this blizzard of just 40 years ago. None like it has visited

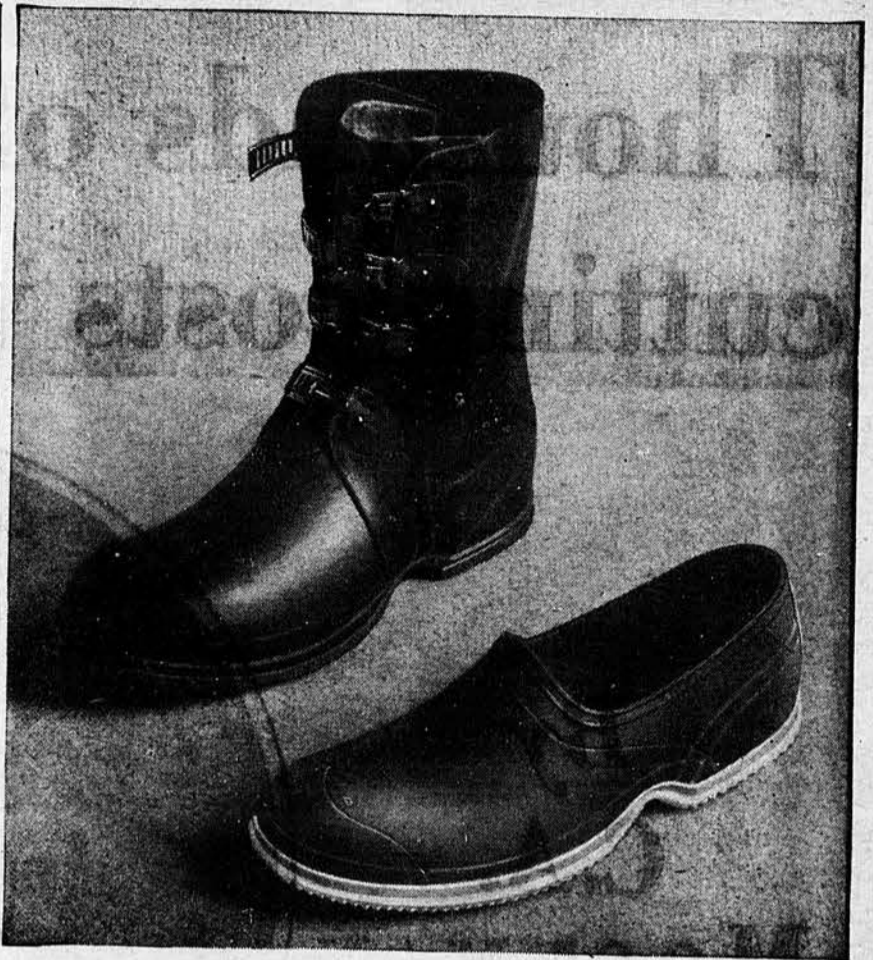
the country since, and it is to be hoped that those now living will never see another.

That Radio Helps!

While the roads have been passable virtually every day up to this storm, yet they have not been in condition to make traveling a pleasure. North and south roads have been free from snow, and even in the time of the worst drifts we usually can find open roads to Hartford, 9 miles north and 1 mile west of this farm. If we can make that 1 mile we can get the rest of the way. Our mail comes from Gridley thru a territory of meadows, pastures and plowed fields, off which the snow sweeps into the east and west roads. Our carrier is well equipped to get the mail thru when the roads are muddy; he has a "Model T" roadster with extra gears, and the car has the old style narrow tires. He says that with this rig mud does not halt him, but that he cannot buck deep snow. City folks may think this means lonely days out on the farm, but it does not. We have the radio, which brings us news from the entire world, the price course at all markets, the forecasts of the weather together with music to suit all tastes, and almost every evening it brings to us a play which is as near like the real thing as the broadcast account of a ball game is like the game itself. We could even feel sorry for that California boy who ran 70 yards back to his own goal line thinking of the touchdown he was to make against Georgia Tech.

20 Acres to Cane

We have been feeding corn and Red Top cane seed ground half and half for some 30 days, and are so well pleased with the feed that we plan on increasing the cane acreage on this farm the coming season. This cane makes a good grah crop in addition to fine fodder, and it is the most nearly certain feed crop we can grow, be the weather wet or dry. When we consider the immense amount of moisture that has fallen here in the last two years it sets us to thinking that a change may be at hand; that possibly next summer may be as dry as the last one was wet. For this reason we will plant 20 acres to this variety of cane; even tho it does get very dry the cane will make a fair crop of both grain



Here are 2 of
Ball-Band's 800 styles and

There's MORE DAYS WEAR in all!

RUBBER arctic or heavy Rubber—Ball-Band builds long wear into each.

More days wear is the result of more than thirty years' experience and specializing in footwear.

Into this footwear goes live, firm, tough rubber . . . rubber that is prepared especially for making footwear.

And the knit fabrics are Ball-Band's own make and are used only in Ball-Band products.

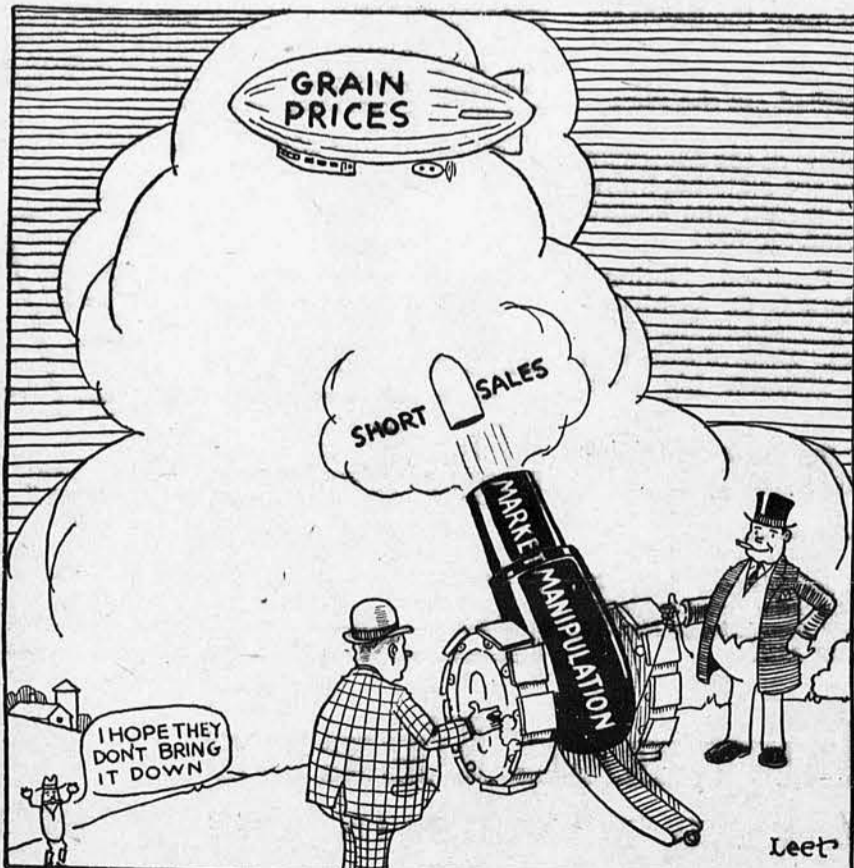
In the hands of men skilled in making footwear these materials are shaped into boots, arctics, and rubbers that have made the Red Ball trade-mark stand for more days wear to

millions of outdoor workers.

What is your size? What styles do you prefer? There are more than 800 to choose from in the Ball-Band line, including leather work shoes with waterproof Mishko soles. A style of footwear for every kind of work and sport, every personal preference, and a size to fit every man, woman or child.

There is a Ball-Band dealer near you (if not, write us). Ask him for Ball-Band by name, and look for the Red Ball trade-mark to be sure that you are getting it.

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



Why They Don't Stay Up



Look for the
Red Ball

BALL-BAND

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

and fodder. The years 1913 and 1918 were extremely dry here, but even then cane made a fair seed crop, and more fodder than any other crop grown. I would not favor making this cane a main crop, of course; we are just heaving an anchor to windward, as the old saying has it, by planting 20 acres on the chance that next summer may prove dry. This will not be out of proportion to the corn acreage which we intend to plant. Because we sowed no wheat this fall we will have more than 100 acres for corn in 1929.

See the Local Dealer

From Labette county comes an inquiry regarding barn equipment for handling hay. This inquirer wishes to know where a combined pulley for both harpoon forks and slings can be bought. Any hardware dealer that handles barn equipment can get such a pulley, but in ordering it one should be sure that it is made to work with the carrier in the barn. If a new barn is being equipped it is a good plan to get everything of the same make; then it will be sure to work together. The size of our hay racks which we unload with two pulls with the harpoon forks and one pull with the slings is asked. These racks are 8 feet wide and 15 feet long; they have movable sides which are taken off when the hay loader is being used. Two pulls with the forks will usually take off enough so the remainder can be taken up with the sling on the bottom of the rack. As I have said, we do not like to have but one sling to the load, for then we do not have to stop to arrange slings while loading. Rope for the hay carrier in the barn can be made especially for that purpose; either 3/4 or 7/8 inch rope is right. This rope should not be allowed to become wet; we never leave ours laying out over night; if it does not get wet and start the fiber rotting it will last for years.

Real Management Is Needed

One of the things recommended by the commission appointed by Governor Paulen to study the road question was that township control of roads be abolished and that control handed over to the county commissioners. This has brought out a sharp difference of opinion, but the majority of folks with whom I have talked seem to favor letting control remain, as it is now, with the township boards. One man with whom I talked, a man of good judgment and who has studied the question, gave as his opinion that if there was a competent board of county commissioners and an incompetent township board, county control of roads would be best, but if the county commissioners were not competent and the township board was, township control would be best. Which brings us back to the well known fact that competent officials are more to be desired than any change in the law. I lived 14 years in Nebraska where all roads were under county control, and I have lived 32 years in Kansas where most of the roads are under township control, and I don't know that I have much choice of methods: more depends on the administration of the law than on the question of county or township control.

Just Keep on Liming

Limestone can be spread at any season, providing the soil is either dry or frozen and the crop on the land does not prohibit getting into the field with a lime spreader. Lime handled in a winter, however, must be stored in a dry, well protected place to prevent its becoming damp and then freezing.

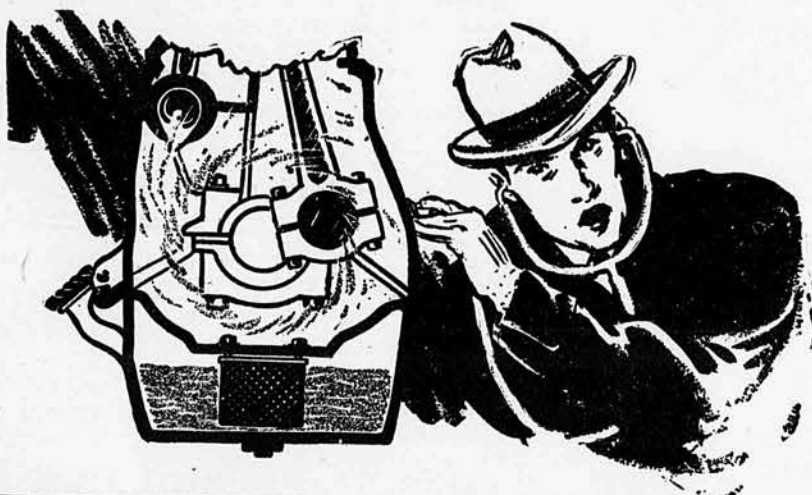
According to crop specialists in Missouri, it is permissible to spread lime on winter wheat after it is up, as well as previous to or following the seeding of the crop. Lime can be spread and disked in ahead of oats, corn or soybeans, or it can be applied after the corn or soybeans come thru the ground. It is generally considered best not to plow limestone under, and if it is plowed, the depth should not be great. The earlier in the season limestone is applied the sooner it will become effective. Limestone applications are profitable on soils which are acid.

Certain hotels advertise that they have special rooms for reducing figures. We shall take our bill into one of these rooms before we pay it.

Winter Oil facts for farmers

(No. 10)

If you could listen to the bearings in your automobile engine on zero days



Make this chart your guide

The winter recommendations specified on this chart should be followed from freezing (32°F.) to 0°F. Below 0°F. use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic (except Ford Model T use "E").

If your car is not listed here, see at your dealer's, the complete Mobiloil Chart, which recommends the correct grades for all cars, trucks, tractors, etc.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1929		1928		1927		1926	
	Engine		Engine		Engine		Engine	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Auburn, 6-66	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.
" 8-cyl.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.
" other models	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.
Buick	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chandler Special Six	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" other models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chrysler, 4-cyl.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.
" Imperial	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.
" other models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
De Soto	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Durant	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Erskine	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford, Model A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" Model T					E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Gardner, 8-cyl.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
" other models	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.
Graham-Paige	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hudson	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.
La Salle	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.
Marmont, 8-cyl.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" other models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Moon	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash, Adv. & Sp. 6	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.
" other models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Pearless, 72, 90, 91	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
" other models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Plymouth	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Pontiac	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Sears Knight, 6-80	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.
" other models	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Vellie, 8-cyl.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.
" 6-cyl.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.

—you would hear how a too-thin oil allows finely adjusted bearing surfaces to grind together.

This costly wear generally comes when you use one of the so-called "winter oils" featured at this time of the year. Such oils do only half the winter lubricating job—they give you quick starting on cold mornings. But when the engine warms up to the usual driving heat, your too-thin oil gets still thinner. Result: before long the wear on bearings and cylinder walls increases rapidly.

Rich oil saves costly wear

Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic is a winter grade of Mobiloil that does both ends of the winter lubricating job. Mobiloil Arctic has the extreme fluidity that insures a responding spurt of oil to the remotest bearing as soon as you touch your starter. But Mobiloil Arctic also has that rich "oiliness" which enables it to cling to all friction surfaces and pad them against metal-to-metal contact with each other.

Buy Mobiloil this way

For a small supply: 10-gallon steel drums with faucet, 5-gallon cans in easy-tipping racks, and 1-gallon and 1-quart cans.

55-gallon or 30-gallon drums with handy faucet for a large supply. You get a substantial discount with this purchase from the Mobiloil dealer.

Is your car named in the Mobiloil Chart shown on this page? If not, see the complete list of Mobiloil Winter Recommendations for your car, tractor or truck at any Mobiloil dealer's. You are always sure with



Mobiloil

Look for the red Gargoyle trade-mark on the Mobiloil container

The World's Quality Oil

Mobiloil

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

More Happy Winners Listen In on WIBW

All Agree it Pays to Stay on the Job with Their Capper Club Projects Till the Final Reports are Mailed to the Manager

ON THURSDAY evening, January 10, members of the Capper Clubs heard the remaining names of 1928 prize winners announced over WIBW. The Capper Publications Broadcasting Station at Topeka. It's needless to say that every successful boy or girl was thrilled to hear his or her name included among those who are to have a part in the hundreds of dollars' worth of prizes and trophies awarded by Arthur Capper. Perhaps some of them even became shaky in the knees and dropped into the nearest chair, as Mrs. Frank Williams of Marshall county did a week earlier, on hearing her name called out as winner of the Mother's Cup.

Winners of Cash Prizes in the Baby Chick Department were as follows:

Rank	Name	County
1.	Della Ziegler	Morris
2.	Loren Everett	Republic
3.	Dorothy Spickerman	Norton
4.	Louise Schaub	Montgomery
5.	Philip Schaub	Montgomery
6.	Loyd Wheeler	Trego
7.	Ivon Wheeler	Trego
8.	Harry McGugin	Montgomery
9.	Teresa Hellmer	Lyon
10.	Wonley Reeder	Trego
11.	Martha Hellmer	Lyon
12.	Clara Hesler	Rooks
13.	Leota Harrell	Coffey
14.	Bertha Ackerman	Lincoln
15.	Edgar Beahm	Rush

Here's how Della Ziegler, on an investment of \$1.20, raised 100 per cent



Bernice Gould, Winner of First Prize Offered to County Leaders

of the 20 chicks she entered and made a net profit of \$71.76, thereby getting first prize.

"I entered 20 White Rock baby chicks in the Capper Poultry Club, April 1, 1928, in order to learn how to care for and raise better stock; also how to save and keep an accurate account of costs.

"I entered them as little fluffy white chicks, and began feeding hard boiled infertile eggs, corn bread made from the flour sifted from chop, soda, sour milk, green stuff, grit and plenty of fresh water. I kept my chicks on this ration for three months, all the time leaving them "open" so that they might get out at sunrise or as early as they wished. They were nearly always $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the house when I would go to feed them. This is the most economical way of raising chicks, I assure you.

"Then I changed them to a cracked ration of corn, wheat, kafir and oats, mixed with shorts and bran, with green stuff, grit and fresh water, leaving them "open" at night to be the early bird that catches the worm.

"The last month I penned my chicks, getting them ready for sale. I fed them whole corn, kafir, wheat, grit, green stuff and fresh water.

"Thru the advertising of the Kan-

sas Farmer I sold three roosters for \$15; five roosters for \$20; eight pullets for \$28; and the last four pullets for \$12. I have received enough orders to have sold exactly 184 more birds.

"I have enjoyed my work as a Capper Club member, and can say that I have learned to keep a more accurate account of costs, and know more about

The results achieved by Della Ziegler and Boyde Boone present the very strongest argument in favor of high-class poultry—whatever may be the breed. Reports show that some Club members have had very poor luck because chickens bought for purebreds turned out to be crossbreeds. Be sure you buy your eggs or chicks for 1929

total for prizes up to \$45. Besides this he has an excellent sow to enter in the sow and litter contest for 1929.

While mothers of club members have been co-operating with their boys and girls to such good advantage in many counties, at the same time they have put themselves in line for the following cash prizes in the farm flock department:

Rank	Name	County
1.	Mrs. Lavina Everett	Republic
2.	Mrs. O. F. Ruppe	Trego
3.	Mrs. Sarah Sterling	Dickinson
4.	Mrs. J. M. Nielson	Marshall
5.	Mrs. Emma Thompson	Coffey
6.	Mrs. D. C. Freer	Shawnee
7.	Mrs. Myrtle Howes	Marshall
8.	Mrs. Frank Williams	Marshall
9.	Mrs. O. T. Ackerman	Lincoln
10.	Mrs. O. E. Gould	Norton
11.	Mrs. George Hellmer	Lyon

The fathers too, at least the two of them who held out faithfully to the end, come in for prizes in the farm herd department, as follows:

Rank	Name	County
1.	M. F. Wright	Barber
2.	O. F. Ruppe	Trego

And, last of all, come some prizes for the five county leaders who have shown the most pep and club spirit thruout the year. There were many



Horace Ruppe, Trego, Placed Second in the Sow and Litter Department

other good leaders, but these five exhibited the most pep in 1928 club work:

Rank	Name	County
1.	Bernice Gould	Norton
2.	Ethel Mae Blazer	Lincoln
3.	Florence Mock	Wabaunsee
4.	Elva Ruppe	Trego
5.	James Hesler	Rooks

But, after all, what means most in dollars and cents is the fact that every department came out with large net profits. That does not mean merely the large prize winners; it includes every club member who stayed by his projects to the last and sent in a final report. Here are the average net profits for the different departments:

Baby Chicks	\$ 24.42
Small Pen	169.24
Gilt Pig	27.98
Sow and Litter	123.33
Farm Flock	408.04
Farm Herd	319.19

Late Club Notes

Applications for membership in the 1929 Capper Clubs are being received in larger numbers every day. Many members of former years will be with us again. We welcome them and also the following new members, whose applications were received the last day or so:

Elizabeth Mock, Wabaunsee; Elbert White, Douglass; Margaret I. McColm, Lyon; Cecil C. Kahle, Wabaunsee; Douglas E. Hull, Dickinson; Billie C. Hull, Dickinson; Bennie Kopsa, Republic; Ardeth Drips, Washington;

(Continued on Page 29)

By J. M. Parks

MANAGER, THE CAPPER CLUBS

Congratulations From Senator Capper

Washington, D. C.
January 7, 1929.

Dear Friends:

It is a genuine pleasure to have this opportunity to say a few words to the boys and girls of the Capper Clubs. For 14 years I have watched with the greatest interest the annual contest for prizes and honors among the members of these clubs. As I have seen the early-day members grow into men and women I have come to recognize even more clearly than when the club idea first came to me that every club member who carries on his work faithfully and unflinchingly is a winner, whether cash prizes or trophy cups come to him. All are winners in the bigger things of life, and it has been a great pleasure to me to see many young men and women stand out as better citizens in their communities as a result of club training. No small factor in the success of the Capper Clubs has been the fine interest and co-operation accorded by parents and friends of club members.

Let me extend my heartiest congratulations to every winner in the contest for 1928. They well deserve the honors which have come to them. I am sure it required sound knowledge of swine and poultry raising, individual initiative and ability to co-operate with others, and the courage and unflinching interest in their work which kept them "on their toes" all the way.

I sincerely hope the club for 1929 will have in its ranks as many wide-awake, ambitious Kansas boys and girls as the club manager possibly can accept, and I wish every member the best of success. As I visit Kansas communities during the coming year I hope I shall have the pleasure of meeting club members and hearing about their work.

Sincerely your friend,

Arthur Capper

the care and feeding of chickens. I also have fixed this as my motto: "Swat the Mongrel."

"Hurrah for the Capper Clubs!

Winners of cash prizes in the small pen department were:

Rank	Name	County
1.	Boyde Boone	Sedgwick
2.	Bernice Gould	Norton
3.	Elva Ruppe	Trego
4.	Wanda Reade	Allen
5.	James Hesler	Rooks

Boyde Boone of Sedgwick, winner of first prize, won also the \$25 trophy cup offered for best profit record according to investment in the small pen department. Boyde entered 10 White Rock hens and one cock valued at \$18. From these he raised 595 chickens. When all expenses were deducted his report shows he had made a net profit of \$605.45. This includes 101 pullets, for which he has refused \$3 each.

club projects from reliable breeders. Prize winners in the gilt pig department were:

Rank	Name	County
1.	Joe Ball	Shawnee
2.	Chelsea Ruppe	Trego
3.	Orphus Ruppe	Trego
4.	Loren Harrell	Coffey
5.	Merlin Williams	Marshall

Joe Ball has shown in a fine way the possibilities in club work. Last spring he was invited by Roy Freer to join the 4-H and Capper Clubs. The idea appealed to Joe. He owned no purebred pig; neither had he any ready cash, but he solved this problem by the exercise of his muscles. He planted corn for a neighbor and received in payment a purebred Duroc gilt valued at \$10. Thru careful and intelligent management, Joe developed his pig into a prize winner. The \$12 prize mentioned above will bring his

The Capper Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas

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

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

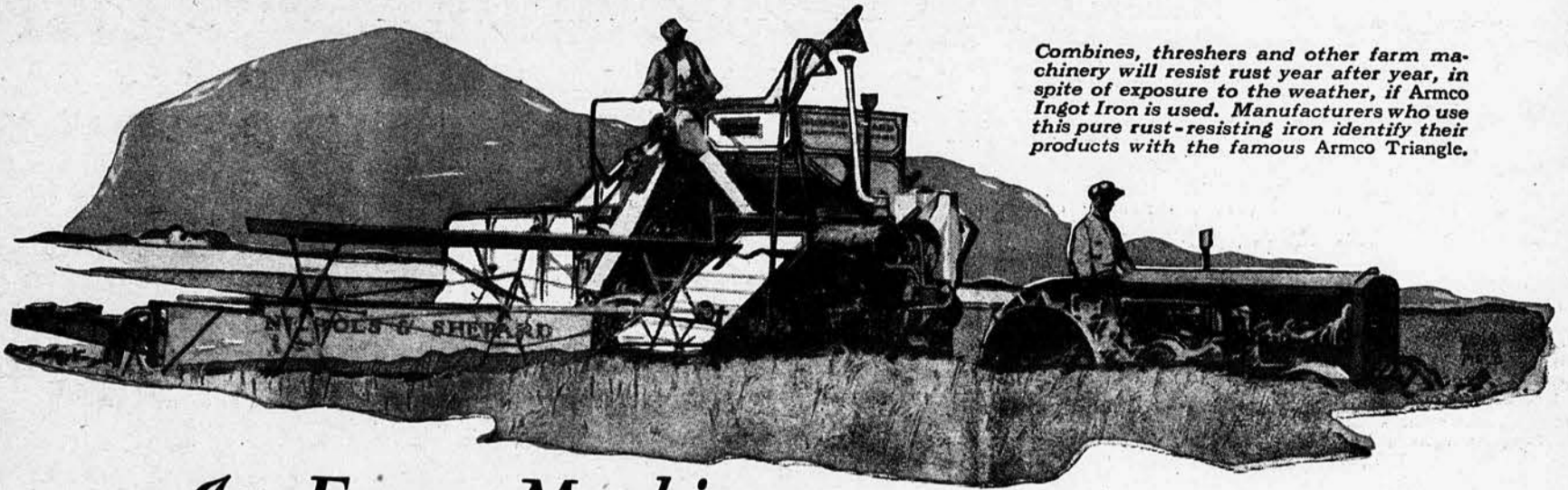
Signed _____ Age _____

Approved _____ Parent or Guardian

Postoffice _____ R. F. D. _____ Date _____

Age Limit: Boys 10 to 18; Girls, 10 to 18

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

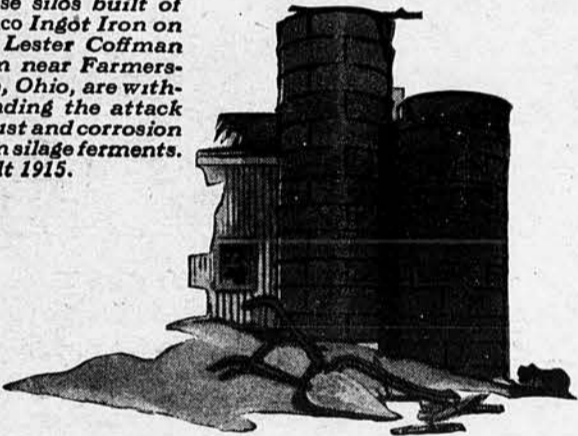


Combines, threshers and other farm machinery will resist rust year after year, in spite of exposure to the weather, if Armco Ingot Iron is used. Manufacturers who use this pure rust-resisting iron identify their products with the famous Armco Triangle.

In Farm Machinery...

On Buildings ... PURE IRON
resists both time and weather

These silos built of Armco Ingot Iron on the Lester Coffman farm near Farmersville, Ohio, are withstanding the attack of rust and corrosion from silage ferments. Built 1915.



NO other low-cost metal can give you such lasting service as *pure iron*. Remember the old-fashioned roofs and fences our grandfathers put up. Many are still in service today because the old-time iron was *pure*. And the cut nails of pure iron in old Colonial buildings have resisted time and weather for over two centuries.

And now you can get iron of this same purity and rust-resistance, at very little more than you would pay for far less enduring metals.

ments that hasten rust in other metals.

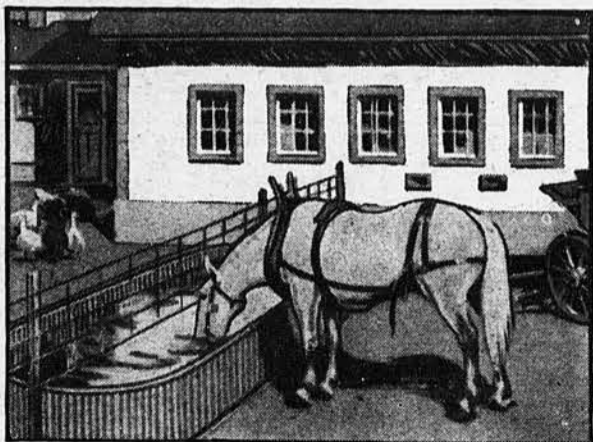
Manufacturers use it in threshers, combines, stock tanks, silos, fencing, and roofing. Many of the stores that sell these products, display the sign of the Armco Roofing and Siding Ass'n.

You will save money wherever you use sheet metal by insisting on *Armco Ingot Iron*. Look for the **ARMCO TRIANGLE** stamped on every sheet of this pure iron.

This iron is *Armco Ingot Iron*. It is the purest iron made... practically free from the ele-

THE AMERICAN ROLLING MILL CO:

Executive Offices:
 Middletown, Ohio
Export: The Armco International Corp.
 Cable Address: "Armco—Middletown"



Stock tanks are constantly exposed to rust-hastening moisture. Make sure of long-time, low-cost service from yours by insisting on rust-resisting Armco Ingot Iron.



The galvanized Armco Ingot Iron roofing on these farm buildings at Lebanon, Ohio, has been in service since 1912. It is still in excellent condition after having been exposed to the weather for 17 years without painting. Farm buildings roofed with pure iron are safe from fire, hail and lightning, as well as rust.

ARMCO INGOT IRON RESISTS RUST

'Tis Rough on the In-and-Outer

And so This Seems to be a Good Time to Increase the Average Production of the Dairy Cows We Have in Kansas

By R. D. Nichols

KANSAS ranks 12th among the states in milk production and 11th in the number of dairy cows. This suggests a line of improvement that will be a help to the Kansas dairyman in periods of low prices for dairy products. The produce of the dairy cow has come to occupy such an important place as a human food that practically everyone is interested in the welfare of the dairy industry either as a producer or a consumer of dairy products.

If one examines the history of the dairy industry in Kansas, he cannot help but be impressed with the fact that the dairy industry and the dairy cow have increased in popularity in times of agricultural depression. Periods of poor crops or low prices for crops have always been followed by an increase in the number of dairy cows. In other words, when the farm business was down in the dumps we have been depending on the dairy cow to pull us out.

While this has been true of the past, it is becoming less true of the present generation. We have come to realize that if the dairy business is a good thing in periods of hard times it is an equally good thing to tie to even in years of good crops and good times. This has become so true in many sections of Kansas that many farmers and farm communities now depend on the dairy cow and the sale of dairy products for the major portion of their income.

The establishment of butter factories, centralizers and milk condenseries in more recent years has given the Kansas dairyman a better market for his product. Good roads and better transportation facilities of all kinds have made possible the expansion of the dairy region. The producer of dairy products no longer needs to be close to the big city to have a market for his product. These improvements, combined with good pastures and a plentiful supply of dairy feeds, have placed the Kansas dairyman on an equal footing with the dairyman of Wisconsin and the Eastern states. The dairy business probably suffered less from the post-war depression than any other branch of the agricultural industry.

In looking at the years just ahead in regard to the dairy business, there are a number of things to consider. Some weakness in the fall market has made the thoughtful producer wonder whether the dairy business was being overdone. The dairyman has been favored with a good price for his product in recent years. Good prices in the future will depend on:

- (1) The amount of dairy products produced in the United States.
- (2) Consumption or the demand for dairy products in the United States.
- (3) The ratio between exports and imports or the extent to which foreign competition enters in.
- (4) Price of feed supplies.

In regard to production, the total milk production of the United States increased from 84½ billion pounds in 1917 to 120½ billion pounds in 1926. This was an increase of 43 per cent in 10 years. During this period there was a decrease of 1 million dairy cows. The average milk production a cow increased from 3,700 pounds in 1917 to 4,500 pounds in 1925. In Kansas the milk production a cow increased from 2,600 pounds in 1919 to 3,200 pounds in 1925. The production a cow in Kansas is below the average for the United States. If the dairy business on many Kansas farms is to be profitable, higher production is necessary.

Along with increased production of dairy products, there has been an increase in consumption. The annual consumption of milk in the United States in 1917 was 42 gallons per capita. This consumption increased to over 55 gallons per capita in 1926, an increase of 18 per cent. During this period the consumption of butter increased 22 per cent, the consumption of cheese 51 per cent, condensed and evaporated milk 36 per cent, and ice cream 34 per cent. Besides this per capita in-

crease there has also been a considerable increase in consumption due to an increase in population. On the whole, however, the increase in production has hardly kept pace with the increase in consumption.

The United States still continues to import more butter than is exported, and in 1926 the imports exceeded the exports by about 2½ million pounds. While dairymen should strive to increase production to keep pace with the growth of home demand, it would be a mistake to produce more than domestic consumers want to create a surplus for export which would tend to push domestic prices down to world level. From this viewpoint, a moderate import surplus is desirable.

Exports of dairy products from the United States have been steadily declining, while imports have been increasing. The result has been a sharp rise in the net import balance. In 1926 and 1927 this import balance was equivalent to 1 billion pounds of whole milk, or a little less than 1 per cent of our domestic production. Exports consist chiefly of condensed and evaporated milk, while imports comprise cheese, whole milk and cream, with some butter. Imports of butter are confined chiefly to the winter months, the period of flush production in the Southern Hemisphere and the time of highest prices in the United States.

Owing to a plentiful supply of pasture, grain, hay and silage produced in Kansas, the feed question, so far as Kansas dairymen are concerned, is seldom a serious one. The dairyman in the more densely populated districts in close proximity to the big cities always feel the pinch of high feed prices long before the Kansas dairyman. However, high feed prices have a tendency to cut down the margin of profit. This is especially true of grain and high protein concentrates. Their prices in the future will depend largely on the size of these crops produced. The milk producer who can raise a large amount of the feed required for his herd will be ahead in the long run.

The immediate market appears to be leaning toward the weaker side, and does not encourage greater expansion. On the other hand, with the possibility of an ample supply of feeds at reasonable prices and with a growing domestic demand, the dairyman of Kansas should have no fear for the future. The prevailing high prices in Kansas for good dairy cows should tend to keep out the in-and-outer. Those now in the business will do well to concentrate their efforts on greater production a cow for the next few years rather than increasing the size of their herds. The largest profits from the enterprise will be reaped by those who grow most of their own feeds, feed adequate rations and increase the productivity of their herds thru breeding and rigid selection.



Why Not Try Baby Beef in 1929?

By J. D. Fuller

DURING the last 25 years, there has been an increasing interest in Kansas in fattening beef calves. Baby beef is the term commonly applied to beef from young, well-bred beef animals, fattened and finished for market at a weight of 700 to 1,000 pounds, under 18 months old and grading "good" to "prime." Altho such beef as yet forms only a small portion of our beef supply, the production of young finished cattle has many advantages, and baby beef has now become popular in the retail meat trade. Fattening young cattle is often preferred because of the economical gains in weight for feed consumed by calves.

Baby beef production offers a quick turn-over, for the animal is fattened for beef at the youngest possible age. Calves are either full-fed grain from the start or from weaning at about 6 months, and marketed before they reach 18 months. Not only does this do away with the handling and growing of stocker cattle by the farmer, but the market cattle are fattened at a time when they take less space and can be handled to the best advantage. A research bureau of one of the large packing companies has shown that altho there were 2½ food animals a person in the United States in 1907, as compared to 1¼ in 1927; yet there was practically as much meat available as 20 years earlier, because of more efficient production. Cattle births to 1,000 in 1920 were 374, as compared to 253 in 1907. The increased birth rate and early maturity have made possible a much more rapid turn-over in meat animals than was formerly the case, when the 3-year-old steer was the popular finished beef animal, and other classes of meat animals were matured before being fattened. The figures verify a trend that has steadily taken place and worked for economy in production of all meat animals.

Fattened calves make the quickest possible turnover of any beef cattle raised on the farm. At the Nebraska Experiment Station a five-year average for fattening steers of different ages showed 2.19 pounds average daily gain for 2-year-

olds, 2.16 pounds for yearlings and 2.18 pounds for calves. The cost for 100 pounds of gain was \$12.41 a hundred weight for 2-year-olds, \$11.03 a hundred-weight for yearlings, and \$8.18 a hundred weight for calves. These trials show fattening calves decidedly more efficient than older cattle.

When calves, instead of older steers, are raised they grow and fatten at the same time and no growing stocker cattle need be kept.

Well bred beef heifers fattened and finished under 15 months old sell to advantage when marketed as baby beefs.

When marketing time arrives there is a wider choice in time of selling, as baby beefs, compared to older cattle, are more likely to continue increasing steadily in weight after having reached a fair degree of finish. Should a temporary decline in market price cause a feeder to delay marketing, baby beefs are likely to continue making a satisfactory daily gain in weight.

Baby beefs in the large cattle markets sell readily near the top price for finished cattle, and produce handy weight carcasses eagerly sought for in the retail meat trade to supply the present day demand for good quality light weight cuts of meat.

One way to secure good quality beef calves to fatten for baby beef is to produce them on the home farm. For this purpose one should have a herd of good cows and a blocky, thick-fleshed, early maturity type of herd sire. Under this plan the breeding herd should be kept largely on farm roughage, such as pasture, hay and silage, and the calves full-fed on grain from the time they will start to eat at 6 to 8 weeks old until finished for market, at a weight of 750 to 1,000 pounds.

A purebred, compact, blocky beef bull should always be used for siring calves for baby beef. He should be fed much the same kind of feed given the cows, the amount depending on the condition

and size of animal and time of year. The bull should be given not more than half as much silage as fed to cows, for it makes him slow and inactive. Fifteen pounds of silage, 6 to 8 pounds of legume hay and 6 pounds of grain mixture, such as fed to nursing beef cows, should be a satisfactory winter ration for a 1,600 pound breeding bull.

Cows will require about 2 acres or more of average pasture for summer grazing, depending on the kind of pasture and whether the cow is nursing a calf. In winter, beef breeding cows should be kept mostly on roughage. Three to 4 pounds of silage and ½ to 1 pound of legume hay a day a 100 pounds live weight should keep 1,000 to 1,200 pound cows in good condition and maintain their weight.

At the Wisconsin station several feeding trials have been conducted during winter periods with beef cows nursing fall calves. The cows averaged 1,235 pounds and were fed to maintain their weight. The calves weighed 190 pounds at the start, 5 to 8 weeks old. They were full-fed grain in addition to nursing, and after 126 days averaged 425 pounds. The nursing cows were fed the following average daily ration which maintained their weight:

Cracked corn	2 pounds
Crushed oats	2 pounds
Wheat bran	1 pound
Alfalfa hay	10 pounds
Corn silage	30 pounds

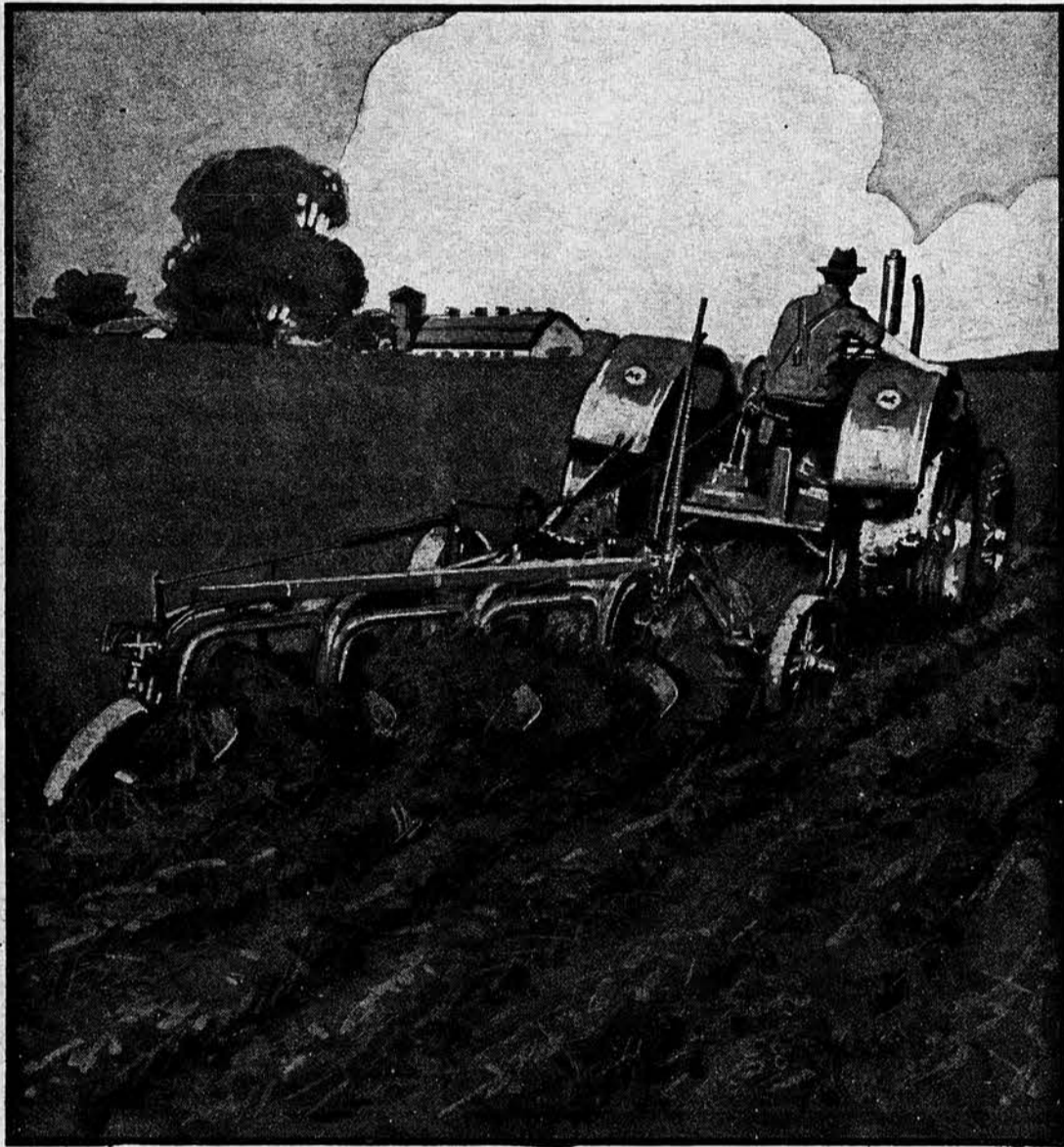
The calves nursing the cows received the following average daily ration for the 126-day feeding period:

Cracked corn	1 pound
Crushed oats	1 pound
Wheat bran	½ pound
Alfalfa hay	1 to 1½ pounds
Corn silage	5 pounds

Beef calves 6 months old and weighing about 450 pounds are just the right weight to continue on full feed, for about 200 days to produce good to choice baby beefs. As a result of several feeding

(Continued on Page 33)

... Plow



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What the Folks Are Saying

The Death of W. J. Tod of Maple Hill Was a Distinct Loss to the State He Loved so Well and Helped so Heroically to Build

From an Address Delivered by J. C. Mohler, Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, January 11, Before the Kansas Agricultural Convention at Topeka.

DIFFICULT as it is for me to speak on this occasion—either to control the emotions that make me well-nigh inarticulate or to adequately express my feelings toward and appreciation for our departed friend, I do want to rise in this presence and offer an humble tribute to a great man—great in love, in friendship, in home life, in heart, in spirit and in achievements. His going has left a void that can never be filled, and his death was not only an irreparable loss to his family and friends but a distinct loss to the state he loved and helped so heroically to build. His integrity, loyalty and the gentleness of his nature inspired the affections of his associates and invited and held their confidence and esteem. He was born a gentleman and thru life remained a gentleman, cultured and refined, and was one of the most lovable men it has ever been my privilege to know. He was one of God's noblemen.

Memory is a great painter and paints the objects one loves best, and one of my most cherished recollections of our many years of warm friendship is the happy visits to the hospitable ranch home, a mecca for the friends of the Tods. In the summer evenings we would sit on the wide and pleasant veranda and watch the charms of the changing light on the beautiful hills at sunset, or, comfortably ensconced in the spacious chairs in the living room or "den" in the winter evenings, it was a treat to listen to his rich philosophy of life.

As all of you who knew Mr. Tod will recall, one of his favorite subjects was "Grass," that gift of the Giver of All Good to humanity that is as immortal as the life of man. Mr. Tod knew the great value of grass in the economy of things and he had a reverence for grass. Among the various themes we would discuss, I am sure I enjoyed none more than his dissertations on grass. They were sublime, and it seems to me, as grass symbolizes the eternity that is now our friend's, it would not be inappropriate to recall some of his expressions relating to grass and repeat them here, not only as a tribute to this great man whose memory will remain as green in our minds as the most luscious grass in its most entrancing hues can appear to our eyes, but also to assist us who are left to a better understanding and appreciation of one of nature's most precious bounties to mankind.

When Mr. Tod was president of the board, in his annual address, which was a remarkable document, showing his comprehensive grasp of Kansas agriculture and its problems, he said, in reference to grass:

"The grazing season of the last year was excellent, and I may say here that Kansas grass is one of the most important crops—perhaps the most important crop in the state. When you consider that we have still over 14½ million acres of native grass and nearly a million acres of other grasses, and that the Kansas native grass for at least a third of the year cannot be excelled, if equaled, as a beef producer, we may realize what a wonderful asset we have in our grass lands. These millions of acres of grass, capable of producing in the summer months, alone, say 50 pounds of beef an acre, and during the winter months affording roughage for the vast herds we carry over, show what a splendid inheritance we have in our grazing lands."

Three-fourths of the Tod ranch at Maple Hill is in native pasture, the grass being the famous bluestem, "the richest in the world," to quote the old master who is gone. And Mr. Tod always treated it with a respect and consideration equal to his high opinion of it. He never overstocked his pastures. Four acres of this bluestem, enough to give a big steer the gout if he didn't know when to quit, was allowed an animal. That it is not grazed

heavily enough was a criticism that some friends have made. But to these critics Mr. Tod turned a deaf ear. His pastures were good year after year, and are fully as good as, or better than, 25 years ago. More or less stock has been kept on the pastures the year round, and never have plans had to be changed because of a shortage of grass on the ranch, regardless of the weather, whether cold or warm, wet or dry. This is a pretty large statement, too, when it is remembered that thousands of head of cattle are often shipped to markets in unfinished condition because of dried-up pastures—a case of either sell the cattle or starve them. In such seasons, with the usual number on hand, the cattle on the Tod ranch had all the grass they could eat, and they came to the feed-troughs in the usual excellent condition in the fall.

There is a lesson for all of us of inestimable value in the example of Mr. Tod and his pastures. Mr. Tod appreciated the beneficence of grass, and fully understood its vital importance. Said he, on one occasion, "Grass is the finest and cheapest feed and the most abused. In worn-out pastures is the death of a country."

At another time, in commenting on a proposed Governmental policy relating to the rehabilitation of the western ranges, Mr. Tod reflected in this manner: "The greatest boon promised by it is the range will be rejuvenated with abundant and luxuriant grasses. It will conserve and protect the natural growth of the country. The importance of grass in beefmaking, on the range or elsewhere, cannot be overestimated. The grasses of the western country, the buffalo, the mesquite, the grama and others, should be rated in their proper high value in our meat industry. Shakespeare wisely speaks of sleep as the chief nourisher in life's feast. As sleep is to us, so is grass to the land. It feeds both the soil and the farmer's stock." And from that Mr. Tod turned to Ingalls' great classic on grass, quoting portions that most appealed to him, as: "Grass is the forgiveness of nature—her constant benediction. . . . It invades the solitude of deserts, climbs the inaccessible slopes and forbidding pinnacles of mountains, modifies climates, and determines the history, character and destiny of nations. . . . Banished from the thornfare and the field, it hides its time to return, and when

vigilance is relaxed, or the dynasty has perished, it silently resumes the throne from which it has been expelled, but which it never abdicates. . . . Its tenacious fibers hold the earth in its place and prevent its soluble components from washing into the wasting sea."

I feel that if I had ever talked with Mr. Tod about such an occasion as we are now participating in, he would have approved of our associating with his memory the reverence in which he held grass, and which he properly esteemed, as too few of us do, as a priceless heritage. In fact, since these words were first written, I happened by chance to meet Mr. Tod's fine son, Jimmy, at the railway depot as he was waiting for a train to take him to the New Mexico ranch. I mentioned to him my thought of speaking of his father's appreciation of grass at the time of this memorial, and he told me his father had written a clause in his last will and testament on the subject, and that he would send the clause to me to include in my remarks. He did so, and I am quoting it, as follows:

"It is furthermore my special wish and request that care should be taken to preserve the natural prairie grasses and that none of the natural grasslands should be plowed or broken up during the lifetime of my wife, Margaret, and that great care shall be taken to avoid their being overstocked at any time."

In this clause we have the vision of a noble mind and lofty purposes possessed by a man who evidently regarded land as a heritage of posterity to be passed on to the others in good condition after his stewardship. Not only for his day and use alone but for the day and use of future generations as well—an application of the greatest principle underlying successful agriculture, and indeed the greatest factor in civilization itself, to leave a productive land by practices that maintain and upbuild the fertility of the soil. This man recognized that ownership is not a license to impoverish the land, but rather an obligation to preserve its fruitfulness.

What a tremendous impetus toward improved agriculture would be given if the essence of this clause from the last will and testament of our departed friend were generally applied! It would preserve one of the greatest natural resources of agriculture and

save from abuse the grass which held such exalted place in the mind of this wise and far-sighted man.

And now, how appropriate it seems that the grass he cherished in life should serve as the blanket of his mortal remains which rest in a cemetery on the gentle slope of a Wabaunsee hill clad with verdant bluestem warmed by the rays of the sun and kissed by the dews of heaven, and where moonlit skies beam down on the earthly sepulcher of a great, good man who enriched the world thru a lifetime of service to humanity. His career is an inspiration and his memory a benediction. God rest his soul!

Topeka, Kan. J. C. Mohler.

Why Not More Grapes?

Grape growing on a commercial scale is confined to a few localities in Kansas. Expansion is taking place in these places and new centers of production appear to be forming. Grapes can be grown in nearly every county, but commercial development should be restricted to those sections in which the climate, soil and market are particularly favorable. Leading counties in order of present acreage are Doniphan, Wyandotte and Shawnee. Plantings could be profitably enlarged in these and in other counties, such as Sedgwick, Reno, Crawford, Leavenworth, Douglas, Johnson and others. The total 1925 grape crop for Kansas was reported as 554,000 eight-pound baskets, which is less than enough to supply the first-class cities of the state. Expansion of the present acreage would appear to be a safe and profitable undertaking for competent growers.

Manhattan, Kan. R. J. Barnett.

Silage, a Real Feed

'Silage is the best and cheapest form in which to store succulent feed. Many forage crops can be made into silage; but corn, where it can be grown successfully, makes the best silage.

Good quality in the silage depends on cutting the crop at the right stage, fine cutting, thorough exclusion of air, and plenty of moisture in the cut material. When rightly put up and carefully fed, there should be no loss thru spoiling except on the surface.

Silage is suited for feeding to all livestock. Dairy cows need it perhaps more than other classes of animals, because the succulence it supplies is helpful in the production of large quantities of milk. It is a cheap and economical feed for beef cattle, from breeding cow to fattening steer. Sheep like it and it is well suited to their needs. Even horses and mules may be fed limited quantities of good silage with fine results.

Washington, D. C. T. E. Woodward.

And They Call 'Em Tags

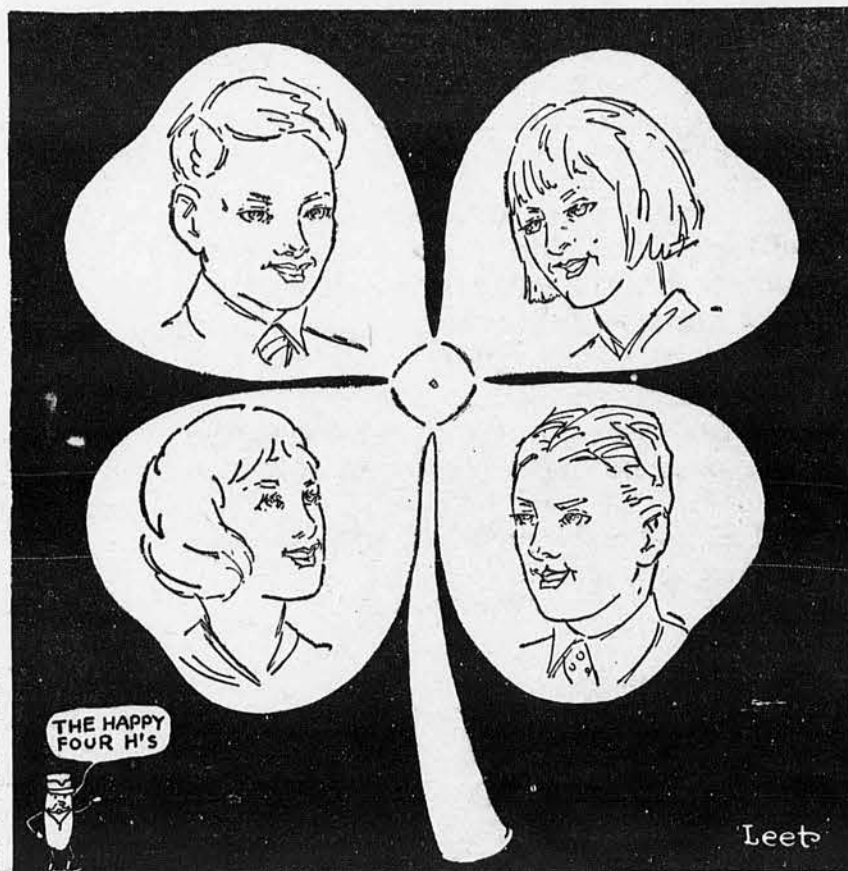
I have received my new automobile license tag. Imagine my chagrin and resentment when I opened the envelope and found a cheap piece of tin that appeared like a plaything for a kiddie-car. It doesn't even contain a border to strengthen it. The measly little lines at top and bottom only cheapen it, if that were possible. And yet it cost me \$13. I hereby protest, as I know all other automobile owners will, too, against the state putting out such trashy tags. They are a disgrace. The state should discard them at once and get some tags that are in keeping with those used in other states.

Topeka, Kan. C. V. Hope.

In Ox Warble Time

This is the season when the ox warble makes itself apparent by the swelling on the backs of cattle. The usual practice of destroying these insects is to remove the grubs from the backs of the animals when the lumps first appear. This is done by carefully squeezing them out thru the exit holes. It is a good plan to treat the wound afterward with a mild antiseptic solution.

Manhattan, Kan. J. W. McColloch.



Have You Joined the 4-H Club?

PREVENT DISEASE

GOVERNMENT authorities say that round-worms and filth diseases cannot be cured by medicines. They say—"Prevent Disease by Sanitation—First carefully clean farrowing pens and hog houses with a shovel—Then scrub and flush with boiling lye water." Use one 15c can of Lewis' High-Test Lye in 10 gallons of boiling water for best results.



2 = 3

HOW TO RAISE AS MANY PIGS FROM 2 SOWS AS YOU NOW RAISE FROM 3

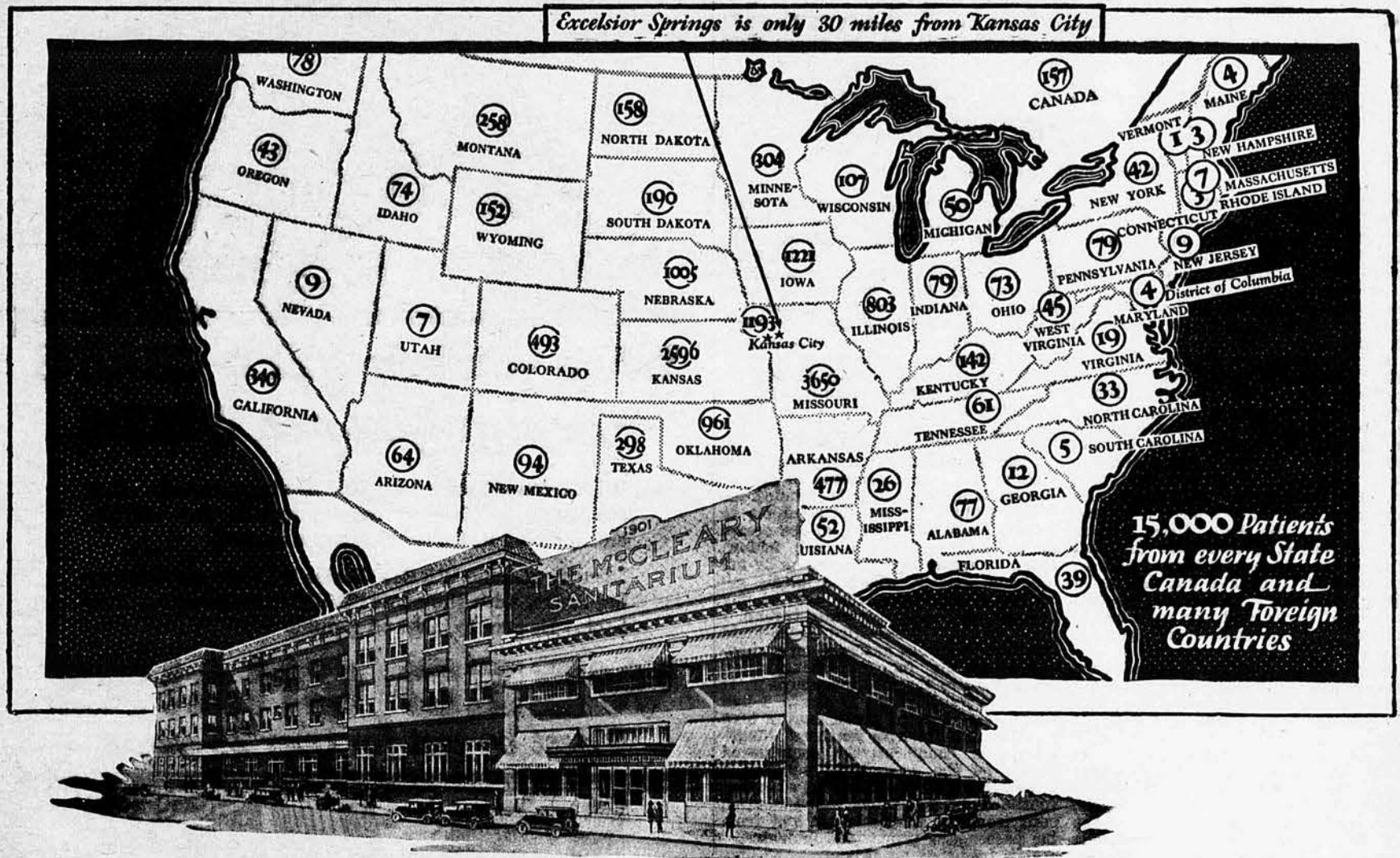


HOW many pigs per litter will you raise this year? Records show that only 5 pigs on the average went to market in 1928. Round-worms and filth diseases took one pig out of every three. The editor of this paper and your county agent and state authorities say that you can raise as many pigs from two sows as you now raise from three if you will: 1st. Keep

hog houses and farrowing pens clean by scrubbing with boiling lye water, and 2nd—rotate your hog lots. In cleaning use only genuine Lewis' High-Test Lye. If your dealer can't supply you send us his name and \$3.60 and we will send you a case of 24 cans, together with complete instructions.

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The old theory that surgery was the only method by which hemorrhoids (piles) could be successfully treated has been wholly disproved. If taken in time this treacherous affliction, which slowly but surely undermines the health of its victims, can be healed totally and successfully without recourse to surgical aid.

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We have just prepared a new book describing the McCleary treatment which is fully illustrated, printed in colors and copyrighted. It explains, in a very interesting and instructive manner, the various kinds of hemorrhoids, piles and other rectal troubles and the mild McCleary treatment that has proved so successful. A copy of this book will be sent postpaid, free to anyone. Use the coupon or send name and address in a letter or postal.

Thousands suffer from various ailments without knowing that rectal trouble in some form or other is directly responsible for it. Many men and women who have thus spent years not knowing what was wrong with them have found new health when these troubles were corrected. You can never hope to be well until the cause of your trouble has been removed.

The McCleary treatment finds favor with men and women, young and old, for it entirely does away with harsh surgical methods of treating hemorrhoids or piles. All the discomfort and dangers of ether and chloroform have been eliminated. Use the coupon below, or if you wish you may write us in strict confidence, describing your case as accurately as possible, and your letter will be answered in detail. In either event, our book and large reference list will be sent free postpaid in plain wrapper.

These Symptoms Are Warnings

Nature sets up danger signals to warn us. If these warnings are heeded in time much suffering and often grave danger can be avoided. If you have been troubled with headaches, nervousness, faulty nutrition, stomach and liver troubles, constipation, etc., and have been unable to overcome them, you should write at once for our Free Book and learn if your symptoms are not due to some rectal or colonic trouble.

So confident are we of results that we say to one and all alike, "If we treat you for any rectal trouble that we fail to cure, you need not pay us one cent." Send for your copy of our Free Book today and learn the facts.

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Steward Liked the 4 Pounds

And So I Finally Moved in With Wilson and the Other "White Folks"

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

MOHAMMED! Mohammed Ahmed!" It was my partner Jim calling his black man servant. And I was the black man servant. It was the first time Jim had ever had a servant, the first time I had ever been a black man—and the first time Jim had ever called me in that tone of voice.

It had come about like this: Regular cabin fare on the M. S. "Nemo," which was taking us from Africa to India, was 22 pounds sterling. Deck passage was only 6 pounds, a difference of \$80. In the interest of economy we had decided to buy one regular fare and one deck ticket. But since no white man can ride deck, according to the steamship company's agent, one of us had to be black. We had flipped a coin, an evil-omened, dirty Italian lire, and it was the instrument of Kismet had ordained that I should disguise as a black Hausaman from the western jungles of Africa and ride deck as the personal man servant of my partner Jim.

For me the stunt meant a novel experience which I had never had before, and a saving of some \$80—which I might never have again. Jim and I were full partners on the trip, sharing all expenses equally; this would give me an \$80 margin which I could spend more than he. Now, for these considerations I was willing to be submerged, not only in the social scale but in the spectrum as well, and play the ignoble part of the black man servant to Jim. I didn't mind carrying all our baggage on board on my turbaned head, shuffling along in my sandaled feet and flowing robes with the rest of my colored ilk while Jim stood gallantly at the head of the accommodation ladder and curtly ordered me where to stow this suitcase and where to put that (and one of them my own!)

I didn't even begrudge Jim the exclusive company, which he would probably have had anyway, of the spick young English widow on the ship. She early attached herself to my curly-headed partner, breezing up to him like a trans-Atlantic flyer, whipping out her cigarettes and offering one to Jim, who doesn't smoke. She was snappy, young and gay, except on occasions when some trivial detail would go wrong with the service, when she

would be only snappy. If, for instance, the water in her finger bowl wouldn't be exactly the right temperature she would curse the waiter like a dyspeptic sailor, and the next moment would be regaling her table mates with some frisky story about life in India as it is lived by herself and the Gay Nineteens. As the voyage progressed I later decided that there were two lucky men: her husband, because he was deceased, and myself, because I was traveling deck.

Some Ice Cream, Anyway

I had been willing to accept my lowly station and even to salaam in servile obedience to Jim when he handed me a few Italian lire and ordered me to hurry ashore for a liter of ice cream for himself and the English widow. But I managed to return unseen by my lord and master, who was hardly accustomed yet to seeing me in my flowing robes and big, white turban. I crouched on my sandaled heels amid the mess of blacks gathered on a shaded hatch, my fellow passengers on deck, and ate the ice cream myself. It was time for the boat to start. I had spread my piece of green canvas tarp and my two "sheep's feathers" blankets in a comparatively sequestered corner on the deck, right between a huge winch and the base of a whistling ventilator. I was fairly well concealed both from the fo'-castle aft and from the passengers' promenade midships.

It is true that my privacy was somewhat intruded upon by some six score blacks and browns from various tribes in Africa, Arabia and India, who with their wives and spawn were strewn all about the deck. And despite my own personal convictions to the contrary, these filthy folk knew that they were just as good as I. For I was, after all, only a black Mohammedan deck passenger the same as they themselves. I was cleaner, yes, but no nearer godliness in such a land as that. Besides, they probably reasoned that after a week or so in that broiling bull pen on the deck, sleeping, eating and loafing for 24 hours a day, all of us together like rabbits in a crowded hutch, I, too, would soon be sweating and swearing, grisly and gray, the same as they or worse.

I peered over the top of the drum

Hoover on Foreign Trade

EUROPEAN statesmen who looked with suspicion on Mr. Hoover's visit to Central and South America are reported to be feeling easier in their minds, as they conclude that Hoover's designs were innocent of any purpose to capture their markets. The first impression, that the Hoover idea of economic advantage might be to prosecute American expansion at the expense of other nations, on the theory that a foreign loss means an American gain, did him an injustice all the more gratuitous because he has a reputation for economic sanity.

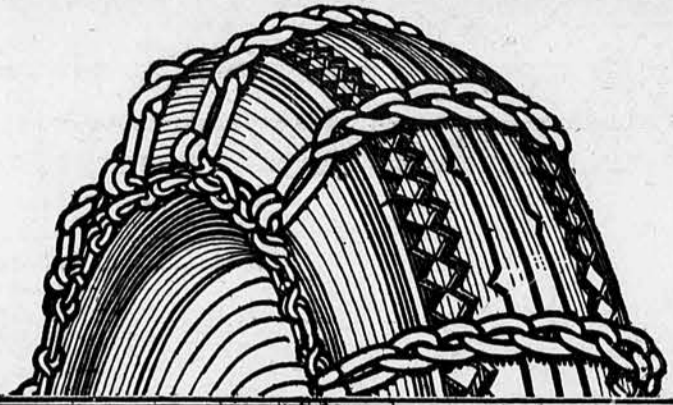
One of the correspondents with the Hoover party gives a picture of the real Hoover in an economic sense, quoting this remark by Hoover to one Latin-American statesman:

"We don't care how much you buy from the British. The more you buy from the British, the more we shall be able to sell them."

The correspondent adds that "in this bit of conversational spontaneity rests the germ of Mr. Hoover's whole economic philosophy, and the world should know it. No good can come from the notion in foreign minds that the next President of the United States is out to destroy the prosperity of other nations. Such a conception not only implies economic idiocy on the part of Mr. Hoover, but is dangerous."

The English poet Gay, of the Eighteenth Century, once described the theory of economic competition of his day in the phrase that "two of a trade can never agree." But the former notion of competition has gone into the discard, when rivals in trade believed it good practice, if unable to obtain a contract themselves, to prevent competitors from getting it. Hoover's simple statement above quoted states the newer idea, that if one cannot get it, somebody else should, tho a "hated rival." If Germany or England develops trade in South America or anywhere else Germans or English will prosper accordingly and have more means to make purchases in the United States.

So far as it goes this is the principle of free trade. It is not easy to reconcile it with prohibitive tariffs, yet Hoover is for high tariff duties for protection of home capital and labor. But it has been pointed out that tariffs in fact exercise less influence in restraint of trade than was supposed by the classic economists. It is a fact that notwithstanding the highest tariff duties ever enacted by Congress this country today is importing more goods than ever, and has more free trade than ever, a greater volume of non-tariff imports. The Hoover idea of tariffs is that it is not so much a question how high given duties may be, but the main thing is to adjust tariffs scientifically, so as to promote trade and not restrict or hamper it. And in fact this is the idea that is growing in Congress.



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WEED Steel Chains take hold like tractor cleats. They are strong and heavily constructed, to stop skidding and spinning in the heaviest snow or mud.

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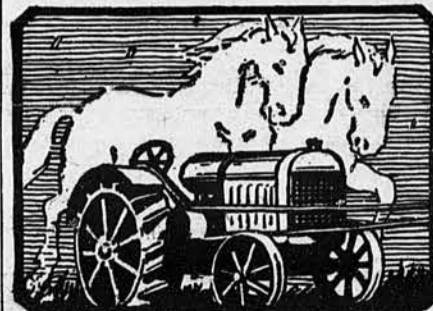
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Pickering Governors are made for McCormick-Deering, Minneapolis, Hart-Parr, Bumble "Oil Pull," Huber "Super Four," Twin City, Fordson and other standard makes.

Clip coupon for free pamphlet which tells in detail how to get a better day's work with Pickering Governors.

of the winch and saw Jim more nervous and excited than a white man would ordinarily be over his lost black servant. The gang plank was being drawn aboard and Jim didn't know where his man Friday was! The ship trembled as the propeller began to churn the waters of the little Italian harbor, and still I had not yet appeared. I was only his black servant, but I carried most of the money, the letters of credentials and passports, and, besides, Jim would have been loath to leave me stranded there in Africa even with all those aids.

I let him worry. I had overheard him gallantly promise the young English widow that if she wanted her shoes shined or even some rough washing done he would set his man Mohammed to work. I decided that Britannia might rule the waves, and, as a widow, some of the men upon them, but it would be a colder day than the Red Sea had ever seen before she would rule all the servants as well.

Jim rushed down to my lowly deck, picked his way about among the staring families of my fellow folk and found me, turbaned and gowned, cross-legged upon a capstan near the rail, watching the last of Africa disappear in our foaming wake. It was too great a moment for any differences as of master and man to interfere, and we stood there in silence until the Dark Continent was almost out of sight.

Into the Jungle and Bush

Six months before, we had stood on the bridge deck of the "West Humhaw" and caught our first glimpse of Africa. That was 5,000 miles away, over on the western coast. The captain had told us then that we could not go inland, the narrow threshold along the coast was a closed door and beyond that, he warned, lay the white man's grave and the black man's paradise. We had gone ashore, we had gone inland, and after months of battling the jungle and desert and bush we had conquered the Dark Continent and pierced straight across its heart. And yet, now that we were leaving it months later on the other side, that faint line of the eastern coast seemed to shroud as great a mystery as had greeted us on the western coast.

"Well, Pop," said Jim, while all my fellow blacks probably thought my master was scolding me for something, "is this going to be worth the \$80 saved, and the good time you'll be missing with the white folks up above? What are you going to do with that \$80 saved anyway? Are you going to use that money to buy me another banjo to replace the one you stole from me back in Kano, on the other side of the Sahara?"

He still thinks that I was responsible for that fortunate relief from the necessity of lugging that big and heavy banjo on our motorcycle trip across Africa. I admitted again, as I have always done, that I was very glad indeed it was stolen, but I will never admit that I stole it myself. We had asked the English captain of police in Kano to send it to Jim in care of the American Consul in Cairo if he should ever find it. Just before we left Khartoum, and too late to have it sent down to us, Jim had received a letter from the American Consul in Cairo saying there was a package there for him. It probably was the banjo. Jim sent money and asked that it be forwarded to us at Bombay, India. When we found that we would not go to Bombay Jim requested the postmaster there to send it on to Singapore—and we never went to Singapore. Up to this time we have not yet recovered the famous banjo. And up to this time Jim still believes I stole it.

With a Goopy Fist

The first day and a half I ate the regular deck fare with my fellows, a bowl of sticky rice mixed up with some bits of boiled fish. Twice a day this constant, regulation ration was warmed over and stirred up in a huge and sour kettle presided over by an Italian deck hand. As the various black boarders in the ship's bull pen swarmed about this kettle for their food the Italian would reach into it with a goopy fist and then daub a double bare handful of this pasty mess into the wooden bowl of each. We had this only twice a day, but I didn't care for it any more often than that myself. It wasn't bad, but it was tiresome.

The second day, before the startled eyes of all my black deckmates, I changed my flowing Mohammedan robe for the more comfortable English shorts and bush shirt. I took off my gaudy turban and donned again my old cork sun helmet. I changed from my sandals of thongs and untanned leather back to my American oxfords—and after a shower in Jim's tiled bath, I was a white man once again! The agent of the steamship company had emphatically told us that his line would not carry a white man as a deck passenger. All right, I would hold them to their promise! They couldn't throw me overboard, and they had declared a white man couldn't travel deck.

I hunted up the chief steward, who spoke English, and put the problem to him. In order to assist the chief in making his decision I thoughtfully suggested that my partner Jim would certainly have no objections to my sleeping in his cabin with him, and that one more guest in the dining saloon would hardly be noticed. I was sure, by the waiters. The chief received these suggestions—and 4 English pounds—in the same kindly spirit of co-operation with

which they were offered, and I moved in with Jim. I was still \$60 to the good and had had all my fun besides, which was easily worth as much again.

The third day we reached Aden, that granite-ribbed Gibraltar of the East, corseted in steel and guarded by the greatest guns of Britain, mistress of the seas. The Mediterranean and Red Sea area, with the Suez Canal connecting, is the naval lobby of the world, and at every doorway into this great court of commerce the flag of England flies. Britannia's Gibraltar rock is rolled against the western door between Africa and Spain; John Bull stands astride the Suez Canal with one foot at Port Said and the other at Suez; and Aden, bristling with British guns, guards the eastern door, the door to the Orient. Britannia rules the waves.

Bubonic plague was raging in Aden when our ship put into the rock-ribbed harbor there, so we couldn't go ashore. It was easy to content ourselves, however, simply with rejoicing that we were not stationed in that bleak and barren post. It is only 36 square miles in area, merely a stud on England's armor plate. Back of it lie the sands

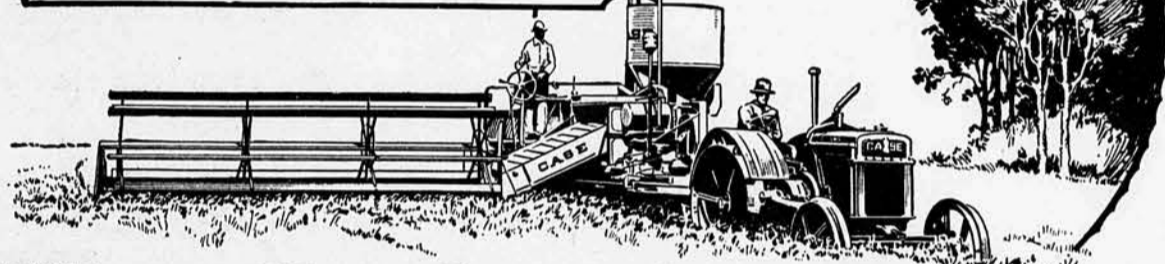
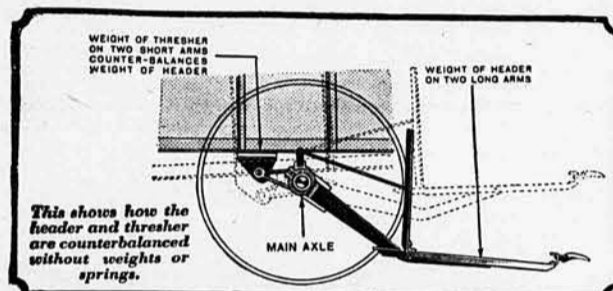
of the Arabian desert, and that is all. It was hot, as it always is in Aden, for we learned that the average temperature the year around is 83 in the shade, with an average rainfall of less than 3 inches a year.

When we left Aden I was sitting in a comfortable steamer chair on the promenade deck and I was glad of many things. We had left Africa, we had left Aden, I had left my spattered stall between the winch and ventilator—and India was next.

At Wichita February 26

The 28th Annual Power Farm Equipment Show will be held February 26 to March 1 at Wichita. It will have more exhibits than last year even, and a probable attendance of more than 50,000 folks. Admission will be free to all exhibits, and the railroads have granted a roundtrip rate of 1½ fares, on the certificate plan.

Chicago is planning a 192-mile subway, probably so there will be some safe way for a man to go home.



**When You Consider a Combine
Look for these Features**

"Our wheat was so tall that it fell down and most of it was flattened. But the Case Combine picked up every bit."
Oscar Bartlett,
Fort Benton,
Mont.

EVER since your grandfather was a boy, Case threshers have held a position of outstanding leadership everywhere. Now the Case combine has become the recognized standard among combines because of its new and exclusive features that result in better and faster work.

With the Case header, you can cut a remarkably uniform length of straw and an even swath without missing any heads, regardless of slopes or irregularities. Here are the reasons why the Case header gets all the grain:

1. It is free to follow the slope of the ground because of a universal joint and 3 wheels on the main axle. The header is counterbalanced by the thresher unit without weights or springs—an exclusive feature.
2. It cuts high or low. The operator, located on a roomy platform high up out of the dust, can in an instant raise or lower the cutter bar from shaving the ground up to 36 inches.
3. It has a single canvas that runs within a half inch of the sickle and carries the grain all the way into the feeder house. There is no dribbling through openings or at the sides.

The Case header can be easily folded back against the machine, so as to make it handy for moving, or it may be readily detached or trailed behind on a transport truck. And there are many other exclusive Case features that save time, labor, grain and money for the owner. Our new Combine Catalog describes them all in detail.

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QUALITY MACHINES FOR PROFITABLE FARMING

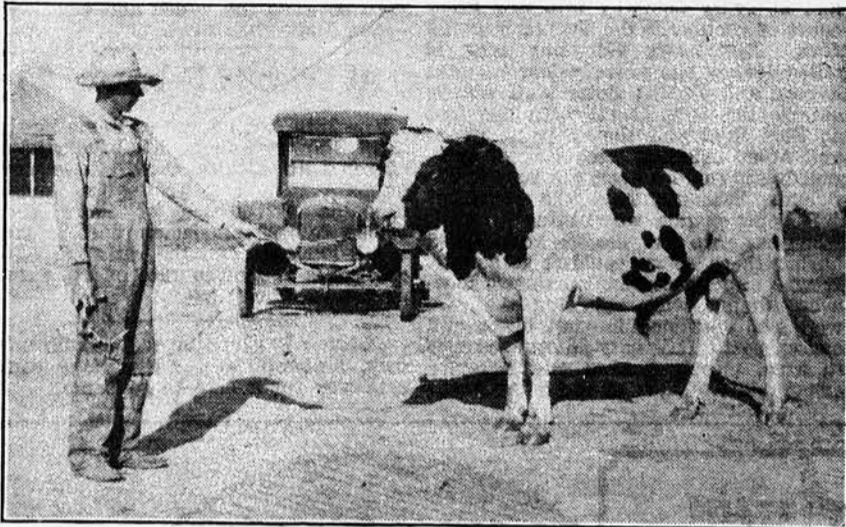
- 5 CASE Advantages**
1. Gets all the grain from any field because it has a floating header, counterbalanced by the thresher unit and quickly adjusted.
 2. Fast threshing in light or heavy straw by big capacity, all-steel, unbreakable cylinder.
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 4. Thorough cleaning of grain by two complete cleaning shoes equipped with underblast fans. Final cleaning under eyes of the operator.
 5. Light draft because the weight is correctly distributed on main axle.
- There is a Case Combine for every farm—four models—width of cut from 8 to 20 ft.*



Wheat Alone Did Not Pay

Gfeller Shipped First Dairy Cows to Logan County and Made His Farming Profitable

BY G. E. FERRIS



E. J. Gfeller and the Registered Holstein Bull Heading His Dairy Herd. Mr. Gfeller Has Used Registered Sires for the Last Seven Years

EXPERIENCE has taught L. A. Gfeller of Logan county that he was wrong in expecting to make more than farm expenses year after year from wheat farming in Western Kansas. He moved from Geary county in 1907 to raise wheat. Twelve dollars an acre was the price he paid for half a section of land. He leases three-quarters of a section of grass land and uses half of his land for pasture. A quarter section of the land he leases and half the land he owns is under cultivation. When you talk to him today he says, "It's been a hard old grind but since I have been milking cows things have been more sure. If I had not started milking cows in 1923 I would not be farming here today." Mr. Gfeller shipped in Logan county's first dairy herd.

Previous to 1923, Lute Gfeller, as he is known to his neighbors, kept only a few hogs and enough cows to provide the family with milk and butter. That year he bought 41 head of Holstein cows from farmers and dairymen living in the vicinity of Junction City. With the best of these cows he built up his present dairy herd. From the 20 cows usually kept he gets as high as 80 gallons of milk a day. For seven years a registered Holstein bull has headed his herd.

"I like Holstein cows better than any other dairy breed for Western Kansas," Mr. Gfeller will tell you. "The reason for this is that they will utilize more roughage, are better rustlers and provide more milk to be separated and fed to the pigs."

Since 1925, Mr. Gfeller has been using a 20-cow milking machine. Milking two cows at a time with this machine makes it possible to milk 18 to 20 cows and do the separating in an hour. A separator with a capacity of 740 pounds of milk an hour is used.

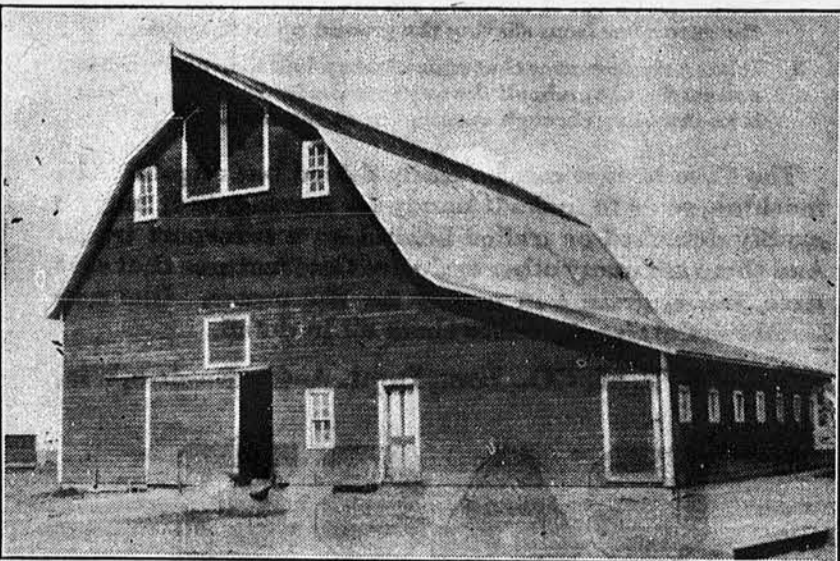
Winter roughage for the dairy herd is stored in a pit silo 30 feet deep and 12 feet in diameter. A shed keeps out the snow. Removal of the silage and feeding is easy with a false bottomed box pulled up by a horse, pushed on an overhead track to the feed trough and dumped. Cane is preferred by Mr. Gfeller for filling the silo. Next in order are kafir and milo. An ensilage cutter is owned by Mr. Gfeller and several of his neighbors who help one another fill silos. In some years the silo is refilled, applying water with a sorghum crop from which heads have been removed.

"A pit silo for Western Kansas is best," maintains Mr. Gfeller. "In the first place it is cheaper and one does not continually have to be tightening silo hoops because of the winds which are prevalent here."

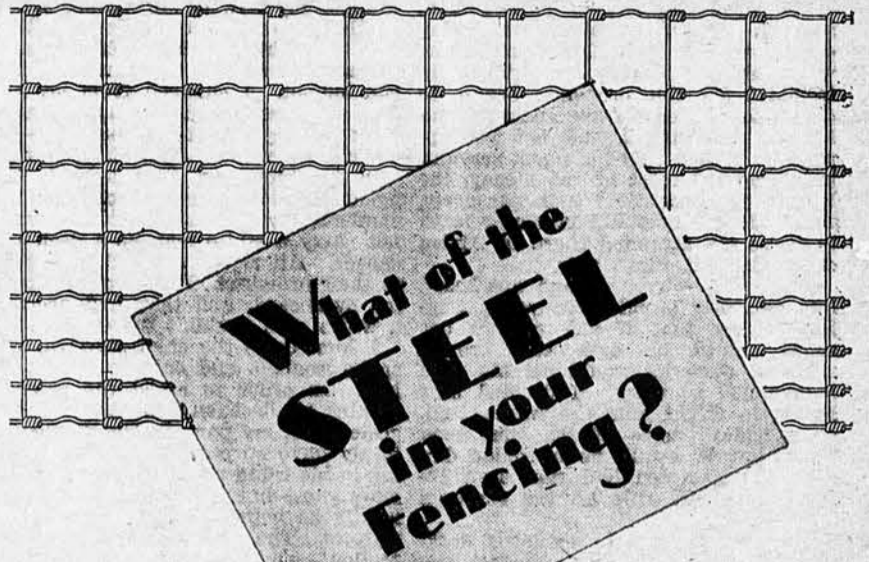
The milk cows get nothing but grass during the summer. In the winter they get a ration of cane or kafir silage, ground barley, kafir or milo and cottonseed meal. During the winter the manure is taken from the barn and spread by hand. This winter Mr. Gfeller expects to buy a manure spreader. He has wanted one the last three winters but says he could not afford it.

Having so much skim milk to feed makes a good profit possible on hogs, according to Mr. Gfeller. He is building up a herd of Duroc Jersey swine with gilts sired by Golden Rainbow, the 1,000 pound boar owned by the Allendale Ranch at Campus. Fall and spring litters are raised and the McLean system of swine sanitation will be practiced from now on. Until this year clean ground has prevented worms. Corn never has been sold from the Gfeller farm. The corn raised on the farm and the corn bought usually makes more money when marketed thru hogs.

(Continued on Page 42)



This Substantial Red and White Trimmed Barn on the Gfeller Farm Can be Seen for Miles in Western Kansas. The Dairy Stanchions Are Under the Low Portion and a Shed-Covered Pit Silo Back of the Barn Facilitates Feeding



THERE IS ONLY ONE SHEFFIELD QUALITY
THE ACHIEVEMENT OF 40 YEARS EXPERIENCE

STEEL is an important factor in fencing. Careful investigation by Sheffield metallurgists resulted in the development of a special analysis rust-resisting steel, containing the proper amount of copper, which pledges longest life and greatest serviceability. It is this uniform quality of steel which is used in the making of every rod of Sheffield Fence—and only in Sheffield Fence can it be obtained.

THIS SPECIAL ANALYSIS RUST-RESISTING STEEL

THESE three important improvements distinguish Sheffield Fence:

1—Made of a special analysis rust-resisting steel, with the proper copper content.

2—A steel made in Sheffield open hearth furnaces especially for fence, providing unusual strength, uniformity and flexibility.

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These improvements were developed to meet the traditional high standards of Sheffield production—to offer the user the best possible fencing quality. From the raw materials to the finished product, these high standards govern every phase of manufacture.

Your local dealer handles Sheffield Fence. Look it over and judge its important advantages for yourself. In the meantime, send for the free booklet, "Sheffield Fence," which explains these advantages in detail.



Every roll of Sheffield Fence is sealed before shipment, the maker's assurance to the user of full-quality, full-strength, full-weight Sheffield Fence.



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Will Aid the Wheat Growers

The Garber Plan Would Open up a Much Larger Market for Flour in Cuba

A BILL to prevent Canadian wheat milled in bond in this country from enjoying a preferential tariff in Cuba has been introduced in the House of Representatives by M. C. Garber of Oklahoma. It provides that the product of any article of the soil requiring annual planting, growth and harvesting and shipped into the United States under the provisions of the Tariff Act of 1922, to be milled or processed in bond, shall not be exported to any country with which the United States Government has a trade treaty that gives the American manufacturer a preferential duty as compared with the country from which said articles of the soil have been shipped. The reciprocal tariff treaty of 1922, between this country and Cuba, states that the products of American "soil or industry" shall come under the preferential rates, not "soil and industry." This technicality, it is said, has been favoring Canadian farmers and millers at the expense of farmers and millers in this country. This will be ended if the Garber Bill becomes a law, and it is said to have the support of farmers and millers generally over the Southwest.

Cut the Selling Cost

A few of the advantages accruing to members of large-scale co-operatives can be seen by a glance at four of those on the Pacific Coast and one on the Atlantic Coast. A reduction in packing charges of 10 cents a box was one of the first benefits to the orange growers who organized the California Fruit Growers Exchange. Three Pacific Coast poultry associations, five years ago, organized a co-operative agency to represent them in the New York market. In 1927 these three associations sold 1,200,000 cases of eggs thru this agency at a cost of less than 24 cents a case. Formerly it cost 60 cents a crate to market eggs in the East thru a broker. The Maryland State Dairymen's Association controls close to 100 per cent of the milk in its territory. It does not, however, use its power to unduly increase prices to consumers. On the contrary, its officials believe the welfare of producer and consumer are best served by a moderate, stable price which will give the efficient dairyman a profit and yet will not bring milk from distant regions to compete with that produced locally. For more than two years, dairymen supplying the Baltimore market have received, during every month of the year, a price of 33 cents a gallon for fluid milk. If a dairyman knows what his production will be, he may know what his income will be this month and next month.

Poor Inspection, Maybe?

A news dispatch from Winnipeg, Canada, says the integrity of the grain bonding system of the United States is to be questioned by a Royal Canadian Commission. Complaint has been made to the Dominion government by wheat buyers of London, who purchase 75 per cent of all of Canada's export wheat, that the level of standards under the federal inspection system of Canada is being lowered—has been substantially lowered—during the last five or six years. Annually, more than half the eastern exports of Canadian grain go over the bonded American lake route, the dispatch says, and have since 1910. For the 1927 crop the tolls collected by American organizations for this service, including the deep sea charges to Liverpool, approximated 43 million dollars. So, says the story, in addition to the reputation of this bonded system to sustain, the American industry allied to this business has an enormous annual profit to protect. In 1924, it will be remembered, a Royal Canadian commission investigated this angle of the grain business but did not find any corruption in connection with handling of bonded grain. It did, however, suggest that greater security from substitution might be offered

this grain if more watchmen were employed by bonded warehouses at the different points and by the railroads hauling the grain.

Has Cut the Spread

Back in 1918, in New York state, there was formed the Macomb Cheese Producers Co-operative Association, Inc. It was composed of seven factory associations, and began functioning in 1919, chiefly as a bargaining organization. Just previous to its organization, certain dairymen had made a comparison of prices paid them and the price cheese brought on the New York City market. It was found that at times the spread between the price paid the farmer and the price on the Eastern terminal market was as much as 5 and 6 cents a pound. The freight rate on a pound of cheese to the consuming territory was no more than 1/2 cent a pound. Neighboring factories became interested, and the present organization, the St. Lawrence County Cheese Producers Co-operative Association, Inc., followed. Thru the efforts of the co-operative managers, the spread between the price paid the producer and the price on the terminal market was reduced to 1 cent. It was 5 cents more on the pound in the farmer's pocket. For generations cheese was sold to dealers directly or thru cheese boards, and contracts for an entire season's output frequently were made. At present about 3 million pounds of cheese are marketed by the association. The business of the association is conducted by a board of directors of seven members.

Co-operatives Grew

Farmers' co-operatives made progress during 1928. To those who are in touch with the movement in its nationwide aspects, this progress is more than encouraging. It indicates that co-operative organization is now a permanent factor in modern agriculture. This is the opinion of Chris L. Christensen, in charge of the Division of Co-operation, United States Department of Agriculture, in a recent review of accomplishments in 1928. "How well this business was carried on is even more important than how large it was," he continues. "From the point of view of gains in efficiency and general stability, progress of the co-operative organizations is even more striking. The co-operatives of 1928 were incomparably better managed business organizations than those of 10 years ago. Too, farmers had a better comprehension of marketing problems and a better understanding of the aims and possibilities of co-operation than they had in 1918. The outlook for 1929 is especially favorable, primarily because our knowledge of the essentials of successful co-operative organization is continually increasing and because the number of farmers who appreciate the significance of the movement is growing."

Eat More Eggs Now

Ten years ago Canadian farmers, in co-operation with their government, began a campaign to improve the egg market by selling eggs on a graded basis. Compulsory grading was instituted, and government graders and inspectors were placed at strategic points thruout several provinces. As the quality of the eggs on the market was raised, and the consumer found that he could depend on specified grades to represent certain definite qualities, egg consumption increased nearly 50 per cent. The egg consumption in Canada today is 320 a person, as compared with 225 in the United States, or about the same number that Canadians were eating 10 years ago. In Canada "an egg is no longer an egg." In that country eggs sell not only according to quality but also according to size. A 24-ounce egg brings more than a 20-ounce egg, and the consumer gets what he pays for.

ATWATER KENT RADIO

"I know that man—
that is exactly the
way he talks"

SHE was listening to a demonstration of an Atwater Kent. Turning the FULL-VISION Dial from one station to another, suddenly she heard the voice of a friend she had not seen for years. She listened eagerly. It was "exactly the way he talked."

"I'll take the set," she said. "This radio tells the truth."

Anyone can convince himself that Atwater Kent receivers and speakers do give faithful reproduction. Listen to an orchestra and pick out the individual instruments. Each has its own character—its own identity.

Turn to a male quartet, a piano solo, a radio drama with all the varying voices and inflections—or to the President when he speaks. Every sound is true to the original. That is the standard of Atwater Kent performance.

Atwater Kent gives it to you for less money. Less money because Atwater Kent Radio is manufactured in great quantities, making economies of production possible. Yet this huge output does not affect quality in the slightest. For every set, besides being made of the finest materials, has to pass 222 tests or inspections in the course of manufacture.

Turn the FULL-VISION Dial and listen to "the radio that tells the truth."

ATWATER KENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
4769 Wissahickon Avenue A. Atwater Kent, Pres. Philadelphia, Pa.

Prices slightly higher west
of the Rockies.

Model 40 (Electric) \$77



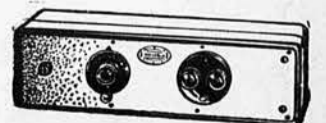
For 110-120 volt, 50-60 cycle alternating current. Requires six A. C. tubes and one rectifying tube, \$77 (without tubes).
Model 41 D. C. set, \$87 (without tubes).



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

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

Battery Sets, \$49—\$68



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

500 Horseless

All Using McCORMICK-DEERING Power

TWO MONTHS AGO we printed the world's first list of horseless farmers. We had just 200 names. Then things began to happen. Letters came flocking in from other horseless farmers all over the United States. Today we have 500, and they keep on coming.

So now we are honoring these first 500 men—trail-makers and leaders in the new age of power farming—by publishing their names in the farm press of the land.

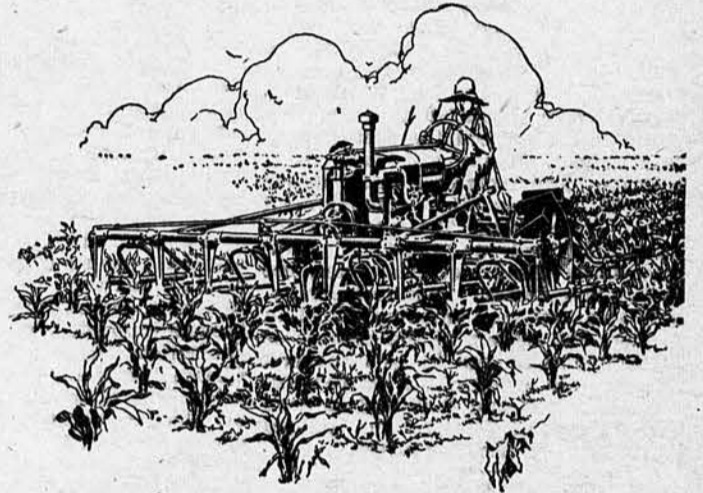
Run your eyes over the long list on the opposite page. Picture the year-around operation and the routine on these half-thousand farms, bearing in mind that *animal power plays no part in it*. These men are successfully handling all their farm work by mechanical means alone. *They are using McCormick-Deering tractor power.*

The power farming experience of these men during recent years has prompted them to cut loose completely from methods that have prevailed for generations. They are taking *full* advantage of the capacity, the economy, and the wide range of usefulness in mechanical power. They ride by automobile, haul by motor truck, use a small engine on the light jobs, and the tractor does their field and heavy belt work.

These 500 horseless farmers offer a wealth of evidence of what can be done with tractor power. The list as a whole is a *convincing demonstration* that whatever the type of farm, whatever its size, whatever the section or crop, the high-grade tractor provides the power to carry on every operation in every season.

We want to make as complete a list of McCormick-Deering horseless farmers as possible and we hope the readers of these pages will help us to build it. Thousands of farmers whose main dependence is on tractor power still use some horses at odd jobs for a few days a year. This year many of them will sell their last horses and make full use of McCormick-Deering power, and Farmall power with its perfect adaptability for all power work, *including row-crop handling*. As fast as they do we want to add their names to our list. It is an honor to belong to the Horseless Farmers of America.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
606 So. Michigan Ave. of America
(Incorporated) Chicago, Illinois

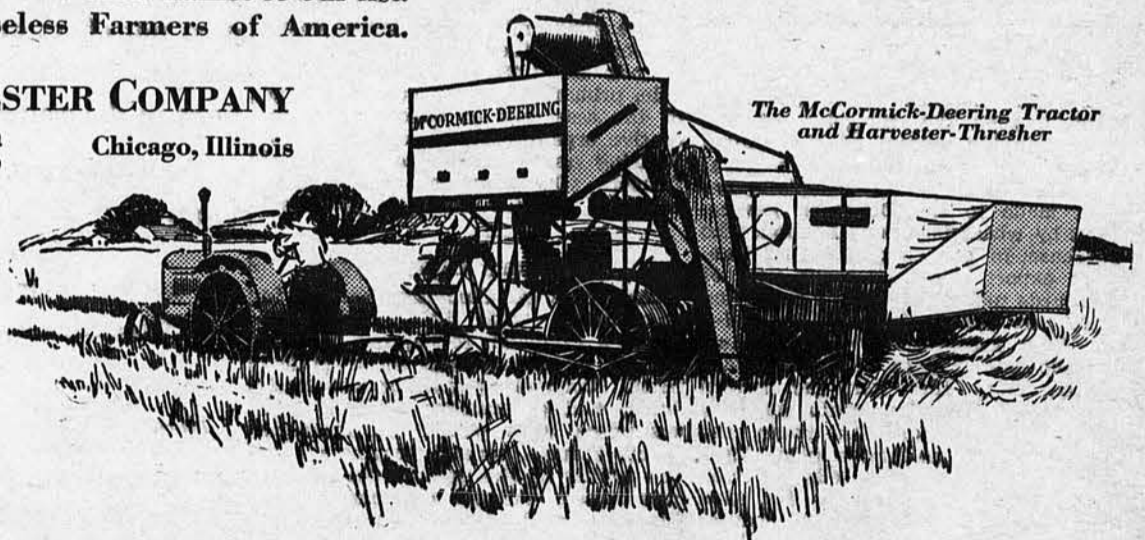


Cultivating 4 Rows with the Farmall



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Name	Address	Acres	Type of Farming	Name	Address	Acres	Type of Farming	Name	Address	Acres	Type of Farming	Name	Address	Acres	Type of Farming	
Anton Aaby	Molt, Mont.	640	Wheat	Ervald and Gless	Richmond, Tex.	900	Rice	Richard Lee	Hope, N. D.	640	Wheat, Oats, etc.	Ralph Schaff	Ryegate, Mont.	500	General	
Henry Albert	El Campo, Tex.	100	Cotton, Row Crops	J. L. Elbin	Cameron, W. Va.	162	Oats, Hay	J. A. Eisner	Ben View, Tex.	160	Dry	G. Schanzback	Alaska, S. D.	193	Wheat, Corn	
E. J. Adams	Crescent, Okla.	80	Wheat, Hay, Corn	L. L. Ellis	Stafford, Tex.	270	Cotton, Potatoes	H. L. Lapple	Phoenix, Ariz.	20	Citrus Fruits	E. P. Scherlin	Edna, Tex.	105	Cotton, Corn	
Adams Realty Co.	Three Forks, Mont.	8000	Wheat	Earl Erbe	Java, S. D.	250	Wheat, Potatoes	N. E. Lester	Veribest, Tex.	250	Cotton, Corn	John D. Schupp	Alaska, S. D.	1250	Wheat, Flax, etc.	
Alex & Callahan	Hargill, Tex.	240	General	H. B. Everett	Dundee, Tex.	250	Cotton, Wheat, etc.	Fred Lewis	Raymondville, Tex.	300	Cotton, Feed	Harvey Schupp	Forbes, N. D.	255	Wheat, Barley	
Arthur Anderson	Danewang, Tex.	80	Cotton, Corn	Chambers	Port Lavaca, Tex.	200	Cotton	John Lind	Batesland, S. D.	2280	Grain	S. J. Schliep	Robstown, Tex.	900	Melons, Cotton	
Hana T. Anderson	Danewang, Tex.	131	Cotton	A. B. Fiala	Ord, Nebr.	200	Cotton, Live Stock	H. E. Long	Port Lavaca, Tex.	400	Cotton	E. Schlotmann	Copeland, Kans.	500	Wheat, Kaffir	
A. J. Anderson	Lafayette, Tex.	308	Cotton	Dewey Fisch	Carriale, Ariz.	120	Rice	Roy Lowe	Hubert, Okla.	160	Cotton, Corn	Enoch Schmidt	PawneeRock, Kans.	240	Wheat	
Andy Anderson	Lafayette, Tex.	308	Cotton	J. A. Flack	Page, N. D.	1240	Wheat, Oats, etc.	T. H. Lurker	Louise, Tex.	125	Row Crop	E. T. Schmidtman	Withrow, Wash.	1200	Cotton	
V. M. Anderson	El Campo, Tex.	75	Cotton	W. H. Flanagan	Westport, S. D.	300	General	Anna Luthringer	Gonzalo, Tex.	150	Rice	Joseph Schneider	McFarland, Calif.	60	Cotton	
Viggo Anderson	El Campo, Tex.	80	Cotton	Marlin Fleming	Spartan, Tex.	600	Wheat, Maize, etc.	Fred Machotka	Rosowa, Tex.	400	Cotton, Maize	Fred L. Schoftall	Sublette, Kans.	800	Wheat, Corn	
Wabeck Anderson	Broadview, Mont.	180	Row	Ellis Fitcher	PawneeRock, Kans.	1280	Wheat, Corn, etc.	Walter Meeble	Vermontville, Mich.	317	General	Frank Scholtz	Karnes City, Tex.	240	Cotton, Corn, Cane	
Fred Arnold	Roscoe, S. D.	160	Wht, Barley, Corn	C. H. Fonda	Aberdeen, S. D.	640	Grain, Corn, Hay	Ben Malina	Taft, Tex.	157	Cotton	Wic Schuman	Vernon, Tex.	320	Cotton, Wheat, etc.	
S. C. Arnold	Broadview, Mont.	1440	Wheat	Arthur Godd	Port Lavaca, Tex.	1700	Corn, Beans	R. C. Mallow	El Campo, Tex.	100	Rice	E. B. Schur	Spalding, Nebr.	240	Corn, Wheat	
Henry Askey	Decatur, Tex.	600	Grain, Corn	Chas. Griffin	Longport, Tex.	650	Corn, Cotton	Ben Malm	Lufkin, Tex.	160	Cotton, Feed	Fred Schuster	Thor Elder, Mont.	480	Wheat, Rye, Oats	
Richard Austin	Metropolis, Ill.	243	General Orchard	J. P. Fowler	Osley Springs, Colo.	680	Wheat	Clyde Martin	Stratford, Tex.	600	Wheat	Joe Schwartz	Boyardale, Tex.	90	Cotton	
E. R. Avery	Three Forks, Mont.	1830	Wheat	Taylor Fox	PawneeRock, Kans.	350	Wheat	Marty Bros.	Tracy, Calif.	400	Beans	Walter Soon	Modesto, Calif.	916	Wheat	
Geo. Avrig	Havre, Mont.	1920	Wheat	Forrest Frick	Bakersfield, Calif.	625	Cotton	Carl Marty	Oakdale, Calif.	30	Row	Carl Scott	Hollowell, Kans.	380	Wheat	
				J. H. Fulmer	Mechesth, Pa.	625	General	Martin Mass	Rosowa, Tex.	300	Cotton, Grain	Clark J. Scott	Cozad, Nebr.	640	Corn, Wheat	
G. M. Bacon Co.	Putney, Ga.	700	Pecans	Reggie Garrett	Amherst, S. D.	640	Dairying, etc.	R. O. Massey	Edna, Tex.	200	Cotton, Corn	M. T. Scroggin	Topeka, Ind.	215	General	
Roy Bala	Newark, Okla.	160	Corn, Wheat	Oscar Gartner	Hooker, Okla.	480	Wheat, Wheat	Hemlock, N. Y.	108	Grain, Hay	Seegler Bros.	Port City, Tex.	600	Cotton, Wheat		
J. A. Banfield	El Campo, Tex.	280	Cotton, Rice	Frank Gibson	Oakdale, Calif.	400	Orchard	Phillip Mawhinster	Yorba, Tex.	240	Cotton, Hay	O. L. Shaddock	Pierce, Colo.	1280	Wheat	
John Bard	El Campo, Tex.	123	Cotton, Corn, Cane	I. W. Gibson	Kimball, Nebr.	1400	Wheat	McCann Bros.	Bishop, Tex.	1000	Cotton	C. D. Shne	Winfield, Kans.	500	Wheat, Oats	
Luther Bard	El Campo, Tex.	123	Cotton	J. J. Gibson	Wimot, Ark.	265	Cotton, Corn, Hay	Robt. McCreery	Dunstable, Mass.	75	General	John Shannon	Crandall, S. D.	620	Grain, Corn, Hay	
Ross Barnard	Orin, Okla.	680	Dry, Wheat, Corn	W. J. Gibson	Karnes City, Tex.	600	Cotton	Claude McDaniel	Stratford, Tex.	1280	Wheat, Maize	John Shannon	Three Forks, Mont.	1200	Wheat only	
Elmer Barnes	Idaho	350	Wheat	W. J. Giese	Power, Mont.	640	Cotton	E. W. McLarty	Jetmore, Kans.	1120	Wheat, Barley, etc.	O. L. Shaddock	Pomietz Cir., Conn.	400	Cotton	
J. Barnes	Waterbury, Wash.	4800	Wheat	D. E. Gilbert	Kildare, Okla.	480	Wheat, Oats	Joe McKibben	Larned, Kans.	1250	Wheat	Oscar Shult	El Campo, Tex.	240	Cotton, Corn	
Max Baroch	Three Rivers, Tex.	120	Cotton, Corn	Wm. Goetting	Bowdle, S. D.	700	Wheat, Flax	Geo. Meeker	Adrian, N. D.	640	Wheat	Sam Shult	El Campo, Tex.	130	Cotton	
Valarian Barstn	Rose Fork, Mont.	1000	Wheat	Arthur Godd	Port Lavaca, Tex.	250	Cotton	Frank Meharry	Ridgeview, S. D.	320	Wheat, Flax	Chas. Shultz	El Campo, Tex.	650	Rice	
Geo. Bauer	El Campo, Tex.	200	Cotton, Corn	Stephen Utah	Longport, Tex.	600	Wheat	Wm. Merriam	Nephi, Kan.	700	Wheat, Alfalfa	Elmer Slegerman	Elmer, S. D.	640	Wheat, Potatoes	
Baeker Bros.	Camden, N.J.	450	Small Grain	H. L. Grace	Arco, Miss.	80	Corn, Cotton	Gale L. Mercer	Lyford, Tex.	90	Wheat	Frank Slama	Milton, N. D.	420	Grain	
Moore, Mont.	1000	Wheat, Flax, etc.	J. T. Grantham	Kanorado, Kans.	450	Wheat, Corn, etc.	P. J. Metrovich	Arrow Creek, Mont.	600	Wheat	J. C. Silgar	Karnes City, Tex.	90	Cotton, Corn, etc.		
Row Bell	Forman, N. D.	300	Wheat, Flax, etc.	Ralph Graybill	Abbott, Tex.	225	Oats, Corn, Cotton	Henry Melike	Creek, Nebr.	1040	General	B. H. Sociolous	El Lansing, Mich.	100	Wheat, Oats, Hay	
Howard Benton	Forman, N. D.	600	Wheat, Corn	E. R. Greenhill	Arriba, Colo.	800	Wheat, Barley	Gerrone Mikaloo	Ben View, Tex.	170	Cotton, Corn	Albert Smedley	Port City, Tex.	600	Cotton, Corn	
John Berg	El Campo, Tex.	200	Wheat, Flax, etc.	Chas. Griffin	Brazos, Colo.	400	Cotton	Cliff Miller	Edna, Tex.	240	Corn, Hay, Hogs	O. L. Shaddock	Pomietz Cir., Conn.	400	Wheat, etc.	
Bergstrom	Hebbronville, Tex.	450	Wheat	A. W. Gumum	Longport, Tex.	500	Wheat	J. G. Miller	Miles, Tex.	307	Row Crops	H. R. Smith	Luling, Tex.	500	Cotton	
A. G. Bergland	Lawton, N. D.	480	Wheat	Gumum Bros.	Longport, Tex.	500	Wheat	R. L. Milton	LeWard, Tex.	167	Cotton, Potatoes	Max Smith	Kimball, Nebr.	1210	Wheat	
John Bergman	Power, Mont.	640	Wheat	Ole Gunderson	Power, Mont.	800	Wheat	Fred F. Monk	Douglas, Wash.	840	Wheat	W. D. Smith	Elmer, S. D.	640	Wheat, Oats	
Elmer Bergstrom	El Campo, Tex.	225	Wheat	Ludwig Gundhammer	Roscoe, S. D.	220	General	W. B. Mullins	Callham, Tex.	200	Cotton, Grain	John Sneaker	Chas. Snodgrass	Three Forks, Mont.	440	Wheat
L. Bergstrom	El Campo, Tex.	225	Wheat	Sig Hagen	Lawton, N. D.	400	Wht, Barley, Oats	Ernest Munkres	Rexford, Kans.	320	Wheat, Corn	Chas. Snodgrass	Elmer, S. D.	640	Wheat	
W. L. Bergstrom	Lyford, Tex.	160	Cotton, Corn, Cane	Earl Halero	Power, Mont.	850	Wheat	Shuri Munkres	Rexford, Kans.	640	Grain, Corn	B. H. Sociolous	Elmer, S. D.	640	Wheat, Flax	
Leland T. Berry	Bronson, Kans.	60	Row Crop	Thomas Halero, Jr.	Woodrow, Colo.	1600	Wht, Corn, Beans	Henry Murdock	Near City, Kans.	1830	Wheat, Feed	O. L. Shaddock	Port Lavaca, Tex.	40	Wheat, etc.	
Blaisdell & Robinson	Flowermead, Nebr.	3100	Wheat, Oats	Andrew Halero	Karnes City, Tex.	150	Cotton, Corn, etc.	J. Nagel	Lehr, N. D.	300	Wheat, Oats, Flax	Chester Spencer	Ganado, Tex.	300	Rice	
C. J. Bjorklund	Bowman, N. D.	1200	Wheat, etc.	J. C. Halsell	El Campo, Tex.	120	Cotton	R. H. Nelson	Acton, Mont.	280	Wheat, Rye, Oats	E. H. Sprague	Waterloo, Nebr.	400	General	
Bliss, Sologan	Hebbronville, Tex.	450	Pecans	A. W. Hanna	Idalia, Colo.	800	General	Henry Nickelson	Parshall, N. D.	640	Wheat, Rye, Oats	Zeigler Bros.	Copeland, Kans.	600	Wheat, Flax	
E. T. Boone	Modesto, Calif.	20	Peaches	H. W. Hanson	Idalia, Colo.	800	General	Manuel Niemi	Duluth, Minn.	100	Potatoes, Hay	Clyde Stage	Clearfield, Pa.	100	Potatoes & Potatoes	
Wash Boone	Coffee Creek, Mont.	520	Wheat	Harold Hansen	Idalia, Colo.	800	General	Frank Nihlas	Jelm, Kans.	1000	Wheat, Row Crop	Henry W. Statger	Coudersport, Pa.	150	Potatoes, Hay	
Booth Bros.	LaPlant, S. D.	1250	Small Grain	Henry Hansen	Avoca, Tex.	140	Cotton, Corn	Kobal Brothers	Helm, Montana	750	Grain	Albert A. Stark	Glendive, Mont.	640	Wheat, Flax	
Samuel Bosanko	Leola, S. D.	500	Small Grain	Harold Hansen	Barnard, S. D.	240	Corn, Small Grain	R. F. Nuss	Hargill, Tex.	400	Grain	I. T. Stauffer	Elgin, Okla.	500	Wheat, Row Crop	
Frank Boyd	Wheat, Barley, etc.	200	Wheat, Barley, etc.	John Hansen	Barnard, S. D.	240	Wheat, Corn	Fred Nuttler	Hargill, Tex.	400	Grain	I. T. Stauffer	El Campo, Tex.	160	Cotton, Corn, Cane	
R. H. Bracken	Wepth, Utah	300	Dry	Haskum Hanson	Gettysburg, S. D.	45	Oats, Corn, etc.	Gus Nyquist	Lyford, Tex.	150	Cotton	Charley Stevenson	Port Lavaca, Tex.	240	Cotton, Little Rock	
Bryant Bros.	Southampton, N.Y.	48	Potatoes, Wheat	J. C. Hanson	Murdock, Minn.	240	Oats, Corn, etc.	C. A. Oberg	Raymondville, Tex.	61	Cotton, Cane	C. W. Stevens	Catarinas, Tex.	400	General	
Wm. Braun	Mellette, S. D.	480	Wheat, Clover	John W. Harkins	St. Francis, Kans.	400	Corn, Grain, Hay	Frank Berles	Raymondville, Ind.	186	Wheat, Corn, Hay	Howard Stewart	Mansfield, S. D.	320	Diversified	
M. S. Brockton	Wicks, Kans.	900	Corn, Wheat, Oats	Chas. Harland	Frankford, Kans.	400	Corn, Grain, Hay	Alvin Stimpert	Edna, Tex.	280	Wheat, Corn, Hay	Alvin Stimpert	Kingsdown, Kans.	372	Cotton, Corn	
Frank Brodbent	Leola, S. D.	300	Wheat, Barley	Harry Harris	Riverside, Calif.	70	Cotton, Maize	E. C. Stimpert	Winfield, Kans.	240	Cotton, Grain, Corn	E. C. Stimpert	Port Lavaca, Tex.	40	Wht, Barley, Flax	
Paul Brose	Parshall, N. D.	1600	Grain	Edwin Hawkey	Wilmore, Ark.	100	Cotton, Corn	W. M. Oldham	Forbes, N. D.	600	Small Grain	H. W. Stoutenberg	Hysham, Mont.	1800	Wheat	
W. E. Bryan	Firstview, Colo.	640	Grain	Clyde Hastings	Atwood, Kans.	640	Wheat, Corn, etc.	O. Olson	Danewang, Tex.	100	Cotton	Edgar Strach	Miles, Tex.	200	Cotton, Feed	
Roy Bryant	Moore, Mont.	800	Wheat, Barley	Chas. Heacox	Clyde Park, Mont.	640	Wheat	Edgar Strach	Leola, S. D.	200	Wheat, Flax	E. D. Svec	Wetbasin, Mont.	100	General	
Colo-Burnstead	Richmond, Tex.	410	Wheat, Alfalfa	Fred Heath	Norris, S. D.	640	Wheat, Flax, Corn	A. E. Osborne	Leola, S. D.	200	Wheat, Flax	C. Swanson & Sons	El Campo, Tex.	800	Rice, Cotton	
Ray Burdett	Warden, Wash.	1600	Wheat	Fred Heft	Coldwater, Kans.	800	Wheat	M. Osborne	Leola, S. D.	200	Wheat, Flax	A. M. G. Swenson	Lueders, Tex.	200	Rice, Cotton, etc.	
John Burstrom	El Campo, Tex.	160	Rice	Chas. Helmer	Greenwood, Wis.	280	Corn, Oats, Hay	W. O. Osborne	Leola, S. D.	200	Wheat, Flax	C. A. Swenson	Kenedy, Tex.	200	Row Crop	
J. A. Butler	Nunn, Colo.	240	Row Crop	E. T. Heintzelman	Greenwood, Wis.	280	Corn, Oats, Hay	A. E. Osborne	Leola, S. D.	200	Wheat, Flax	T. J. Taylor	Merkel, Tex.	170	Row Crop	
				Charles Helwig	Miles, Tex.	150	Wht, Oats, Barley	R. H. Nelson	Acton, Mont.	280	Wheat, Rye, Oats	Harry S. Thibode	Almena, Kans.	80	Corn, Flax	
				Robert Henderson	Sublette, Kans.	800	Mostly Wheat	Manuel Niemi	Duluth, Minn.	100	Potatoes, Hay	Joe Thielen	Clyde, N. D.	800	Grain, Flax	
				Geo. W. Henning	Sublette, Mont.	2000	Wheat	Frank Nihlas	Jelm, Kans.	1000	Wheat, Row Crop	Bud Thomas	Richmond, Tex.	600	Rice	
				Howard Henry	Lawton, N. D.	1200	Grain	Kobal Brothers	Helm, Montana	750	Grain	E. L. Thomas	Jetmore, Kans.	2880	Wht, Clover, Corn	
				J. C. Hess	Shirmanstown, Pa.	30	Wheat, Barley	Lewis Pauson	Wheat Island, Mont.	500	Corn, Oats, Hay	M. Thyssen	Danewang, Tex.	80	Cotton	
				Harold Heuson	Larned, Kans.	1000	Wheat	Fred Peacock	Bozova, Colo.	1040	Wheat	J. Leo Toftine	Bellefonte, Kans.	385	Wht, Barley, etc.	
				Julius Heyer	Mansfield, Wash.	1280	Wheat	C. T. Peacock	Bozova, Colo.	1040	Wheat	Arthur Towe	Box Elder, Mont.	700	Wheat	
				Grady Hicks	El Campo, Tex.	180	Cotton, Rice	Fred Perrin	Lawrence, Nebr.	260	Grain	C. R. Tritt	Kimball, Nebr.	2000	Diversified	
				J. W. Hicks	Lawton, N. D.	720	Wheat	Lawrence Peterson	Raymondville, Tex.	275	Wheat	E. H. Turner	Wrightstown, N. J.	40	Truck	
				Claude Hill	Ryegate, Mont.	1800	Wheat	Verner Peterson	Danewang, Tex.	110	Wheat	J. A. Turner	El Campo, Tex.	140	Row Crop	
				Ted Hinderer	Douglas, Wash.	1280	Wheat	William Peterson	Pectz, Colo.	400	Wheat, Barley	W. A. Turner & Sons	Salem, N. H.	280	Dairy, Apples	
				Geo. Hinton	Phoenix, Ariz.	20	Orange Grove	A. H. Phillips	Somers, Conn.	160	Stock Farm	H. B. Uiley	Dixon, Ill.	237	Diversified	
				E. H. Hoopes	Lawrence, Nebr.	260	Corn, Truck	Frank Phillips	Edna, Tex.	240	Cotton, Grain, Corn					
				H. H. Hodges	Julesburg, Colo.	2100	Wheat	W. M. Oldham								

Dessert and the Dinner Delectable

My Neighbors From Other Lands Bring Recipes That We Relish "Over There"

SOMETIMES an attractive and unusual dessert will make a very plain and commonplace meal seem perfect. Returning travelers describe in glowing terms the perfect meals served in quaint inns and pensions throughout Europe and the most important item on the menus seems to be the cakes, served warm and fresh. If they are what we call "globe-trotters," they ask, "Why do Americans always serve ice cream for a special dessert? Why are these delicious fresh cakes never found in America?" By hunting for recipes in ancient cook books and seeking advice from my neighbors who have not been in our country many generations, I have found that Baba cakes, Savarin cakes and Tortes are delicious and easily prepared.

The Baba cake is of Polish origin, but was introduced into France by a famous "chef" and named for him, according to history. There a Savarin cake is baked in a ring to be served with fresh fruit or fruit sauce and whipped cream. In

A Stain Leaflet

IF ONE knew when she were going to spill coffee on a Sunday best dress the accident could easily be prevented. That not being the case, preparedness is the best remedy, especially since many stains can be removed only when fresh. We have prepared a leaflet on removing stains that we will be glad to send you on receipt of a request accompanied by a 2 cent stamp. Address your letters to Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

the good old days, Baba cakes were leavened with yeast and baked in individual pans, then soaked in rum sauce, but many modern cooks find that a very plain cake or cottage pudding, baked in the proper manner, is an excellent substitute, especially if a dessert must be prepared hurriedly. Fruit sauces and fresh crushed fruits also leave little to be desired in the way of flavor.

Tortes, whether plain "schaum tortes" to be served with fruit or a more elaborate one, to be found in the older cook books, are not more difficult to make than the average layer cake and afford a delightful change in desserts. Some of them are so rich that they do not seem to fit into the weekly menus of the average family but for the hostess seeking a new party dessert, they are a real find. Sometimes a plain sponge cake, baked in a loaf, is used as the foundation of a torte. The top is removed, some of the crumb scooped out and the cavity filled with berries or sliced fruit. The crust, even tho it may have been broken, is replaced and topped with whipped cream.

Granting all these cakes are delightful, I am sure that if these returning travelers explore our own culinary fields, they will find some desserts equally as delicious. They have perhaps never tasted Washington pie or Boston cream pie, as it is called in some localities. The name matters little, for it is the same delicious dessert wherever you find it, especially if the cake is light and fluffy and the filling flavored with a tart fruit. Upside-down cake, perhaps an American version of the Dutch apple cake, is equally as popular. This can be made with many different fruits, both canned and fresh and, whether topped with whipped cream or a hard sauce, it is a fitting dessert for any dinner.

The humble gingerbread may not seem to belong to this aristocratic group, but a prune gingerbread is so good and so easily made that the entire family will vote to place it at the top of the list of desserts to be served frequently.

Schaum Torte

6 egg whites
3 tablespoons flour
1½ cups sugar
1 teaspoon baking powder

Beat the egg whites until stiff and dry. Sift baking powder, flour and sugar together, then add gradually to the eggs. Pour into a plain, ungreased pan and bake in a very slow oven an hour or more. Allow it to cool and remove the top crust, cover with fresh berries or chopped fruit, either canned or fresh may be used, but canned fruit should be carefully drained. Then replace the top and cover with a thick layer of whipped cream. A spring form pan is best for this type of cake.

Date Torte

2 cups pitted dates
1½ teaspoon soda
3 tablespoons butter
1½ cups flour
¼ teaspoon salt
1 cup boiling water
1 cup sugar
2 eggs
1 teaspoon baking powder
¼ teaspoon vanilla
½ cup chopped pecan meats

Pour the boiling water over the dates and allow them to stand in a warm place until thoroughly softened, then mash with a potato masher. Cream the butter and sugar and stir in the eggs, one at a time. Beat until very light and fold in the flour, which has been sifted with the salt and baking powder. Add the soda to the date mixture and add

By Sarah Gibbs Campbell

this and the nut meats to the cake mixture. Pour into a mold or small loaf cake pan and bake for 45 minutes in a very moderate oven. When cooled, cover the top with whipped cream and serve at once. It is best to use two forks instead of a knife in cutting this cake, as it is very soft and easily crushed.

Polish Baba Cake

½ yeast cake
3 tablespoons sugar
¾ cup milk
1½ cups flour
½ cup butter or butter substitute
2 eggs

Heat the milk to lukewarm and dissolve the yeast and sugar in it. Sift the flour and stir ½ cup into the milk and yeast. Beat until smooth and allow it to stand in a warm place until the batter is covered with fine bubbles. Then add the remainder of the flour and beat in the eggs, one at a time. Continue beating until the dough is smooth and light. Pour muffin pans or individual baking dishes half full and when they double their bulk, bake in a moderate oven for about 30 minutes. Soak in lemon sirup until soft and serve with whipped cream.

Lemon or Orange Sirup

1 cup sugar
2 tablespoons lemon juice
1½ cups water
A few gratings lemon rind

Boil sugar and water for 5 minutes and add the lemon. For orange sirup, add 2 tablespoons orange juice and 1 teaspoon lemon juice.

Quick Baba

1½ cups sugar
1½ cups sweet milk
3 teaspoons baking powder
½ cup butter
3 cups flour
3 eggs
½ teaspoon salt

Beat the eggs until very light, then stir in the sugar. Sift the flour, baking powder and salt together and add with the milk to the first mixture. When smooth, stir in the melted butter and pour into a buttered mold. Bake in a moderate oven. Fill the center with whipped cream, after softening the cake with fruit juice or fruit sauce.

Upside-Down Cake

2 cups flour
¾ cup sugar
1 cup sour cream
½ teaspoon soda
½ teaspoon salt
1 egg

Sift flour, sugar and salt together in a bowl. Dissolve the soda in the cream and stir in the slightly beaten egg. Then mix this with the flour and sugar, beat until smooth and pour over the fruit. Bake in a moderate oven for 30 minutes.

For apple cake, peel and quarter 6 large apples. Spread over the bottom of a well greased baking dish. Sprinkle ¾ cup brown sugar and ½ teaspoon cinnamon over the fruit. Place in a hot oven while mixing the cake.

For peach cake, drain 12 large canned peach halves, place them in the bottom of a baking dish and sprinkle with ½ cup sugar. Pour the cake mixture over peaches and bake in a moderate oven.

For pineapple cake, drain sliced pineapple and arrange in the bottom of a baking pan. Sprinkle ½ cup brown sugar over the top and proceed as in making apple cake.

Prune Gingerbread

¾ cup sugar
2 cups flour
¾ cup sour milk
6 tablespoons shortening
2 eggs
¾ cup molasses
½ teaspoon soda
½ teaspoon cinnamon
1½ teaspoons ginger

Sift flour and spices together. Cream sugar and shortening, add the eggs, one at a time and beat until very light. Then stir in the molasses and add the milk, in which the soda has been dissolved, alternately with the flour and spices.

Steam 18 large prunes until very tender, remove the pits and spread over the bottom of a baking pan. Pour the gingerbread over them and bake in a moderate oven 35 minutes. Cut in squares and serve while still warm with hard sauce or sweetened whipped cream.

Cream Hard Sauce

2 tablespoons rich cream
A few drops almond extract
A few gratings nutmeg
Enough confectioners or light brown sugar to make a paste stiff enough to hold its shape

Put the cream in a small bowl, add the flavoring, then stir in the sifted sugar a little at a time. When stiff, pile on a small plate and grate nutmeg over the top. This is an excellent sauce for upside-down cake or prune gingerbread.

Boston Cream Pie

¾ cup butter
2 eggs
2 teaspoons baking powder
¾ cup sugar
1½ cups flour
¾ teaspoon salt
¾ cup sweet milk

Cream the butter and sugar, add the unbeaten eggs and beat until very light. Sift flour, baking powder and salt together. Add to the creamed mixture alternately with the milk and pour into a well greased, deep layer cake pan. The oven should be moderate and this thick layer will require from 35 to 40 minutes to bake. Cool and split carefully into two layers. Spread with filling and either dust the top thickly with powdered sugar or spread with whipped cream.

Orange Cream Filling

¾ cup boiling water
½ cup orange juice
1 teaspoon lemon juice
¾ cup sugar
2 tablespoons corn starch
2 egg yolks
Grated rind of 1 orange (yellow part only)
1 cup very stiff whipped cream

Mix the cornstarch and sugar well, add the boiling water gradually and cook for 10 minutes. Then add the orange rind and the well beaten eggs. Cook for 2 or 3 minutes longer, stirring constantly. Take from the fire and beat in the fruit juice. When cold beat in the whipped cream and spread between the layers of cake.

Chocolate Cream Filling

¾ cup sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
1½ cups scalded milk
3 tablespoons cornstarch
2 eggs
1 teaspoon vanilla
2 squares melted chocolate

Mix sugar, salt and cornstarch and add the hot milk to them gradually. Cook in a double boiler, stirring constantly until the mixture thickens, at least 10 minutes. Add the well beaten egg yolks and cook 2 or 3 minutes longer. Then stir in the chocolate and cool slightly. Whip the egg whites to a stiff froth and cut and fold them into the chocolate mixture. When cold spread between the layers of cake.

Short Cuts Around the House

BY OUR READERS

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

To Hasten Cooking Process

THE contents of the inner vessel of a double boiler will cook much more rapidly if the water in the outer compartment is salted in the proportion of ½ cup salt to 2 quarts water.

Alice M. Conway.
Hampden County, Mass.

Farm Women at Convention

THERE never was a bureau that did not need a woman to keep it in order." That is the way Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, national chairman of the committee on Home and Community, of the American Farm Bureau Federation, explained the purpose of that committee. Mrs. Sewell was speaking before the tenth annual meeting of the Kansas State Farm Bureau, held at Topeka, the week of January 7.

At this meeting 40 farm bureau women were on hand to help keep the affairs of the bureau straight, as well as put in a word for their own interests—of home and community. This attendance reflects an outstanding growth in woman's interest in farm bureau work during the last year. Each county which has a membership of 100 or more is entitled to send a delegate to the convention. Last year 12 counties were entitled to delegates. This year 25 counties were qualified to send women representatives. Undaunted by the

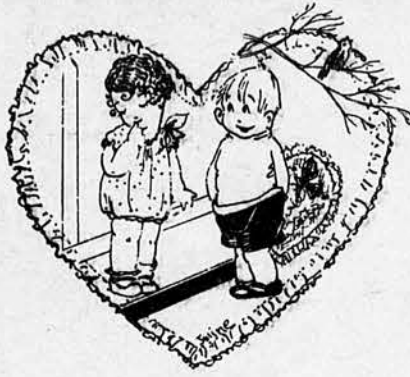
discouraging weather, delegates from almost 20 counties were at hand for the three day convention.

A varied program had been planned, with Miss W. Pearl Martin, recreation leader from the extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural College, opening each session with a play period. Tuesday morning the group was presented to Governor-elect Reed. Mrs. Lucy Pottorf, Riley county, as spokesman presented the plea of the farm bureau women for the appointment of their leader, Ralph Snyder, to succeed Mr. Curtis as senator from Kansas. The women also attended the opening session of legislature.

In the absence of Mrs. H. E. Gillette, chairman of the Home and Community section, Mrs. Albert Miller, of Ford county, presided. Another interesting delegate was Mrs. Lucy Pottorf of Riley county, the only woman in the state who is county farm bureau president. Nebraska is the only other state in which a woman holds such an office.

LET the children make their own valentines. Substitute busy evenings for restless, trying hours and best of all, give them the joy of creating. Their little friends will enjoy valentines that have been made at home and yet look just like those that come from the store.

This valentine package contains parts enough to make four lovely valentines, with envelopes for mailing them. It is fascinating to tear out the lace paper parts along the perforated lines and assemble them in a variety of ways. A package for each child will afford him several hours of delightful busy work, and will make valentine sending mean more to him. Price of the package is 15 cents, and it may be ordered from Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



The Baby's Corner
By Mrs. Ivez 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.

Preventing Colds

MOTHER believes that old saying "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," so she tries to keep our children from having the common colds that so many people have. The measures of prevention which she uses are simple and within the reach of all. Just in case you haven't thought of some of them I am going to mention them here.



Mrs. Page

You remember a few weeks ago I told you mother had started giving me cod liver oil which we call a "food tonic." This I will take all winter. It helps children build up resistance against colds and helps them get well sooner when they do get a cold.

Another thing is to keep fresh air and moisture in the house. When possible a house should be kept at a temperature of about 69 or 70 degrees. When the rooms are warmer than this the occupants chill easily when they go out of doors. When homes are heated with stove heat or hot-air furnaces the heat is dry and those who live in them will have a dry, harsh feeling in their nostrils and at the back of their noses. This causes the tender membranes in and back of the nose to become infected with the cold germs easily. In order to prevent this there should be a kettle or pan of water on every stove or heat register all of the time.

Then another thing to think about is clothing. When people live in warm homes they should dress rather lightly and then wrap up heavily when they go out of doors. But when people live in houses that are not so warm and not well heated they should dress warmly enough to be comfortable. That may mean the wearing of woolen underclothing and woolen stockings and heavier outer clothing. When a person dresses in this manner and is accustomed to cooler conditions all of the time he will not need to bundle up so much when going out.

The last thing I am going to mention is to stay away, as much as possible, from those who have colds. Little children should not play with other little ones who are coughing or sneezing. When a mother has a cold she should not kiss her baby. My mother has seen people with colds use their handkerchiefs to wipe little children's mouths or noses. A thing like this should never be done.

Baby Mary Louise.

MRS. A. H. M. writes: "I like your corner very much and would like you to tell something of the prevention and treatment of croup in babies. My baby is 17 months old and I would like to know what to do if she should have croup."

A mother can do a great deal to prevent croup by keeping her little one in

excellent health. This is done by feeding the child properly and at regular intervals, giving cod liver oil during the cold weather months, seeing to it that the little one sleeps 12 hours at night, has a mid-day nap, and getting him out of doors some each day when the weather will permit.

There are two kinds of croup, the ordinary spasmodic and the membranous croup. The latter kind is diphtheria of the larynx or windpipe and may be prevented by having a physician give the child the Schick test, and toxin-antitoxin if needed to immunize him from diphtheria.

The spasmodic croup is nearly as dangerous as the membranous croup. The best way one can tell the difference is that the membranous croup comes on more slowly and with a fever. Spasmodic croup usually comes on suddenly and without fever. The child with croup will have a dry, hollow, barking cough and sometimes it is severe enough to cause gasping for breath. I would advise parents to have the doctor come when a child actually has croup.

Here is what to do while waiting for the doctor to come. Put the child in a warm room where the air may be kept very moist by a kettle of water kept steaming. If a croup kettle is available it may be placed near the bed and an open umbrella placed over the child in such a way as to give the little patient full benefit of the moisture. In this pan or kettle of steaming water put a half cup vinegar, or a tablespoon each turpentine and eucalyptus oil, or 2 tablespoons of compound tincture of benzoin. And for temporary relief a few drops of kerosene mixed with a teaspoon vaseline and a teaspoon honey may be slowly given to the child. This is beneficial in helping to relieve the congestion in the throat. Keep the child warm. The doctor will advise as to any other medicine which should be given.

Women's Service Corner

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

Cider Eggnog

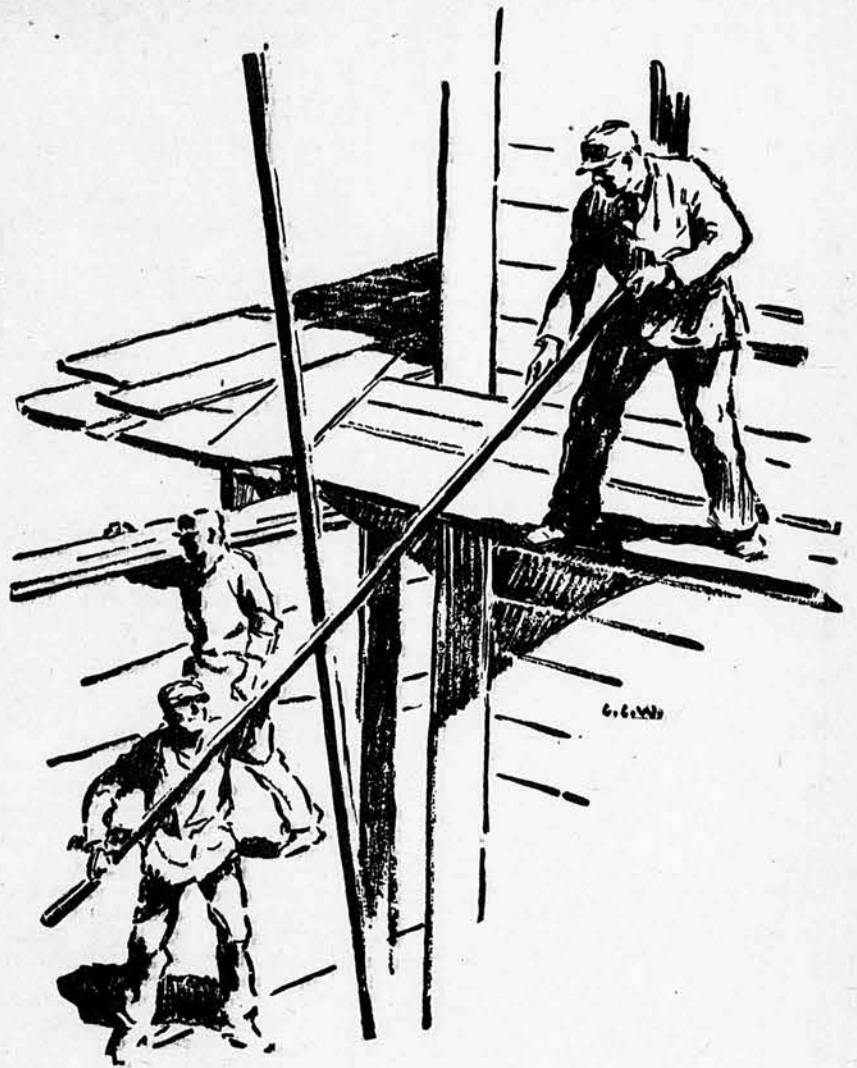
Could you please give me a recipe for Cider Eggnog?
Dolly.

To each quart of cider allow 4 eggs. Beat the yolks until they assume the consistency of cream. Beat the whites to a stiff froth. Stir together the cider and beaten yolks and sweeten to taste. Stir in half the beaten whites and season slightly with grated nutmeg. Stand on ice until cold. Serve in punch glasses with a teaspoon of meringue on top of each glass.

Color for Every "Type"

Please tell me what colors are being worn this season. It seems to me that there is a color for every "type."
Alice M.

Yes, there are so many colors now, it does seem that there is a different color for every person. However, black is a very important color this season, especially in moire, crepe satin or crepe de Chine. Next important after black are the misty shades—pale yellow, pinkish-peach, and the light shades of blue. Pure white, with a sharp contrast of scarlet, is also seen a good deal.



Quick muscular energy in KARO

KARO is a delicious food—but more—it is a real energy food.

There are 120 calories per ounce in Karo—almost twice the energy-giving value of eggs and lean beef, weight for weight.

No effort to digest Karo is required as in many other staple foods.

Which means, Karo supplies energy quickly.

And this is important to those who work and play hard. Especially good is Karo for growing children, as your doctor can tell you.

Serve plenty of Karo—keep the folks healthy, happy and satisfied.



DELICIOUS ON PANCAKES

For the Boys and Girls

I AM 8 years old and in the third grade. I go to St. Joseph school. My teachers' name is Miss Fredelake. I go 1 mile to school. I have two sisters and two brothers. My brothers' names are Edward John and Joseph Henry and my sisters' names are Henrietta Amelia and Louise Clare. For pets I have a rooster and seven cats. The rooster's name is Bob and the cats' names are Tabby, three Cuties Yellow and two Toms.

Frances M. Fredelake.
Spearville, Kan.

"I feel sou!"
said the Milk.
"I feel all fun down!"
said the Clock.
"My troubles can't
be tolled!"
said the

COBB SHINN

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

Mabel Has Twin Brothers

I am 9 years old and in the third grade. My teacher's name is Miss Stover. I have blue eyes and brown hair. For pets we have six calves, two dogs and eight cats. We also have 11 horses, eight cows and 26 little pigs. I have one little sister and two little brothers. My sister's name is Hazel and my brothers' names are Emery and Everett. They are twins. My sister is 8 years old and my brothers are 6.

Mabel Marie Herman.
Luray, Kan.

Diamond Puzzle

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

1. South (abbreviated); 2. To open; 3. Hasten; 4. A snake-like fish; 5. Stands for five-hundred.

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.

Rides His Pony to School

I am 11 years old and in the fifth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Neifert. I go to Round Top school. I

have three sisters and two brothers. My sisters' names are Maude, Marjorie and Geneva. My brothers' names are Clarence and Gerald. For pets I have a pony, a dog and two cats. My pony's name is Jumbo. I ride my pony 2 miles to school.

Raymond Farr.
Beloit, Kan.

Goes to Luray School

I am 8 years old and in the third grade. I go 3 miles to Luray school. I have one sister and two brothers. Their names are Mabel, Everett and Emery. Everett and Emery are twins. Mabel is 9 years old and the twins are 6. For pets we have two dogs named Shep and Ring, and eight cats. I have two dolls. Their names are Eldene and Leola.

Hazel Fern Herman.
Luray, Kan.

An Animal Game

A large number of children may play this game. Sit in a circle on the floor, one child being chosen to stand in the center as ringmaster. Mother then gives this child an envelope containing a picture of some well-known sight at a circus. Then the child must imitate by his actions or with his voice, some characteristic that is peculiar to that animal or person in the picture.

The first child who guesses correctly is made the ringmaster and is given an envelope. The game continues until all the envelopes are used. The pictures to be represented may be lions, bears, clowns, monkeys, elephants, or acrobats.

Suppose

Whenever I look at the sky
I'm glad because it's blue,
I think that is the loveliest shade
A sky could be, don't you?

Now just suppose the sky were green—
As green as grass instead,
I'm sure that I'd always feel that I
Were standing on my head.

—Edna Becker.

Sixteen in My School

I am 9 years old and in the fifth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Skillman. There are 16 pupils in my school. I have four pet kittens. Their names

are Chubby, Tubby, Bobby and Tom. I have one sister and three brothers. Their names are Maxine, Bernard, John and Lloyd. My birthday is January 24. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me. I will try to answer them all.

Marjorie Porter.
Burlington, Kan.



The End of a Perfect Day

To Keep You Guessing

What two letters do boys delight in to the annoyance of their elders? Two T's. (To tease).

Do you know why potatoes and onions will not grow in the same row? Because the onion gets in the potato's eyes.

Why does B come before C? Because you have to be (B) before you can see (C).

What is it that never was and never will be? A mouse nest in a cat's ear. What does an artist like to draw best? His salary.

If there are 146 sheep, one shepherd dog and one shepherd, how many feet are there? Two feet; sheep have hoofs, dogs have paws and the shepherd has but two feet.

Which nation produces the most marriages? Fascination.

Why is a bridegroom often more expensive than the bride? The bride is usually given away, whereas the groom is often sold.

What is the difference between a butcher and a flirt? One kills to dress; the other dresses to kill.

Why is modesty the strongest characteristic of a watch? Because it al-

ways keeps its hands before its face and runs down its own works.

Why is it dangerous to keep a clock at the head of a flight of stairs? Because it sometimes runs down.

What is worse than raining cats and dogs? Hailing omnibuses.

What is it that every living person has seen but will not see again? Yesterday. What is the most awkward time for a train to start? 12:50, because it's ten to one if you catch it.

Leona Has Four Dogs

I am 8 years old and in the third grade. I have four pet dogs. Their names are Lindy, Fido, Shep and Jeff. I go to Stach school. My teacher's name is Miss Slattery. There are 31 pupils in my school and one is in my grade. I go 1/4 mile to school. I have three sisters and four brothers. Their names are Bennie, Leo, Arthur, Rafael, Josephine, Loretta and Eleanor. We have five cows and three calves.

Delia, Kan. Leona Simecka.

An Expert Acrobat

The animal family can boast a real acrobat among its members for thru years of experience the mountain goat can claim to be an expert in this line. A swift, sure-footed and fearless climber, he delights in the giddy mountain heights most animals shun.

There are so many varieties of goats it would be almost impossible to name them all but the general characteristics are the same. They have hollow horns and resemble the sheep family but dif-



fer from them in that their horns stand erect, they have an arched forehead, short tail and bearded chin. The male goat has a very unpleasant odor.

Goats usually possess a stubborn streak and are not averse to assaulting anyone they do not recognize as a friend. However, if a person can grasp Mr. Goat by the beard he becomes a willing captive and yields at once to his conqueror.

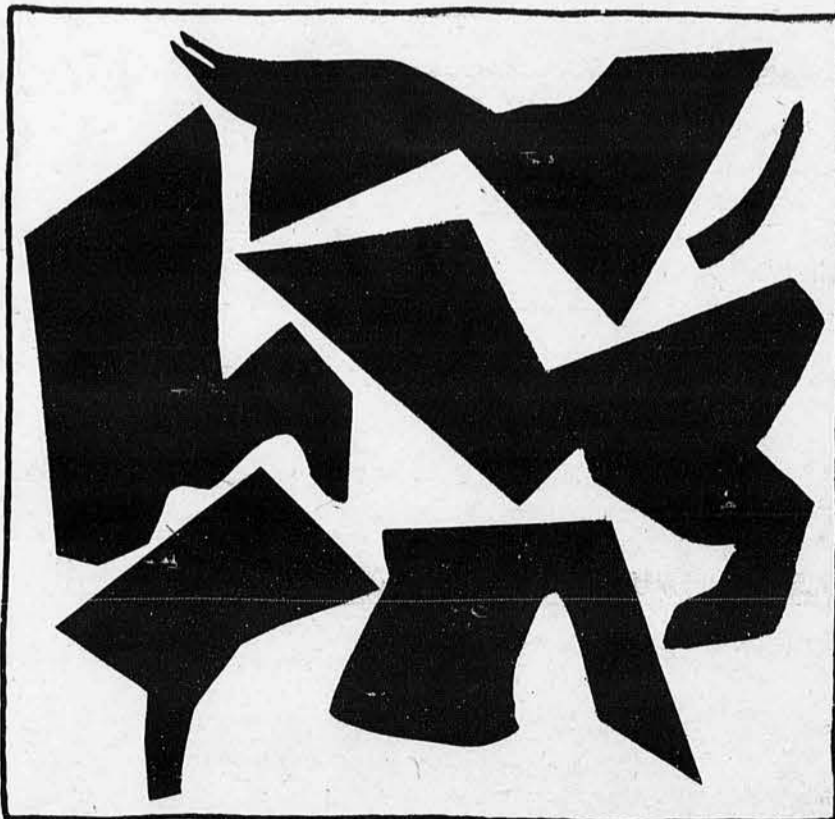
Goats possess an intelligence that surprises many people. They are playful, ingenious in obtaining their food, and show great skill in seeking protection. Grass, herbs and other vegetation form their principal food and they are valuable because of their wool or hair, flesh and milk. The skin yields a valuable leather known as morocco which is used in the manufacture of gloves and shoes.

The Rocky Mountain goat is a native of the United States and is known as the goat antelope.

Will You Write to Me?

I am 13 years old and in the sixth grade. I go to the Locust Grove school. My teacher's name is Miss Bell. I live about 3/4 mile from school. I haven't any pets. I have lived on this farm all my life. My mother has been dead for four years. We children are staying with our father. I have four sisters and two brothers. My sisters' names are Nora 23, Lula 21 and Olive Eva 17 and my youngest sister is 7 years old. I am next to the youngest in our family. My brothers' names are Robert 19 and John 15.

Erma Rozella Martin.
Cummings, Kan.



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



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

Your Blood Pressure is Not a Disease But Merely a Necessity of Life

A RECENT letter from Uncle Abner told me dolefully that he was afraid it was all up with him. It seemed that he had some mysterious trouble known as "blood pressure." He was greatly relieved to hear that blood pressure is not a disease but a necessity of life. Without blood pressure there could be no circulation. It is because of the vital necessity for sending the blood regularly thru the vessels so that it may supply oxygen and food substances and carry away waste that the pumping power of the heart and the contractile powers of the arteries exist. The blood stream is always under pressure from heart and arteries, and it is in this way that the flow of circulation is maintained.

The reason the present generation associates blood pressure with disease is because physicians have found that most serious diseases produce changes that make the blood pressure either higher or lower than normal. They know that when a patient's blood pressure persists in a marked variation from the normal, especially if an increase, it is an indication that there is some disease force at work which the body is striving to overcome. So they have dropped into the habit of saying a great deal about blood pressure, and some are so unwise as to tell their patients about it.

Every well-informed physician knows that variation in blood pressure is not in itself a disease, but merely a symptom that something is wrong. The business of the physician is to find that "something" and clear it up. To give medicine blindly to reduce high blood pressure is a poor makeshift. Yet it is true that cases sometimes arise in which all search for the cause is unavailing, and the doctor can do no better than treat symptoms. Sometimes, however, the high blood pressure is "compensatory;" in other words, it is there to make up for poor work in some organ of the body. In such cases it must not be reduced.

You cannot estimate your own blood pressure. The job has to be done by a skilled physician using a special instrument called the sphygmomanometer. My advice is that you refuse to worry about blood pressure, but if you have symptoms that seem to indicate trouble go to the best doctor available and tell him that you do not expect him to hammer down your blood pressure, but you do expect to have a thorough examination that will find and remove the cause. Then you will get well.

Tonsils Cause the Trouble

I have a sore throat every winter and a throat surgeon told me I had diseased tonsils that must come out. However, our home doctor did not agree. He said that after I get older they would get smaller and almost disappear. Do you think the advice the doctor gave me is all right or should I have my tonsils removed?
L. K. D.

I always dislike to dispute a doctor's advice, especially when it is conservative, but in this case my experience leads me to think that your home doctor may be wrong. It is true that normal tonsils should atrophy and disappear as you reach adult life. But if tonsils are diseased this does not happen. They may be diseased seriously without any visible enlargement. Since it seems to be admitted by both doctors that at present your tonsils are diseased I think you should have them removed.

Caused by Infection

My daughter, aged 50 years, is and has been for several years afflicted with boils, and her daughter, aged 18, came home from college for a week's vacation, and on her return had boils. I think it is infection. Is it any use to take sulfur and cream of tartar? Someone advised her to do that. What is the cause of boils and how could they be controlled?
Mrs. J. T. S.

There was a day when I placed much faith in sulfur, cream of tartar and such medicines, but I found them unreliable. You are right in thinking that boils are an infection. When the skin becomes infected and resistance is poor, boils spread easily. Articles

of clothing that come in close contact with the skin may be impregnated with the pus germs and thus keep up the infection. A railroad brakeman who had repeated crops of boils on his forehead was cured by buying a new cap. If you get a good doctor he will give you an antiseptic treatment for the skin. Perhaps he will think best to prepare an autogenous vaccine from the pus of the boils. He will undoubtedly put you on a diet rich in vitamins, such as are found in lettuce and other green vegetables. He will advise you to keep the neck uncovered and exposed to the air, and will discourage poulticing. A chronic condition of boils is hard to cure, and needs careful attention to details.

Send a Stamped Envelope

I am a young girl 18 years old and seem to be very healthy. Only one thing seems to bother me. That is my breath, which smells very badly, which will also keep company away from me on account of that. Would you please give me a good and cheap medicine which will cure it, for I would be very thankful and appreciative indeed for it.
A. F.

Very likely you exaggerate the trouble. Many young girls imagine odors that do not exist. However, I have a special letter on "Halitosis" which you may have by sending a stamped envelope.

More Happy Winners Listen

(Continued from Page 12)

Lavon Haldeman, Cloud; John K. Peterson, Woodson; Orville Cameron, Clay; Walter W. Howey, Geary; Reva L. Bentley, Gove; Junior Martin, Miami; Melvin Wheeler Trego; Mrs. J. J. Wheeler, Trego; John McBride, Thomas; Elmer Thielenhaus, Rush; S. Maynard Bold, Crawford; George E. Turner, Elk; Fred Ahring, Ottawa; and Clyde Passmore, Republic.

Mrs. O. E. Gould, Norton county, writes that there will be five Goulds in the 1929 Capper Clubs.

Notice has been received that there will be four Wheelers in the Trego team for 1929. Look out for a new record in mileage.

There have been several inquiries as to whether Capper Clubs and 4-H Clubs may meet together in instances where at least some of the members belong to both clubs. So far as the Capper Club management is concerned that arrangement is quite satisfactory. Our policy is to co-operate with, and not compete, with other clubs. We have no objection to boys and girls using the same project in the Capper Clubs and in the 4-H Clubs, or in the Capper Clubs and in Vocational Agriculture.

Many mothers have asked about application blanks for their own use. It is our purpose to send out special application blanks to all boys and girls who join the 1929 club, with the request that they each solicit their mother to join. Blanks of this kind will be ready for use soon.

Quite a number of boys have indicated that their Club Project for 1929 will be beef calves. It seems as if this department will be a popular one.

Fred Ahring, Ottawa, a new member, asked for several club booklets to distribute among his friends. This is an excellent way to boost the club, and we would like to have other requests of this kind.

Erma Schmidler, Shawnee, sent in several names of friends whom she thinks good prospective club members. Club booklets and other information will be mailed to these and all other boys and girls whose names are suggested by club members or their friends.

If you are interested in the Capper Clubs, but are not quite ready to sign the application blank on this page, just write the Club manager for any information you desire.

Personally we crave luxuries, but we have never seen a \$5,000 funeral that we wanted.



Be sure you have

RCA RADIOTRONS

When you choose a radio set make sure that it is equipped throughout with RCA Radiotrons. Manufacturers of quality receiving sets specify RCA Radiotrons for testing, for initial equipment and for replacement.



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MADE BY THE MAKERS OF THE RADIOLA

EASIER TO USE

DOES MORE WORK

Complete Control from Driver's Seat!

DEMPSTER LISTERS point the way to greater yields and bigger profits. Specially constructed seed plates assure seeds reaching soil in perfect condition with every chance to grow. Tongue-controlled, quick-turn truck feature enables you to plant closer to the fence. Complete control from the driver's seat. Planting mechanism is simple, dependable and assures proper spacing. Specially built rims on rear wheels pack the seed furrows. Dempster Two and Three Row Listers have 16 features of superiority. Built with continuous solid steel frame. **Ask your dealer** to show you these machines and investigate their time and labor-saving advantages.

DEMPSTER MILL MFG. CO.
719 South 6th Street
Beatrice, Nebraska.

DEMPSTER
2 AND 3 ROW LISTERS



Nature left that air space

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

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

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

National Light Kerosene

Better Than Ordinary Coal Oil

Best for Incubators, Brooders, Lamps, Stoves, Tractors, and Lighting Plants.

Buy it the economical way—buy a drum. If your dealer cannot supply you—write us.



Send for the En-ar-co Auto Game FREE!

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I enclose 4c in stamps to cover postage and packing. Send En-ar-co Auto Game FREE.

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State

Dealer's Name

(P-404)

The Pirate of Panama

(Continued from Page 18)

His mood had changed, but I knew he was not a whit less dangerous because the veneer of suave mockery masked the savagery of the Slav.

"Not at all. The unwritten law, my friend. I find you insulting my cousin and the hot blood in me boils. I avenge her. Regrettable, of course. Too hasty, perhaps. But—oh well, let bygones be bygones."

In one breath he had tried and acquitted himself.

"And do you think that I would agree to your accursed lies?" his cousin asked, white as new-fallen snow.

"Let us hope so. Otherwise I should have to base my action upon a construction less creditable to you. The point is that I shall not hesitate to carry out my promise. We can arrange the details later, my dear. Come, Mr. Sedgwick! Choose!"

"You coward!" flashed his cousin in a blaze of scorn.

"Not at all, dear Evie. All point of view, I assure you. Mr. Sedgwick has told you that I take a sporting chance of being scragged. I haven't the slightest ill feeling, but—I want what I want. Have you decided, sir?"

He was scarcely two yards from me, but neither his keen gaze nor the point of the automatic revolver wandered for a fraction of a second from me. There was not a single chance to close with him. I was considering ignominious surrender when Miss Wallace saved my face.

"Can he give you what he hasn't got?" she cried out, her natural courage and her contempt struggling with her fear for me.

"So he hasn't it, eh?" There was a silence before he went on: "But it is in this room somewhere. You have it or he has it. Now, I wonder which?" He spoke softly, as if to himself, without the least trace of nervousness or passion. "Yes, that's the riddle. Which of you?"

His eyes released me long enough to shoot a questioning glance at her, for from my face he could read nothing.

"If you have it, Evie, my cousin, you will perhaps desire to turn it over to me for safe keeping. It will be better, I think."

"For you or for me?"

He laughed noiselessly with the manner peculiar to him of having some private source of amusement within.

"Would you shoot me if I didn't agree with you?" she continued.

"What Will You Do?"

"My dear cousin," he reproved. From his air one might have judged him a pained and loving father.

"Then what will you do?"

"Yes, I really think it will be better," he murmured with his strange smile.

"And I ask again, better for whom?"

"For Mr. Sedgwick, my dear," he cut back.

She was plainly taken aback.

"But—since he hasn't the paper—"

"We'll assume he has it. At least he knows where it is."

His manner dismissed her definitely from the business in hand. "I must apologize for my brusqueness, Mr. Sedgwick, but I'm sure you'll understand that with a busy man time is money. Believe me, it is with great regret I am forced to cut short so promising a career. You're a man after my own heart. I see quite unusual qualities in you that I would have found pleasure in cultivating. But I mustn't let my selfish regret interfere with what is for the good of the greatest number. At best it's an unsatisfactory world. You're well rid of it. Any last messages, by the way?"

He purred out his atrocious mockery as a great cat gifted with speech might have done while playing with the mouse it meant to destroy.

"I'd like to make it clear to you what a villain you are—but I despair of finding words to do justice to the subject. As for your threat, it is absurd. You'd hang, to a certainty, on the testimony of Miss Wallace."

He shrugged his broad shoulders.

"Life is full of risks. We all have to take them, and for my part it lends a zest. Unfortunately, if you take this risk you will not be in a position later to realize that your judgment was at fault. That, however, is your business and not mine," he concluded cheerfully, lifting his weapon slightly and taking aim.

"For the last time— Do you give me

the map, or do I give you a pass to kingdom come?"

The girl moved forward so that she stood directly between me and the weapon. She was taking a paper from her hand-bag, but she did not lower her eyes to direct her hands in their search.

"I reckon I couldn't make you understand how I despise you—and hate you! I'd rather be kin to the poorest beggar who sweeps the streets down there than to you," she flamed, flinging before him a paper.

Out of the Door

Warily he picked it up and glanced at it, still covering me carefully.

"This is the map, is it?"

"You may see for yourself," she blazed.

"It is really very good of you to ask me to keep it for you, Evie. I'll take good care of it—not a doubt of that. It's far better in my hands than yours, for of course you might be robbed."

His impudent smile derided her contempt. For me—I wouldn't have faced that look of hers for twenty maps.

"We're not thru with you yet," I told him.

In gay reproof he shook a finger at me.

"Ah! There speaks the lawyer. You'll bring an action, will you?"

It annoyed me to be playing so poor a part before Miss Wallace.

"You're an infernal scoundrel!"

"I could argue you out of that uncharitable opinion if I had time, Mr. Sedgwick. But I'm devilishly de trop—the superfluous third, you know. My dear cousin frowns at me. 'Pon my word, I don't blame her. But you'll excuse me for intruding, won't you? I plead the importance of my business. And I'm very glad of an excuse for meeting you formally, Mr. Sedgwick. The occasion has been enjoyable and will, I trust, prove profitable. I'll not say good-bye—hang me if I do. We'll make it au revoir. Eh?"

An imp of malicious deviltry danced in his eyes. It was not necessary to tell me that he was having a pleasant time.

"Au revoir be it," I nodded, swallowing my bad temper.

Once more he gave us his bland smile, a bow of audacious effrontery, then whipped open the door and was gone.

It may be guessed he left me in no exultant mood. From the first the fellow had taken and held the upper hand. I had come thru with no distinction at all, and had let him walk off with the booty. But if there be those who think my spirit small I ask them to remember that a revolver staring one in the eye is a potent persuader.

Miss Wallace was the first to speak.

"You know now why I think him a dreadful man," she said, taking a deep breath of relief.

"Just a moment," I excused myself, and ran into the outer office.

"The Boy Demon"

Our office Cerberus was sitting at the gate of entry reading the enthralling story of "Hal Hiccup, the Boy Demon." From my pocket I fished one of the few dollars it held.

"Jimmie, follow that man who has just gone out. Find out where he goes and whom he meets. If he stops anywhere keep a note of the place."

The eyes of Young America grew big and round with astonishment, then lit with ecstatic delight. He was going to be a real detective.

"The boss?" He jerked a dirty thumb in the direction of the chief clerk.

"I'll make it right with him. Hurry!"

"You bet I'll keep a peeper on him," he bragged, reaching for his hat.

He was gone.

I returned to my client.

"Excuse me. I wanted to put a spy on your cousin. If he takes the map to a safe-deposit vault we ought to know where. And that reminds me— What was it you gave him? I thought the map was on my table here?"

"I gave him a copy of it, one my father took years ago."

"But had it a corner torn off just like this one?"

From her hand-bag she drew a scrap of paper. "I was tearing it off just before I took it out."

My admiration was genuine enough.

"You're a cool hand, Miss Wallace. My hat is off to you."

The color deepened slightly in her cheeks. "That was nothing. I just happened to think of it."

"You saved the day, anyhow. He



Can You finish your washing by 10 o'clock?

Ten o'clock in the morning and the washing all done! That is the story in the hundreds of farm homes nowadays where they have modern power washing machines, power wringers and the other conveniences that make this old, back-breaking job an easy one.

For a woman to slave over an old-fashioned wash tub, rubbing clothes by hand, or to turn a crank of the old-fashioned washer, is like living before the days of automobiles or even railroads. It is doing the hardest kind of work for a cent or two an hour!

If your laundry work is handled in this old-fashioned way, make it a point to come to this "Farm Service" Hardware Store and let us show how much the right laundry equipment will save you. We want to show you our quick-heat laundry stoves, water heaters, and other laundry conveniences.

Come in and ask about it anyway!

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.



Your Farm Service HARDWARE STORES

stands only an equal chance with us." "But he doesn't. My father purposely made an error in the details in case the map happened to fall into the wrong hands. And the latitude and longitude aren't marked."

"I could have shouted my delight. "But he has heard the diary read," she added. "In that the right latitude was given. If he happens to remember—"

"A hundred to one he doesn't, and even at the worst he's no better off than we are."

"Except that he has money and can finance an expedition in search of the treasure."

"I came to earth as promptly as Darius Green."

"By Jove! That's true."

"For the humiliating fact was that I had not a hundred dollars with which to bless myself, having just lost my small inheritance in a wildcat mining venture."

"I suppose it would take a lot of money?" she said timidly.

"Where is the treasure hidden?"

"On the coast of Panama."

"Near the canal zone?"

"I don't know. The latitude and the longitude are exactly marked, but I haven't looked them up."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

Winter came the night of January 4 with about all the fierceness it could muster. It began snowing here about noon, and by evening there were several inches of snow on the ground. About 9 o'clock it turned much colder, and the wind began to blow a gale, so the snow was drifting badly. By Saturday morning all the snow was off the fields and was piled several feet deep in the east and west roads. If the storm had continued a day or two more we probably would have remembered it as the blizzard of 1929.

Most of the people in the community were attending a basket ball game at our consolidated school the night of the storm. Very few of those living on the east and west roads got home that night. Most of the visitors remained in the school building all night. One of our neighbors kept 16 folks who could not reach home. The storm came up rather suddenly, and was accompanied with intense cold.

The T. B. testing of the cattle in this county is about completed. This is the second test for this county. Only 20 per cent of the cattle were tested. All of the herds in which reactors occurred at the first were retested in this last test. Enough more cattle were tested to make up the 20 per cent. About 10 to 12 per cent of the owners of the herds tested came into the Farm Bureau office and asked for the test. In the 230 herds tested only two reactors were found. I suppose this test probably will make the county eligible for several more years of accreditation.

It has been the custom in this county for the Farm Bureau and the Grange to purchase a carload of seed potatoes every season, but from all indications there is not much interest in that project this year. The potato business was so bad last year that no one cares whether he plants many. There are still a good many potatoes in storage. Nearly every farmer that planted 2 bushels of potatoes dug a wagonload in the fall. Present indications are that most farmers as well as some of the larger growers will plant home grown seed this spring. This will mean earlier potatoes but a decreased yield. Home grown seed seldom yields as well as northern seed. We have on hand about 40 bushels which we will use for seed. For the remainder of our acreage we will use northern seed. We like the Cobblers. This variety is a much heavier yielder and is not bothered with second growth so badly as the Ohio. The Ohio may be a few days earlier, but there is not a great deal of difference.

The size of Kansas is hardly realized by most people who live in the state. Eastern Kansas people commonly refer to Western Kansas as that part running north and south thru Hutchinson, Great Bend and Salina. We people who live still further west count Western Kansas as that part of the state west of Liberal and north thru Colby. Kansas is a pretty big state east and west, and it sounds rather funny to Central Kansas people to have that part of the state referred

to as Western Kansas. Central Kansas is 200 miles from Western Kansas.

Last spring the grasshoppers ate a strip of wheat on two sides of the field, so we got a few bushels of oats and sowed it on this ground. We cut the oats and wheat that lived thru for hay. The hay was cured and stacked. We find that the stock is "crazy" about the oats hay. We found a second advantage in this in that at harvest time we had a clean track around the field for the combine. The first round of a tractor and combine destroys quite a swath of wheat. There was no loss when the oats were planted and cut for hay. We are thinking of sowing some oats on some open ground this spring and cutting them for hay as early as possible, and if enough moisture is present to plant hygeria at once. If the oats could be cut by June 15 the hygeria would have ample time to mature. With the present supply of moisture we believe this scheme might work.

The Department of Agriculture is launching a big plan for the study of soil fertility. This has become a matter of vital importance. We have been puzzling over that matter for a long time in this wheat country. Considerable of our land thru this part of the state has been in wheat or corn for 40 to 50 years without any thought of maintaining soil fertility. Until recent years not even the straw was returned.

It is impossible to grow a green manure crop and a wheat crop the same year. There is not enough moisture to develop both. Summer fallowing only partly solves the problem; it only postpones the real fertility problem. Organic matter must be added sometime. We feel it is hardly worth while to pass up a whole year just to grow a green manure crop. The land is not poor enough for that yet. If we should do that we might strike a dry year after the crop was plowed under and the green crop would never rot; thus the ground would not settle so a grain crop could be planted the year following. So we are facing a serious problem, and we hope the Department of Agriculture will find some solution for it.

Our community play is getting under way in good shape. The play entitled "An Optimist" has been selected by the committee. Most of the characters have been picked, and play practice has been started. The proceeds from the home talent play go to help finance the outside numbers of our Lyceum course. There usually are four other numbers on the course besides the home talent play. We are fortunate in having a person to coach the play who has had considerable experience in giving plays. These community activities are possible only because we have our consolidated school, with its large auditorium.

To Dispose of Sewage

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1227-F, "Sewage and Sewerage of Farm Homes," re-issued recently, warns against the dangers to human health and to livestock of negligence in properly caring for all forms of farm sewage. Details and illustrations are given for the construction of approved privies, chemical closets and septic tanks. Suggestions also are made for the proper placing of them on farms so they will not drain toward wells. The use of disinfectants and deodorants is explained.

Proper care of the kitchen sink drainage is urged, and illustrations show methods of disposal. The placing and construction of cesspools and grease traps also are discussed. Methods and details of construction are explained and illustrated in such a way as to be understood by home owners. Copies of the bulletin may be obtained free by application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

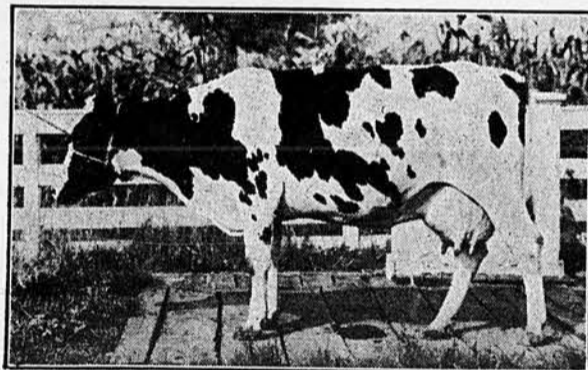
Away With Bindweed

You can obtain full information in regard to the elimination of bindweed from your farm if you will write for Killing Field Bindweed With Sodium Chlorate, Circular No. 136, which may be obtained free from the Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan.

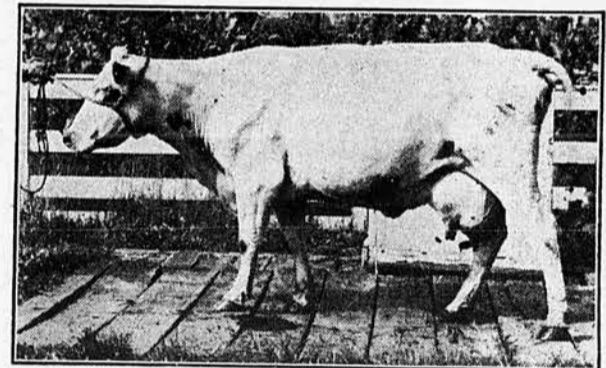
A Startling Milk Profit Story

THESE two cows, same age and condition, were started on a two-year milk test in the fall of 1926. Both were fed a ration of 6 parts ground corn, 6 parts ground oats, 2 parts wheat bran and 1 part oil meal. When they were off pasture the rough-

age consisted of corn silage, alfalfa and mixed hay. There was no difference except that the Spotted Cow had Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic with her feed during the first year—the White Cow did not.



Spotted Cow—had Tonic both years



White Cow—no Tonic first year

Results of test, with the monthly records, are given in the tables below:

FIRST YEAR Only Spotted Cow had Tonic

	Spotted Cow Tonic		White Cow No Tonic	
	Pounds of milk	Profit	Pounds of milk	Profit
1st month	1423	\$18.47	1535	19.29
2nd month	1234	15.31	1105	12.88
3rd month	1217	16.63	1157	12.19
4th month	1288	19.51	1058	11.30
5th month	1162	18.46	866	7.16
6th month	1024	12.99	721	7.91
7th month	1203	17.14	787	5.41
8th month	1144	15.94	702	4.16
9th month	1124	18.44	679	2.46
10th month	876	13.18	518	0.11
11th month	768	12.38	311	0.58
		Profit \$178.45		Profit \$83.45

SECOND YEAR Both Cows get Tonic

	Spotted Cow		White Cow	
	Pounds of milk	Profit	Pounds of milk	Profit
1st month	1643	\$26.80	2170	\$35.51
2nd month	1596	26.47	2040	32.52
3rd month	1534	24.10	2022	33.12
4th month	1544	25.17	1968	34.06
5th month	1391	21.36	1682	26.35
6th month	1148	14.36	1510	22.31
7th month	944	13.74	1329	28.07
8th month	924	14.39	1141	15.62
9th month	704	9.73	878	11.12
10th month	552	6.30	533	5.65
		Profit \$182.51		Profit \$244.33

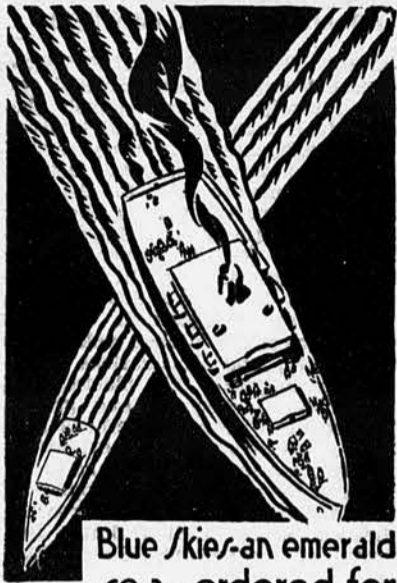
Outstanding facts about this test are:

First—White Cow gave 5834 lbs. more milk and made \$159.83 more profit the second year with Tonic than first year without Tonic.
Second—The Spotted Cow made more profit the second year with Tonic than she did the first year with Tonic. This proves that the longer the Tonic is continued the more profitable it will be.
Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic is not a feed. It does not take the place of feed, and no feed can take the place of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic. No additional salt or minerals are required, for they are present in Stock Tonic in all-sufficient quantities.

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic

APPETIZER—REGULATOR—MINERAL BALANCE—all combined in one product

Adopt our plan of continuous feeding of this Tonic for at least 90 days and see what it will mean to you in increased production and profits. It costs but 50c per cow per month. See your local Dr. Hess dealer and get your 90 days' supply now. Figure 15 lbs. for each cow.



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You'll find gorgeous Indian Summer days the winter through—on beautiful palm-covered Treasure Isle. Here is your natural winter playground. All your favorite outdoor sports await you. Railway rates from most everywhere. Excellent motor roads. Splendid hotels, reasonable rates. Send for booklet. Come!



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A Price Gain With Wheat?

Some Advance in the Near Future Over December Levels Seems Very Probable

BY R. M. GREEN

SOME improvement in prices above the low levels of late December; little chance of a large price advance this winter; and a little better than a 50-50 chance of moderate price advances in the spring summarizes the present wheat market outlook.

As a rule, the lowest price for top No. 2 hard winter wheat at Kansas City in December is higher than the lowest price reached in November. This has been the case in 13 of the 17 years. The four exceptional years were 1911, 1916, 1922 and 1923. In 1911, the December low point was 1½ cents under the November low point; in 1916, 15 cents under; in 1922, the same as in November; and in 1923, 2 cents under the November low point. In December 1928 the price of this wheat reached \$1.25 the last day of the month. This was 3 cents a bushel under the November low point of \$1.28. This indicates December prices weaker than in most years, and puts 1928 in the class with 1922 and 1923 in some respects.

Upward Possibilities

In 25 of the last 36 years, the highest price for top No. 2 hard winter wheat at Kansas City in January was higher than the highest price reached in December. In 11 of the 36 years when this failed to be the case, the highest price in January was never more than 3 cents under the highest price in December. In 1928, the highest December price was \$1.34 in early December. Three to 5 cents under this price would give \$1.29 to \$1.31 at the worst for the highest price in January. In 1922 and 1923 the highest January price was 2 cents under the highest December price, as was the case in 1926, another recent large crop year. With last of December cash price at \$1.25 there appears to be ample room for at least a moderate advance some time in January.

Another angle to the situation is suggested by the fact that the lowest price for top No. 2 hard winter wheat at Kansas City in January has been higher than the lowest point reached in December in 14 of the last 17 years. The three exceptional years in the 17 were 1911, 1923 and 1927. In the first of these years the January low point was the same as the December low point. In the other two years the January low point was 1 cent under the low point in December. In December, 1928, the low point was \$1.25. One cent under this price, or the worst that has happened in the last 17 years, would give a January low of \$1.24.

Past experience, and especially the experience of 1922 and 1923, two of the worst years since the war, suggests at worst a possible January range of \$1.24 to \$1.31. With the price at the beginning of January around \$1.25, the market is in a better position to advance than for months.

A Turn Next Spring?

Most frequently periods of generally declining wheat prices last from one to two years. Declines as severe as in 1928 preceded by an advance no larger than the one from July, 1927, to April, 1928, usually last only 12 to 15 months. Twelve to 15 months from the beginning of the last decline, in April, 1928, would be April to July, 1929. Twelve to 15 months of decline puts the price so low, as a rule, as to make it respond readily to any adverse weather conditions. Of the 12 times since 1892 when wheat prices turned distinctly upward for a protracted period, 10 of the upturns came between April and July.

Heavy visible supplies of wheat this year, a large Southern Hemisphere crop and the tendency for price advances in such years as this to come late in the season, all argue against any long sustained price advances between January and March.

In the past, when the general trend of prices from July was downward, the low point of the whole season was reached in August or September two times, in November or December three times, and in April, May or June five

times. There is, therefore, about a 50-50 chance in years of declining prices that the low point will be reached before January. No important price recoveries all fall are the chief grounds for expecting such a situation this year.

Up to \$1.40, Maybe?

As a rule, the season's average price for a year like 1928 is not far from the average of August and September prices. This rule has held true within 5 or 6 per cent correct in all but two of 19 years. On such a basis, an average price of about \$1.40 for top No. 2 hard winter wheat at Kansas City, and \$1.10 for low No. 2 is a reasonable expectation. In years like 1928-29, wheat prices after August seldom rise above the season's average price until in the period April to June. In only seven of 21 recent years has the January price in years like 1928-29 risen above the season's average price, which is roughly estimated for top wheat this season at about \$1.40. On the other hand, in May and June prices have risen above the season's average price in 11 and 10 of 21 years, respectively.

This situation, coupled with a present price level the lowest since the war in purchasing power, except July, 1923, a smaller acreage in the Southwest than a year ago, and less likelihood of as large a Kansas crop as in 1928, are the chief reasons for believing in more than an even break for some price improvement in the spring. Should another large crop, however, be in evidence in April and May, only short-lived price improvement, probably in April, ahead of the spring movement of Canadian wheat, could be expected.

Real Insurance Thrift

"Americans have matched their vanity and pleasure with thrift, and rather exploded the cynical criticism that the 'full dinner-pail' has been replaced by the 'full garage' as a popular objective," by buying 18,500 million dollars of life insurance policies in 1928, remarked Chandler Bullock, president of the State Mutual Life Assurance Company of Worcester, Mass., at a recent meeting of life insurance presidents. He continued, as quoted in the New York World:

"This amount is 1,365 million dollars more than America bought in 1927. In 1901 2,020 million dollars in insurance was purchased. From 1843 to 1916, 73 years, the amount of insurance in force in America climbed from practically nothing to 25 billion dollars. In the succeeding seven years it doubled.

"Undoubtedly when all the figures for 1928 are in, the total will be more than 18½ million dollars. On the same occasion, President Thomas I. Parkinson, of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, stated that there are 65 million policyholders in the country today, representing about 95 billion dollars in outstanding life insurance protection. The companies carrying this insurance have about 16 billion dollars in capital funds, of which around 6 billion dollars is invested in real estate mortgage loans, and another 2,759 million dollars in railroad securities. Vice-President Alfred Hurrell, of the Prudential, is quoted in The World as carrying the theme a little farther by saying that at the close of 1926 "the total amount of life insurance in force in the world was 113 billion dollars and of that 79,644 million dollars was held by residents of the United States. The proportion continues."

Corn Made 85 Bushels

J. J. Honn of Sabetha grew one field of corn, of 6 acres, in 1928 which averaged 85 bushels an acre. Another field of 44 acres averaged 60 bushels.

Women may not always keep their agreements, but they certainly keep their compacts.

JUMBO COLLARS

save your Teams' Shoulders

WHEN your teams come off winter pasture their shoulders are tender. They must have the best of care, if you get their best work in spring plowing.

Be sure that they have good collars—big soft-face JUMBOS will lighten their work and prevent soreness in their shoulders.

The hame space in a JUMBO, deeper and wider than in other collars, permits the hames to sink in closer to the neck, enabling the team to pull heavier loads and work more hours with less strain and fatigue.

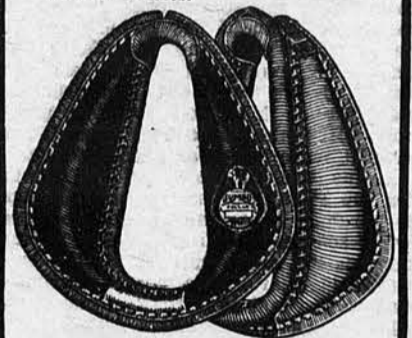
Regardless of the rest of your harness, use JUMBO COLLARS. They will protect your teams' shoulders, and give relief in the hard spring grind.

Here are two popular styles of JUMBO Collars. Your dealer has many others to show you.



JUMBO Collar No. 833

18½-inch draft—heavy russet back and rim. Soft, black, shoe leather face, cushion padded, hand laced with oversize thongs to exclude dirt and water. Extra hame chafe to insure long wear. This is one of our best Jumbos.



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18-inch draft. Heavy California Russet Oak Collar leather. Full back, soft shoe leather face. Cushion padded—top pads of pressed sole leather. There can be no better collar than these soft, comfortable Jumbos. See your dealer.

If your dealer hasn't the style of Jumbo Collar that you like, write us for folder showing many styles to choose from.

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Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

OF JESUS it has been said, "There was a grave in the garden. He who owns all things never claimed any earthly possession. Born in a manger belonging to the beasts, he borrows a boat for a pulpit, an asses' colt for his Palm Sunday procession, an upper room for his last supper, and a rich man's grave for his burial. In his infantile poverty, as the poor carpenter Joseph stood by Him in the stable, wise men from the East brought gifts of gold and fragrance; and now a wealthy Joseph gives Him a grave, and a noble Nicodemus brings spices for his burial. He had no sins of his own, but He borrowed the bitter burden of ours, He shared the grief and burden of all mankind."

There have been other great teachers of religion. We Christians do well to acknowledge the eminent qualities of these teachers, who have been followed by millions of adherents. When we look into the lives and teachings of these men we see at once where Jesus excels them. In fact, we begin to appreciate Him all the better, as we get into the deeper teachings of these other men. They go a long way toward instructing and enlightening the soul. But when they can go no further, Jesus begins and goes on. Where Buddha, or Confucius or Mohammed stop, Jesus begins. He completes and rounds out what they start.

These other teachers are teachers only, but Jesus is the Savior. He can bring the soul into the very presence of God, and satisfy it. Only he goes to the cross, dying there, tasting death, as the New Testament says, for every man. Only He breathes new life into human hearts by his victory over death. It is not a question of Christians' boasting about their Lord. He would hate to hear them do that. But it is a question of Jesus being able to go farther, and do more for the human soul, than any other religious teacher who ever lived.

Dr. E. Stanley Jones, a famous missionary to India, has tried to sum up the difference between other religions and the religion of Jesus, as follows, "Here was Greece; Greece said 'Be moderate, know thyself'; Confucianism said, 'Be superior, correct thyself'; Buddhism says, 'Be disillusioned, annihilate thyself'; Hinduism says, 'Be separated, merge thyself'; Mohammedanism says, 'Be submissive, bend thyself'; Shintoism says, 'Be loyal, suppress thyself'; Judaism says, 'Be holy, confirm thyself'; modern materialism says, 'Be industrious, enjoy thyself'; modern dilettantism says, 'Be broad, cultivate thyself'; Christianity says, 'Be Christlike, give thyself'."

It is in the giving spirit that we find Christ. He said, as we all remember, that every follower of his who is in earnest must not count any task for him too great, no price too high, even to the cutting off of the right hand, or the plucking out of the right eye. Not those who are served but those who serve is the ideal He places before us. Says John H. Hut-ton, famous British preacher, "No man can be a Christian who is not now, at this very moment, suffering something for Christ's sake." Is he right? And Stanley Jones puts it this way, "Where the sacrificial spirit is absent from life, that life is lowest; where it is partially developed, that life is higher; and where it is perfectly embodied, that life is highest in the scale of being." To know our own great Teacher, then, at his best, we must know Him as Savior, and to know Him as Savior we must have the spirit of giving, the sacrificial spirit. It is so often our littleness that keep Him out. A cork will shut out the sea, a bird's nest will stop a telegraphic message. Our ecclesiastical systems often shut Him out. They are too contracted, too tiny for Him. A lady asked a clergyman of a certain faith if he would allow Christ to preach in his pulpit.

"Certainly," was the reply.

"Would you allow him to administer the communion?"

The clergyman hesitated. "I am afraid I couldn't, for He wasn't ordained."

The people in the Far East, where American and English missionaries have been working for the last 100 years or more, are asking very direct

and somewhat embarrassing questions of us. "What is the Christ doing for you? What has been your own personal experience? In what ways are you different than you would have been had you never known him?" What are we going to say? Are we to answer them by saying that we have several hundred varieties of Christians in America, whose churches compete among themselves? Shall we reply by saying that in many communities not a single person has been won to this wonderful Christ in a year? Or can we go deeper and say that here is a man, there a woman, completely changed in life by receiving the Spirit of the Savior? Here is a business man, there another who is practicing the principles of Christ in his business, and in his own personal life. We can point to some great Christians who represent the spirit of Christ in giving, in loving, personal service, in the most sincere sacrificial toil. Such questions are good for us. They wake us up.

Lesson for January 20—Christ the Savior. Luke 2:11, 30-32 and 15:3-7; Romans 5:1-11 and Phil. 2:5-11. Golden Text—Matt. 1:21.

Why Not Try Baby Beef

(Continued from Page 14)

trials with beef calves at this weight and age at the Wisconsin Experiment Station, the following daily ration for the feeding period can be advised. It is understood, however, that the ration suggested is an average for the period, and that at the start the amount fed a day will be somewhat less and near the close somewhat more than the amount started as the average for the period.

Shelled corn	6 to 8 pounds
Linseed meal	.75 pounds
Cottonseed meal	.75 pounds
Clover or alfalfa hay	3 pounds
Corn silage	8 to 12 pounds

In any of these rations ground barley could replace corn, but the daily gain of fattening calves fed barley is likely to be slightly lower than when corn is fed, and barley usually costs more than corn. Pigs are not able to recover as much feed in the waste and droppings of cattle fed barley as from those fed corn. Well-bred calves so fed and handled should weigh 750 to 800 pounds at 1 year, when finished as baby beefs, and should command a sufficiently high market price to make the feeder a satisfactory return.

A definite breeding program for baby beef production should be followed. One should decide whether fall or spring calves are best suited to his conditions, and plan to have calves dropped in that season. Probably spring calves are more profitable than fall calves in most cases, since they follow the cows on pasture in summer and require little attention. They can be weaned in the fall, full-fed thru the winter and marketed as finished baby beefs the next summer, at a weight of about 750 pounds or more. Spring calves usually require less housing and care, and the breeding herd can be kept to a greater extent on pasture, all of which lower their cost of production as compared with fall calves.

However, some men may prefer fall or winter calves. Under this plan, the nursing cows and calves should be well cared for during the winter. In addition to a liberal amount of good quality roughage, cows weighing 1,100 to 1,200 pounds will require 4 to 6 pounds of grain mixture a head a day for three to four months after calving, in order to properly nurse their calves. The fall calves can be weaned before the cows go to pasture in the spring, full-fed a fattening ration during the summer, and marketed when they reach the desirable weight and finish. During the summer the calves should be kept on full feed in dry lot in comfortable quarters away from flies and heat. Pigs to pick up the waste should always follow the cattle fed whole corn.

In respect to time of marketing, calves dropped in the spring may have some advantage over fall calves. Spring calves weaned in the fall and full fed until the next summer or early autumn may be ready for market at a time when there is less competition with older fat cattle than in the spring months when receipts of fat cattle are high.

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Farm Crops and Markets

Wheat Is Going Thru the Winter in Kansas in Pretty Good Condition, Despite Cold Weather

ANYHOW, Kansas has been having some real winter! This has had various effects, from the viewpoint of the rural mailcarriers and otherwise, some of which were good, along with the bad. Wheat, for example, appears to be doing a pretty good job of fighting it thru, except here and there where the high winds took all the snow off and into the roads. Corn husking, on the other hand, has been delayed considerably. Livestock has had a trying time. In general the average opinion in Kansas seems to be that the coming of grass will be viewed with enthusiasm.

Is the cattle market in some danger? Certainly prices appear to be abnormally high, despite the optimistic chaps who insist that the good times will last for two or three years more. The Livestock Market Digest sounds a note of warning in the January issue, thus:

"Cattle feeding, the way some feeders practice it, is about as pretty a gamble as the most daring might wish. That's not knocking our own business, but merely is by way of leading up to the observation that cattle feeding can easily become a speculation rather than a sound business. Those feeders who year after year treat it as a business, average up well and almost invariably make good. Those who like the thrill that comes to the poker player turn a sound business into a speculative one and as a result the whole industry suffers.

"The present unsatisfactory cattle market, which spreads like a blanket over both business feeders and speculative feeders, is largely the result of the costly cattle that went into feedlots a few months ago, and such cattle were bought on the gamble that corn would be cheap, cattle scarce and beef consumption big.

"The January market should be more generally satisfactory than was either late November and December. The poultry season, being out of the way, will make considerable difference. However, there are enough cattle slated to come the next three months to prevent any big reaction in favor of the feeder. Top yearlings \$15 to \$15.50 are likely to soon be a thing of the past, because even now only the long-fed kind are commanding such prices and long-feds are getting scarce. The bulk of good cattle now selling from \$13 to \$15 will hold the middle of the stage the next few months.

"Butcher stock, fat cows and heifers, much at the bottom of the scale the second and third weeks of December, are approaching better selling. A few heavy cattle are likely to be wanted later. Plain cattle will be easy to sell.

"Looking into the more distant future, several factors are in favor of satisfactory market this next summer. To enumerate a few of them: Industrial conditions are expected to equal those of the past two years. Altho there are some estimates of as many as 25 per cent more cattle on feed than there were a year ago, our opinion, based on observation, correspondence and talks with cattle men from throughout the Corn Belt, is that there are not more than 5 per cent, if that. Banks probably will urge liquidation of cattle put in at high cost. Extra feed will be difficult to finance the next few months. The stocker and feeder movement from now until grass will be light. Stronger corn prices will keep cattle moving marketward. These factors all point to good cattle prices late this spring and on into the summer.

"Pitted against them is the public's protest against paying more than it ought to pay for meat over the retail counter. As we have said time and again, the declining per capita consumption of meat is directly traceable to retail practices. Another danger is the possible but perhaps not probable admission of South American beef into the United States. President-elect Hoover's visit to South America may have no direct significance on the question of the lifting of the embargo, but don't overlook the fact that it's a good bet the matter was forcibly called to his attention. And don't overlook the fact that the industrial East has been clamoring for the embargo's removal. Until and unless the protection the present embargo gives cattle feeders and raisers is shaped into a tariff, the cattle industry in this country is in danger."

But Sheep Are Different!

But the Digest editor seems more optimistic over the sheep, or at least he says that "in addition to the seasonal upward trend in lamb prices, there are two or three other factors in favor of the lamb feeder.

"The strong undertone to wool with the world in the market is one of them. Another: folks down East are eating lamb. Still another, and a mighty important one, Western feeders are going to try to duplicate their last year's success in orderly marketing.

"The Central Nebraska Lamb Feeders' Association at their annual meeting in December voted to contribute toward an "Eat more lamb" advertising campaign. Last year this association contributed 1 cent a head on all lambs in members' feedlots, and the results were so gratifying as to carry on the plan this year.

"Government reports point out the number of lambs on feed east of the Mississippi this year is smaller than last, but most Western states, excepting Colorado, are feeding a few more. Colorado is reported to be some 300,000 short of a year ago.

"A good healthy tone to the market is apparent and the Digest has been pointing out for several months, lamb feeders are right certain of having pretty good going the next few months."

The Agricultural Service Department of the Kansas City Stock Yards Company also is trying to encourage the feeding of more lambs. It declares that the feeding of lambs for market has been persistently neglected by farmers who could easily feed one or more decks of lambs each year. Lamb feeding has several advantages over the feeding of other classes of livestock, namely, the feeding period is short and is of a nature that it does not interfere with other farm work; the amount of feed used in preparing lambs for market is less compared to the weight gained; the entailed cost is small; and feeds, which other livestock will not eat, are utilized profitably by lambs.

To obtain the greatest financial returns from lamb feeding, the selection of the

lamb is important. Lambs weighing about 55 to 65 pounds, uniform in conformation and type, should be selected. They should be low set, compact and blocky, and show good health and constitution.

Care should be taken in getting the lambs on feed properly, to avoid digestive disorders. When the lambs arrive at their destination for feeding, before turning them into feedlots, they should be given a limited amount of water and rough feed such as corn fodder and prairie hay. This feed should be increased until they are eating all they want. After this procedure, they should be fed a small amount of roughness, preferably alfalfa or clover hay. Increase this feed until they are eating all they want. This will take them thru six days, the required time to become adjusted before being turned into the feedlot.

The best feeds for fattening lambs are corn, alfalfa or clover hay, cottonseed or linseed meal, preferably linseed meal. Kafir or barley may be substituted for corn, but is only about 95 per cent as efficient as corn.

Slilage is good for fattening lambs, and when alfalfa or clover hay is scarce, a good quality of silage may be used advantageously as part of the roughage ration.

Care should be exercised in starting the lambs on a grain ration. Starting with 1 pound of corn to eight head of lambs a day, and increasing until the lambs are eating 1 1/2 to 2 pounds a head a day is a consistent amount of grain. If the lambs refuse to eat all the grain given them or if they spit up the corn, these amounts should be decreased.

Experimental data shows that it requires between 165 to 200 pounds of corn, 40 to 50 pounds of linseed or cottonseed meal and enough hay to satisfy the lambs' appetite, to produce 100 pounds of gain.

Experimental data also shows that the addition of linseed or cottonseed meal is essential to good results in lamb feeding. Where lambs were fed linseed meal the gain was .40 pounds a day; where cottonseed meal was used a daily gain of .34 pounds was made and where neither linseed nor cottonseed meal was used, the lambs gained only .28 pounds a day. These tests also showed that the cost of 100 pounds gain was \$2.54 less where linseed meal was fed in place of cottonseed meal. Where cottonseed meal was fed it required \$1.88 less to make 100 pounds gain than when either linseed or cottonseed meal was fed and where neither linseed meal nor cottonseed meal was fed it cost \$4.42 more to make 100 pounds of gain than when linseed meal was fed.

Lamb feeding, properly managed, can be made a profitable unit for income on the average farm, and should be practiced more extensively.

Farm Price Level Unchanged

The general level of farm prices remained unchanged at 134 per cent of the pre-war level from November 15 to December 15, according to the January farm price report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. At 134, the index is 3 points below December a year ago. Slight advances in the farm prices of nearly all crops and seasonal advances in the farm prices of eggs and dairy products from November 15 to December 15 offset further declines in the farm prices of meat animals, wool, chickens and work animals. The indices of the farm prices of grains, dairy products, and cotton and cottonseed advanced 2 points from November 15 to December 15, while the index for poultry products advanced 12 points. Meat animals declined 7 points and fruits and vegetables 1 point.

The farm price of hogs from November 15 to December 15 continued the usual seasonal decline, due to increased receipts. Receipts of hogs at seven primary markets during the 4-week period ending December 22 were 2 1/2 per cent larger than during a corresponding period ending November 24. The corn-hog ratio declined from 1.3 to 10.4 for the United States and from 12.6 to 12.0 for Iowa during the month.

The farm price of corn, which has been declining since July, 1928, made a slight recovery from November 15 to December 15. Prices advanced 2 1/2 per cent in the South Central States and 2 per cent in the North Central States, while an additional decline of 3 per cent was made along the Atlantic Seaboard. This resulted in an average advance of 1 per cent for the country as a whole. These price changes were accompanied by a continuation of the good foreign demand, and indications that the 1928 corn crop is about 2 per cent smaller than estimated on November 1.

The farm price of wheat advanced 1 per cent from November 15 to December 15. The advance in the farm price was fairly general for the country as a whole, with the exception of a slight decline in the South Atlantic states. These price changes have been accompanied by a decline in market receipts and a decrease in the visible supply in this country.

After a prolonged decline which began last April, the farm price of potatoes recovered slightly from November 15 to December 15, altho the advance amounted to only a little over 1 per cent. The farm price was unchanged in the North Central states, advanced about 5 per cent in the South Atlantic division, and approximately 1 per cent in the remainder of the country. The price advance was accompanied by a seasonal decline in carlot shipments and a slight reduction in the estimate of total 1928 production.

The farm price of cotton advanced from 17.3 to 18.0 cents a pound from November 15 to December 15, in contrast with the usual seasonal decline during this period. In the South Atlantic states the farm price advance amounted to nearly 3 per cent, but the rise in price was limited to approximately 1 per cent in the remainder of the Cotton Belt. The farm price of cottonseed advanced about 1 per cent during the same period.

A Glance at the Markets

One of the cheerful features since early in the month is the better market for livestock, particularly sheep and hogs. Cotton trade is encouraged by continued active demand here and abroad. Wool markets are quiet and firm. Grain, except corn, has been a weak feature, owing partly to the liberal worldwide production and supply. Fruits and vegetables and dairy products show little market change.

The large available supply this season continues to be the dominating factor in the wheat market. The world visible according to trade estimates now totals around 404 million bushels, or 110 bushels larger than last season. Cash wheat markets have

(Continued on Page 36)



Can a Renter afford to fence?

Always look for the Red Brand (top wire)

SQUARE DEAL FENCE
Galvannealed

Raymond Zimpfer, Walker, Ia., lost \$560.00 on pasture, \$240.00 in hail wrecked oats, \$2,000 in sick hogs and \$150.00 on an injured horse—all in seven years renting, through lack of good fences. Total \$2950.00, without counting time chasing stock. RED BRAND would have saved \$1950.00 and paid for itself the first year.

P. M. Custer, Plymouth, Ill., rented 14 acres of corn ground, made \$63.70 on one-half by hogging down corn in place of picking. He bought the fence and it paid for itself more than twice over the first year. D.S. Dismore, Greensfield, Ind., lost six cows and three horses in just one year on a rented farm. Last year he took in \$4585.00 on hogs alone with good fencing. Can a renter afford not to fence?—is the question.

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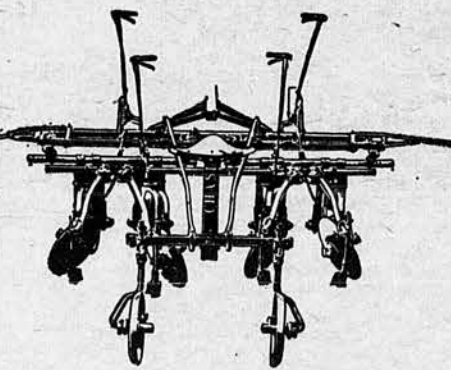
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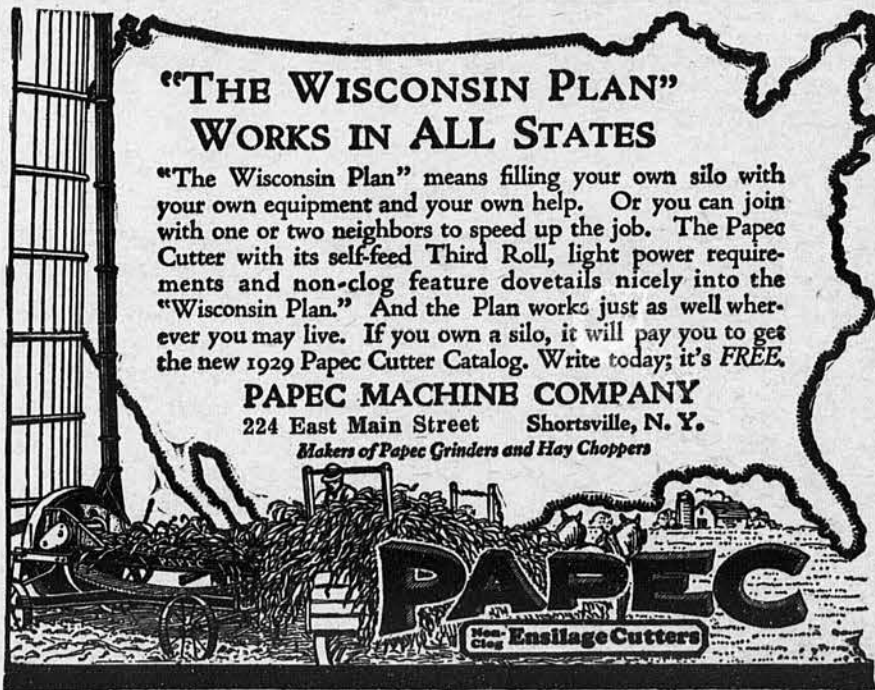
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"The Wisconsin Plan" means filling your own silo with your own equipment and your own help. Or you can join with one or two neighbors to speed up the job. The Papec Cutter with its self-feed Third Roll, light power requirements and non-clog feature dovetails nicely into the "Wisconsin Plan." And the Plan works just as well wherever you may live. If you own a silo, it will pay you to get the new 1929 Papec Cutter Catalog. Write today; it's FREE.

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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.

Three Recent \$50 Rewards in Pottawatomie, Rawlins and Comanche Counties

THREE more Protective Service cash rewards of \$50 each have been paid recently for the capture and conviction of thieves who stole from Protective Service members in Pottawatomie, Rawlins and Comanche counties. More than 70,000 Kansas Farmer subscribers have posted near the entrance to their farm home the Protective Service sign provided by Kansas Farmer at Topeka. Already these signs have been responsible for the payment of \$2,800 in rewards.

City Marshal D. M. Garrett and C. W. McCoy of Oakley shared equally in the \$50 cash reward paid for the thieves who stole a Ford touring car belonging to Bernice O'Daniel of Pottawatomie county. The car was stolen from the farm of Fred O'Daniel, where a Protective Service sign was posted at the time of the theft. After being sentenced in District Judge M. A. Bender's court in Pottawatomie county, the thieves, Frank Wutherick, Tom Robnett and John Walker, are serving from 5 to 15 years in the industrial reformatory at Hutchinson.

City Marshal Gets Confession

A letter written by City Marshal Garrett to the Protective Service Department tells how the thieves were apprehended:

"C. W. McCoy called me on the telephone saying he had a man at his garage wanting to sell a car for \$25 and that the man appeared to be nervous and looked suspicious to him. I went down, questioned the man and inquired when he bought the car. As the number of the license tag seemed out of line with his statement as to date, I held him and investigated the matter thru the Secretary of State; finally discovering that the car was stolen and from whom it was stolen. Upon this information I turned the thief and the two other young fellows he had implicated over to Sheriff Wiley Taylor at Westmoreland."

Sheriff Paul Davis of Benkleman, Neb., has been paid the \$50 Protective Service reward offered for the apprehension of the thieves who stole two sets of harness from Henry Schmaizl of Rawlins county. The thieves, Glenn and Clarence Potter, also stole a set of harness from O. E. Smith of Cheyenne county. In District Judge E. E. Kite's court in Cheyenne county they were sentenced to the industrial reformatory for from 1 to 5 years.

Russell Hartman is serving a sentence of from 1 to 5 years at the Kansas Industrial Reformatory in the third case for which a \$50 reward recently

has been paid. District Judge Carl Miller of Comanche county sentenced him when he pled guilty to stealing a saddle belonging to J. W. Mooney of Lookout, Okla. Mr. Mooney's saddle when stolen was on the farm premises of E. A. Thompson near Protection which is protected by a Protective Service sign.

Protection for Every Subscriber

The reward was divided between E. A. Thompson and Mrs. Cecil Thompson, who until recently lived near Protection, and J. W. Mooney. Mr. Thompson was responsible for calling Mr. Mooney and telling him that his saddle had been stolen. He also told Mr. Mooney the clues he had discovered which pointed to the guilt of Hartman and told where the thief could be found in Oklahoma. Mrs. Cecil Thompson was the first to notify Sheriff W. M. McGrary, who requested Mr. Mooney to come to Coldwater to swear out a complaint charging Hartman with the theft of the saddle. Within an hour after the complaint had been sworn out, the action taken by Sheriff McGrary in getting the Oklahoma sheriff in Hartman's home county to make the arrest was responsible for the capture of the saddle thief.

Nearly every subscriber to Kansas Farmer knows how to become a member of the Protective Service so that a \$50 reward will be offered by this department should a thief ever steal anything from the premises of the farm where the protective sign is posted. Every Kansas Farmer subscriber is entitled to a Protective Service sign to post near the entrance to his farm premises. Thieves in Kansas are learning more and more to hate this sign which means a \$50 reward hanging over their heads. The cost for a Kansas Farmer subscriber whose subscription is paid at least one year in advance to become a member of the Protective Service Department is 10 cents for the sign. Kansas Farmer subscribers whose subscription is not paid at least one year in advance should get their Protective Service sign from their local Kansas Farmer subscription representative when he calls on them to renew their subscription. A request mailed to the Protective Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, will bring a booklet explaining all the points regarding the Protective Service Department and the payment of the \$50 cash rewards.

We are in an era of good cattle prices that should last for several years.

No More Protective Service Memberships in Towns or in Colorado

JANUARY 1 the management of Kansas Farmer ruled that no more Protective Service memberships will be granted to Kansas Farmer subscribers living within the corporate limits of any town in Kansas. Last June 1 a similar ruling was made that no more Protective Service memberships would be granted except to Kansas Farmer subscribers who live in Kansas. Of course, those town memberships and those Colorado memberships which have been accepted previous to the ruling date will continue in force until the expiration of the subscription with which the membership was issued.

Even tho it will be impossible for the Protective Service Department to issue memberships to town and Colorado subscribers, these subscribers should feel free to write to this department anyway as long as they are Kansas Farmer subscribers and ask for any information they desire regarding insurance, investments, marketing, legal matters or complaints which they might have against any of the companies with which they have done business. This department will be glad to help with such problems in every way possible.

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Farm Crops and Markets

(Continued from Page 34)

declined with the futures because of the poor mill demand and practically no export outlet. Spring wheat cash markets, however, are independently firm, and premiums for good milling quality are advanced sufficiently to offset the decline in future prices.

Rye is weak with wheat, and also because of limited demand for the relatively small offerings. Domestic takings of corn were sufficient to hold the cash market for that grain nearly unchanged. There was practically no change in the oats or barley market. Movement of each of these grains was not large, and was generally slow, but there is a good demand for the maturing types and better grades. Flax is practically unchanged, with crushers absorbing the offerings.

Continued dullness prevails in the feed market, reflecting the inventory season. Some increased activity was expected by the trade after the opening of the new year.

Hay markets showed a tendency to rise in early January, with offerings generally light and demand in the heavier consuming areas firmer as a result of more wintry weather and the passing of the holiday and inventory period. Snow storms over the Middle West and northern areas stimulated consumption and tended to restrict country leadings.

Despite dwindling supplies of choice long-fed steers, a seasonal condition, and the prevalence of short feds in current marketings, the feature of the fat cattle market the first part of January was the relative breadth of demand prevailing for cheap steers. Some range packers have postponed the price readjustment period until February, when it is contended a fairly liberal run of fairly well conditioned steers will pile up too many offerings of corresponding weight and grade, thereby giving buyers their long awaited opportunity. Even though this contention develops, it will have relatively little effect on common and low-medium grade slaughter steers, supported as they are and will be by killers working for numbers and by stocker and feeder requirements, in which branch of the trade numbers are few and prices high. A seasonal shrinkage in marketings of the stock as the winter ages into a leaner breed support to the market for the lower grades of steers cashing on slaughter account.

With dressed lamb, values have been showing an impressive upturn, and receipts of finished lambs on foot moderate, and the market on the latter worked sharply higher at Chicago in the first half of January. The sharp upward trend of prices attracted a fairly large volume of half fat lambs to the shambles, and although such kinds were discriminated against, they sold to comparatively good advantage on most sessions, as buyers were forced to buy for numerical reasons. Sharp discrimination against such kinds in the instance at New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, during the week. These higher prices were effected principally on the finer grades, except at New York, where prices advanced on all scores. The arrivals of butter from individual factories at the larger markets in most instances show slight increases over the previous week. Stocks of really fancy butter left in the freezers are not large. During December the out-of-storage movement at the large markets was quite satisfactory, amounting to about 11,132,000 pounds, as compared with 18,315,000 pounds during December in 1927. The statistical situation in general appears rather satisfactory, a fairly steady market. The future trend of the market seems to depend largely on the production during the next four months. Domestic prices are too low to encourage supplies from foreign sources.

Production of fresh eggs has begun to increase, and new York has been drawing larger supplies, chiefly in small lots from scattered points. The price weakened after the year end holidays, and dropped several cents before the jobbing trade showed a willingness to clear the offerings. Some firmness appeared later in the month on fresh flats at 37 cents.

Eggs have been moving from storage hardly as rapidly as a year ago. Fowls are in free supply and selling well at steady prices for 4 pounds and smaller, but larger fowls declined 1 cent early in the month in New York, and later many sellers shaded the price 1/2 cent to 1 cent more to clear stocks.

Green produce markets were in generally good condition the first part of January, except that cabbage prices at times showed signs of weakening, and the arrival of considerable quantities of ordinary to inferior lettuce and tomatoes kept down the price levels of these products. Onions, potatoes and onions tended slightly upward in some lines, and apple prices were well maintained. Colder weather prevailed in northern shipping sections, with below-zero temperatures in the North.

Edwards—We have had a great deal of rain and snow here recently, and the fields are very muddy. Considerable corn is still in the fields. Livestock is doing well, but it requires a great deal of feed. Wheat is all right so far. Wheat, 95c; corn, 70c; barley, 60c; hens, 18c; butterfat, 44c; eggs, 23c; alfalfa, \$12 to \$15.—W. E. Fravel.

Elk—The weather has not been favorable for farm work recently, on account of the heavy rainfall. Livestock is wintering well. The local supply of corn is exhausted, and corn is being shipped into the county at \$16 a bushel. Wheat also is scarce; it is selling at \$11 to \$11.10 a bushel. There is plenty of rough feed. The county 4-H Club, organized recently, is making fine progress.—D. W. Lockhart.

Franklin—The weather has been cold, damp and very disagreeable. Roads have been drifted badly with snow. Most of the flu victims are much improved. The topping and threshing of kafir have been delayed by the damp weather. Hens are laying fairly well. No losses of cattle from pasturing corn stubs have been reported.—Elias Blankenbaker.

Gove and Sheridan—The weather has been changing a good deal recently—there has been but little snow. Corn shucking is three-fourths done; it is being shelled and marketed as fast as it is gathered; farmers are holding back only enough for home use. Rabbit hunting and "radioing" are the main jobs of the folks when they are not shucking corn. Wheat prospects are fairly good. Livestock is doing well. A few fat hogs are being shipped to market. Public sales are scarce. Many new cars are being bought, and plenty of second-hand cars are for sale. Rabbit hides and furs are selling for good prices. Eggs, 30c; hens, 20c; corn, 62c; wheat, 90c.

Graham—The weather is colder, with some snow, and corn husking has been delayed. There is a considerable amount of corn still in the fields, and help is scarce. Hogs, \$7.75; wheat, 90c; shelled corn, 65c; cream, 43c; eggs, 28c.—C. F. Weltz.

Greenwood—The weather has been stormy recently, and farmers are making but little headway with their work. Some kafir has been headed. Feed is plentiful, and there is little sale for it. Farm clubs are being organized over the county. Eggs, 26c; butter, 55c; cream, 48c; bran, \$1.70.—A. H. Brothers.

Harvey—We had a heavy snow storm here last week, which drifted badly into the east and west roads. It made it necessary for one to shovel a great deal of snow, along with the other chores. Wheat, 93c; oats, 45c; corn, 75c; kafir, 65c; butter, 45c; eggs, 25c; heavy hens, 19c; light hens, 13c; heavy broilers, 19c.—H. W. Prouty.

Johnson—We have had a great deal of moisture recently in the form of rain and snow, which was not welcome, as the fields already were muddy, and there is a great deal of unhusked corn here. Fruit prospects are good. Farmers are butchering hogs and sawing wood. Bran, \$1.60; flour, 48-lb. sack, \$1.65; eggs, 34c; cream, 47c; corn, 66c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Labette—Another snow came recently, which has been of value as a protection to wheat during periods of low temperatures. Farmers have butchered a good many hogs here in the last two weeks. There is ample feed in the county to take the farm animals thru to grass; livestock is doing well. If farmers in Southeastern Kansas will burn the fence and hedge rows this winter it will take the Chinch bugs a long time to get well established again, as they are relatively scarce now. The flu epidemic is being brought under control. Corn, 70c; wheat, 90c; eggs, 26c; bran, \$1.50; cream, 43c.—J. N. McLane.

Lane—Our first zero weather came shortly after the first of the year. Many farmers have finished shucking corn, and shelling is well started. Grass is very poor and the feed it supplies is of low quality; livestock is doing fairly well, however. Some cases of constipation poisoning are reported.—A. R. Bentley.

Marshall—We had a fine snow a few days ago, which was very helpful to the wheat. Many public sales are being held; everything brings high prices. A considerable amount of corn is being moved to market. There is a good deal of illness over the county. Veal calves, \$16; hogs, \$8; corn, 66c; eggs, 25c; cream, 48c.—J. D. Stosz.

Morris—About a fourth of the corn is still in the field. Cold and muddy weather has been hard on the cattle on full feed. Early wheat is doing well; that planted later is poor. There is a shortage of farm labor, especially huskers. A few farm sales are being held, with good prices, except for horses. Corn, 66c; kafir, 50c.—Elmer Finney.

Ness—We have been having some real winter weather recently. It will make one appreciate the good days when they come again. East and west roads are blocked in many places. Growing wheat is in good condition.—James McHill.

Ottawa—Corn husking and the combining of kafir have been delayed somewhat on account of the flu and help is scarce. Livestock is doing well, and selling at very satisfactory prices. Roads are in good condition. Wheat, 92c; corn, 62c; butterfat, 50c; eggs, 26c.—A. A. Tennyson.

Rawlins—Our wheat went into the winter in good condition, and with plenty of moisture, despite the fact that much of it did not have a very good start. Corn produced a fairly large crop, but the yield was not so large as had been expected, and much of it was soft. Livestock is bringing fairly good prices.—J. A. Kelly.

Republic—Corn husking is nearly finished; it lasted longer than usual this season, on account of wet weather. A light snow, which drifted badly, fell here recently. Livestock is doing well, and there is plenty of feed. Wheat, 90c to 80c; corn, 62c to 54c; oats, 45c; kafir, \$1.10 a cwt.; butterfat, 47c; eggs, 20c, 24c and 28c.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

Rice—This county has had plenty of snow recently, and the roads have been impassable in many places. Farmers are generally engaged in butchering hogs, cutting hedge and similar winter work. Most of the corn is out of the fields, and they are being pastured. Wheat, 92c; cream, 43c; eggs, 27c; hens, 18c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Riley—We had a big snow storm here recently which drifted badly, and most of the roads are blocked. Corn husking is not finished. The corn yields were better than had been expected. Livestock is doing well; very few animals are being moved to market. There is plenty of farm labor. Corn, 65c; wheat, 90c; oats, 45c; eggs, 32c; apples, 7c.—Ernest H. Richner.

Sherman—We have been having some very cold weather recently, and some snow. A good deal of corn is still in the fields. Many farmers are shelling corn. The soil contains ample moisture. Wheat, 90c; corn, 65c; barley, 50c; cream, 44c; egg, 32c; rabbit hides, 75c a lb.—Elsie Gilbert.

Stevens—Only about half the fall threshing has been done, and considerable corn remains unhusked in the fields. High prices are being paid at farm sales; good milk cows bring as much as \$175. Corn, 70c; milo, 95c a cwt.; kafir, 90c a cwt.—Monroe Traver.

It has been damaged somewhat by the wet weather.—F. M. Lorson.

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Farm Poultry

Buyers of Baby Chicks Who Place Their Orders Early Usually Have an Advantage

BY R. G. KIRBY

IN THE future I think that the best quality day-old chicks will be sold like tailor-made suits of clothes and may be classed as tailor-made chicks. You will measure up your brooder house capacity and make a deposit on your order. Then the hatcheryman will get busy and set enough eggs to guarantee the delivery of your chicks on the desired date.

The time is passing when hatcherymen can afford to set large quantities of eggs without orders and trust to luck that poultrymen and farmers may decide to buy them during the following three weeks. Too often it results in a surplus followed by the cutting of prices and no profit or a loss for the producer of the chicks.

Buyers of baby chicks who can place orders early usually receive their chicks on time and receive good profit for their thoughtfulness during the following fall. Every week of growth that the chicks miss in the spring they have to make up in the fall before starting production. Every week of fall production that is lost cannot be made up easily thru the marketing of large quantities of low priced late winter and spring eggs.

Good and Bad Points

All breeds of poultry have their good and bad points; for instance, take a breed like the reliable Barred Rocks. There is a great variation in individuals. Some of them score around 300 eggs in certain laying contests. But take a large percentage of some flocks of Barred Rocks. They are easy to manage and quiet and friendly. If you want a breed of poultry just to stumble over at feeding time they are just the birds to choose. They are fat, good-natured, beef type hens almost sure to lay 40 or 50 eggs in the spring and nothing of the remainder of the year. Each hen eats like a horse and is thankful to live on a farm where the acreage is large and the feed bins are full and no poultry accounts kept.

But take this same breed of Barred Rocks and continually cull them and buy new stock from hens with good records. Soon you have birds that are good fall and winter layers. They mature early and still carry enough weight to make them good market fowls. The farmer who owns them cashes in on high priced broilers and sells his old hens at a good price. And at the same time he sells a profitable number of eggs at all seasons. When selecting a breed of poultry or changing breeds, do not count too much on the name of the breed but remember that good individuals are essential.

Let's Start Poultry Accounts

This month is a good time to start poultry accounts, if they have formerly been neglected. Only figures can tell what a farm flock is doing. When you have no accounts you think you are making money every time you sell a few crates of eggs or hens. You feel that hens are nothing but expense when you have to buy feed. The flock should also receive credit for the eggs and poultry meat used at home. When the family is large the home consumption of eggs, broilers and fat hens represents quite a little money that might have gone to the grocer and butcher.

The keeping of poultry accounts is likely to increase profits because it enables the farmer to study the cause of losses when they occur and devise a remedy. In cases where a farmer is too busy to do much poultry work he can keep hens for the convenience of a home supply of poultry products but not lose money by trying to produce a surplus at a loss to himself. A study of the poultry figures from year to year is a great help in making the work interesting.

Trapnesting Pays

A farmer who does no trapnesting and wishes to breed from the home flock can obtain better chicks by inspecting the flock and banding enough of the most promising birds to pro-

duce hatching eggs before production becomes heavy. When all the hens are laying it is more difficult to pick the best. When comparatively few of the old birds are in production they can be selected if other points are good.

If these good birds can be isolated and used as breeding stock early in the season it is likely to increase the percentage of profitable hens in a farm flock. It takes some time, but often the increase in eggs will be extra good pay for the effort expended.

Green Feed Is Needed

The great increase in the sale of head lettuce in many cities gives some poultrymen a fine source of succulent green feed for their hens. The heads of lettuce often require quite a little trimming before they are placed on the counters. Sometimes bushels of the leaves can be obtained for the hens, and the grocers are glad to get them out of the way. It often pays a poultryman to do his own trading with dealers who have such products for disposal.

Storage Eggs

Farmers and poultrymen with a heavy production of spring eggs should not belittle the storage egg too much during other seasons. Of course, storage eggs are not as good as fresh eggs and should not be sold for fresh eggs. But a good quality storage egg is a useful article of food. And think what spring egg prices would be from March first until June first if no eggs were bought for storage! The bulk of the sales of farm eggs are made from January 1 to July 1 and there is very little marketing of eggs from many farm poultry flocks during the remaining six months.

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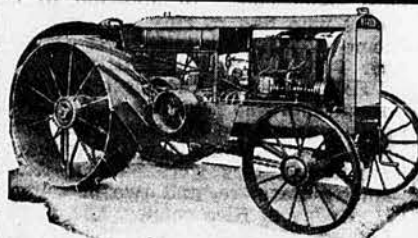
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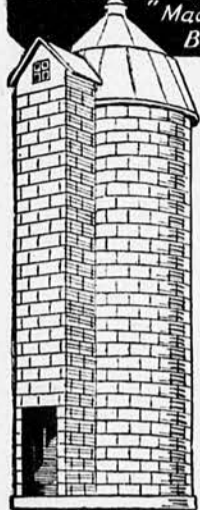
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CAUSTIC BALSAM

Farm Folks Took Inventory

Here Is a Bird's-eye View of What Happened in the Various Annual Meetings

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON

THE Capital City teemed with things of interest to agriculture last week. Early Monday morning the Kansas State Farm Bureau swung into its annual meeting, and on the same day the creamerymen and field superintendents gathered to go over their problems. The second day of the week found the State Association of Fairs in session, and the following day, annual meetings of the Kansas Agricultural Council, the Kansas State Board of Agriculture and the Kansas Veterinary Medical Association were called to order.

Attendance was excellent and keen interest in carefully planned programs was evident. All of the delegates could carry home, to the groups they represented, a fund of live information and a spirit of renewed faith in the projects they are sponsoring. In addition to this, folks who had to stay at home heard some of the best talks over the Capper Publications broadcasting station, WIBW. One of the most interesting broadcasts was made by A. J. McPhail, president of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, Regina, Canada. Among the convention visitors were several Kansas Master Farmers, and two of them, E. H. Hodgson, Rice county, and Fred G. Laptad, Douglas county, made special talks from the WIBW studio.

There is so much to see and hear during the big annual agricultural week at Topeka, it reminds one of a huge, six-ring circus. But here is a bird's-eye view of some of the pertinent happenings.

The Kansas State Farm Bureau folks were welcomed by Ralph O. Button, president of the Shawnee county organization, and a fitting response was made by Ralph Snyder, the state president, who had attended every annual meeting. He reviewed some very encouraging accomplishments of the last year. "The outstanding achievement this year," he said, "is the favor with which our tax program, outlined at our annual meeting six years ago, has finally been received." This program included a gasoline tax for road revenue, taxation of intangible property, opposition to tax exempt public securities, a production tax on certain natural resources that lend themselves to monopolistic control, an excise tax on luxuries, and a state income tax. President Snyder also touched on the evidence of closer co-operation among farmers' organizations, the road problem and transportation.

Should Dominate the Market

Many important things were stressed in the Farm Bureau meetings, but nothing that holds greater possibilities than a point ably presented by C. B. Denman, president of the National Producers Association, Chicago. "My greatest plea," he said, "is for Kansas farmers to get together and maintain, on the Kansas City market, one co-operative agency, whatever it may be, and patronize it and make it the dominating factor on that market." Other speakers included Harold Chase, editor of the Topeka Daily Capital, who explained the taxation program; Clyde Coffman, who gave a talk regarding legislation; G. S. Knapp, state irrigation engineer, who spoke on flood control, and C. C. Cogswell, master of the State Grange, who brought the Farm Bureau folks a message from the Grange.

Ralph Snyder, Manhattan, was re-elected president of the Farm Bureau; this will be his 10th year. Dr. O. O. Wolf, Ottawa, was elected vice-president; Mrs. C. H. Russell, Manhattan, was re-elected treasurer, and Mrs. H. E. Gillette, Ottawa, was elected home and commission chairman. Two new board members elected were Herman Theden, Wyandotte county, and a Kansas Master Farmer, and J. A. Crawford of Rawlins county. Resolutions passed by the Farm Bureau favor changes in highway laws, demand a refund on the gas tax, favor consolidation of counties and legislation to make tariff effective on crops, and endorsed Ralph Snyder for Senator.

The delegates to the fair meetings gave considerable thought to the 4-H club departments at their state fairs.

Here, as well as in all other things affecting agriculture, the importance of 4-H club work cannot be stressed too strongly. The fair group was especially favored by having two club representatives on their program, Lloyd Davies, Lyon county, and Lois Starbuck, Sherman county. Both are club leaders, and they have distinguished themselves, not only in Kansas, but in a national way as well. Both are state champions. Lloyd won the national championship this year for 4-H club leadership in the United States.

Look to United States

Folks always are interested in what the other person, or other country, is doing. So the talk by Prof. J. B. Fitch, head of the dairy department at the agricultural college, regarding his trip to the World's Dairy Congress and thru several European countries, and of the dairy progress in these other countries, was especially interesting. Mr. Fitch believes that European dairymen are looking to the United States for newer and better dairy methods. In the creamerymen's meetings all the important details of handling cream, from production to ultimate consumption, were given attention.

Representatives from the various farm organizations in the state meet each year during the big agricultural week in Topeka, in what is known as the Kansas Agricultural Council. The organizations represented include the Kansas Livestock Association, Farmers Union, Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association, Kansas State Grange, Rural Schools, Equity Union, State Board of Agriculture, Kansas State Farm Bureau, Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers Association, and the State Horticultural Society. In their resolutions, the Council demands that agriculture be given the same measure of consideration as is granted to other industries of the nation, a reduction in freight rates on livestock and agricultural products, indorsed Senator Arthur Capper's grain for export freight bill and opposed any repeal of the present gas tax refund provisions.

Many Important Speakers

The Kansas State Board of Agriculture program was, as usual, complete in every detail. It started off with the annual banquet on Wednesday evening; there everything was right, even to having the program and menu printed on cornstalk paper. F. W. Dixon, of Holton, was such a success as a toastmaster a year ago that he was invited to fill the same position this year. He has a fund of humor that appeals to such an audience. Speakers of the evening included W. J. Young, president of the board; Clyde M. Reed, governor-elect, and Marco Morrow, assistant manager of the Capper Publications.

Last Thursday and Friday had plenty of things in store for the convention folks. W. E. Grimes, chief of the department of agricultural economics at the agricultural college, spoke on the "Interrelations of Production and Marketing." "The problems of production and of marketing are numerous, and the interrelations are fully as numerous as the problems," he said. "The solution of these problems must consider these interrelations. Failure to recognize them usually will result in failure to solve the problems." C. E. Huff, national and state president of the Farmers Union, explained the progress of farmers' co-operatives. Pooling fundamentals were treated by J. F. Booth, Washington; the home and community, by Julia Kiene, women's editor of Capper's Farmer, Topeka; price trend and forecasts, by R. M. Green, of the agricultural college, and co-operative livestock marketing by W. T. Angle, Kansas City. No address received more careful attention by the visiting delegates than "Self-Help in Agricultural Marketing," by A. J. McPhail, president of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, Regina, Canada. Mr. McPhail reviewed co-operative marketing history in Canada and explained the present system. One remark that stuck with the Kansas folks is that in

Canada the wheat of 130,000 farmers is being sold as if it belonged to one man so far as marketing is concerned, and that handling costs in marketing thru the co-operative agency costs approximately one-fifth of a cent a bushel. One very impressive part of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture program was that time set aside in memory of W. J. Tod, Maplehill, who served faithfully as a board member.

Development of a connected system of state highways under state control, a state income tax and a gross production tax, were favored by the state board resolutions. The board also recommends co-operative marketing, indorses the proposed county agricultural fair bill, urges delegates in Congress to continue to obtain recognition of the importance of agriculture, and favors the Missouri-Mississippi River Navigation project together with the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway project.

C. A. Sayre, Cottonwood Falls, was elected to represent the fourth district, filling the vacancy left by the death of W. J. Tod, and he was the only new board member elected. P. H. Lambert, Hiawatha; O. A. Edwards, Goodland; E. E. Frizell, Larned, and W. J. Young, McPherson, all were re-elected for three-year terms. P. H. Lambert, Hiawatha, was elected president. F. H. Manning, White City, vice-president, and F. W. Dixon, Holton, was re-elected treasurer. Secretary Mohler's term did not expire this year.

More Time, More Wheat

(Continued from Page 3)

The wheat Mr. Frank entered in the county contest this year, after it was cleaned, tested 64.5 pounds and protein registered at 12.76 per cent. He is careful with the crop, waiting as long as he can to harvest, but as an added precaution he uses galvanized iron pipe ventilators in the bins.

Another crop that has sold itself to Mr. Frank is Sweet clover. He has had 12 acres all along, but is going to break out as much more pasture land for this crop. He feels that the clover is far superior in value to the native grass for his cows, and something of even greater importance is the benefit the land will derive from it. Some clover, therefore, will be seeded each year. For several years the crop rotation changed from corn to oats and then to wheat, but this did not prove satisfactory. "Under the system which I have planned at present," Mr. Frank said, "my ground will be in wheat six years and then I will rotate with Sweet clover and summer fallow."

Three hundred layers thru the winter profitably fill part of the working hours—they are White Leghorns and Barred Rocks. Frank buys baby chicks, considering this cheaper and less trouble than producing them. "I can get what I want from some reliable hatchery and forget that part of the job," he said. "I am sure every farmer will profit who gives poultry the proper care."

One of his best short-cuts, if we may call it by that name, is getting his feed up in the barn in the fall. He finds this saves time, feed and considerable labor; when heavy snows come he doesn't have a mean job digging feed out from under the drifts. Another fine bit of assurance of speed and efficiency in his work, is to properly house all of the machinery and keep it in repair.

Like most Kansas farmers, Mr. Frank hasn't found the road of progress entirely free from reverses. He remembers vividly a certain cyclone in 1922 that completely demolished some of his farm buildings. There have been hospital bills and heavy expenses for extra help, and plans had to be changed more than a few times. Well, that is taken as all in the big game, and progress has continued so that the heritage of another generation may be richer and fuller.

"We bring nothing into this world and take nothing out of it when we go," Mr. Frank smiled. "Whatever we have while here is ours in trust, to be passed on to future generations. Upon the manner in which we discharge that trust depends our worth and reason for living. If, when we pass on we can truthfully say that the things we have had under our control are in better condition than when we received them, and that the world is just a little better place in which to live, we have served a purpose in life."

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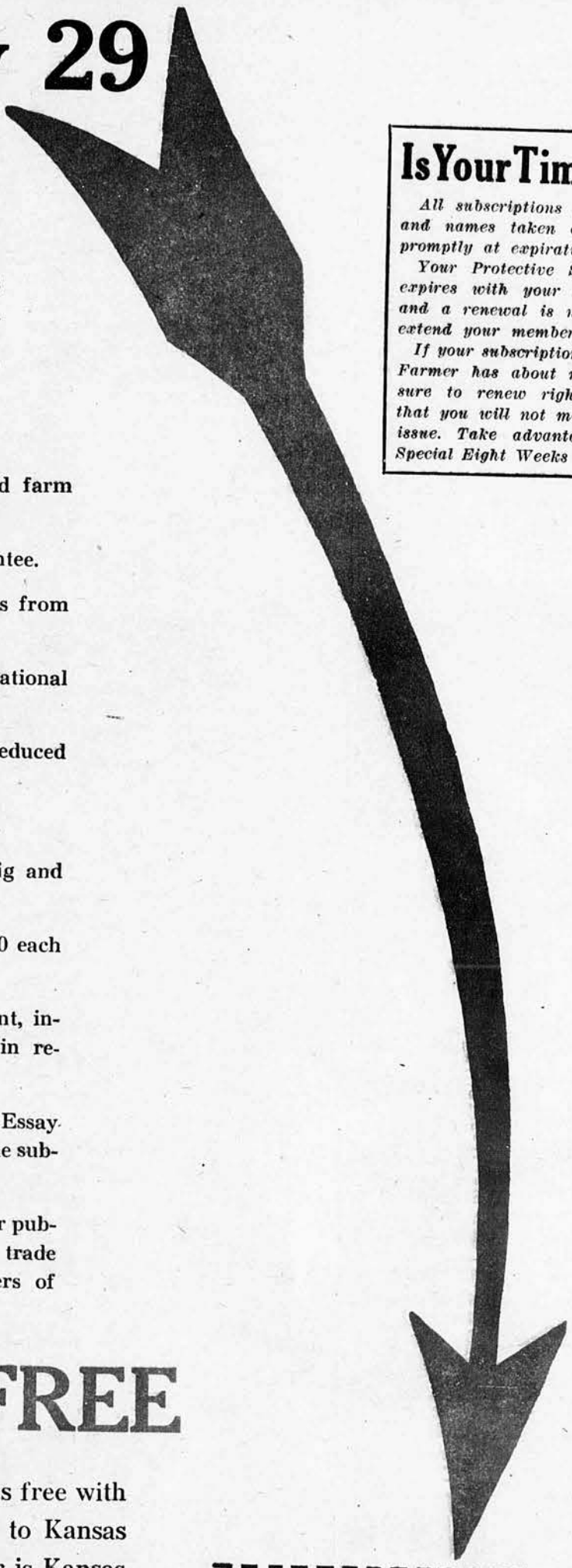
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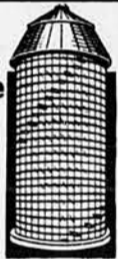
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First Installment

A lady had put on a new gown to go to a dinner dance, and she entered her husband's dressing-room, pirouetted before him like a circus girl, and said: "This is my new gown, dear. Isn't it becoming?"

"It may be coming," returned her husband, "but by gosh, a lot of it hasn't arrived yet."

Oh! Look Who's Here!

It was the evening after the night before.

"How did you find yourself this morning?" asked one wan participator of another.

"Easily," was the reply. "I just looked under the table and there I was."

Somewhere Else

The wife of a famous English bishop—whom we shall call John Smith—was recently very ill, and required a serious operation. As she recovered from the anesthetic, she was heard to murmur: "Am I in Heaven? Am I in Heaven? No, there's John."

Pages That Bloom

"You said you want me to give your friend literary work. Is he an optimist or a pessimist?"

"What difference does that make?" "It makes a lot of difference. I want him to edit a seed catalog."

Much in Little

In the Swank automobile was Mrs. Swank's pocketbook, which contained a wrist watch, an electric percolator, two umbrellas, two automobile robes and two pairs of pajamas.—Ad in a Muncie (Ind.) paper.

Budding Einstein

"Give three reasons for saying the earth is round," confronted Sandy in an examination paper.

"My teacher says it's round, the book says it's round, and a man told me it was round."

Lovelier Lady

If linotypers must make errors, it was appropriate that one of them, setting a story about a man seeking a divorce, made it read that the plaintiff asked the court for a change of Venus.

Judicial Handy Man

JUSTICE G. H. SMITH RETAINS HIS SEAT IN SUPREME COURT—Albany Knickerbocker Press.

Cures for a Common Complaint

"I understand Jones has been given a medal by the Society for Pharmaceutical Research." "Yes, he has invented three new types of sandwiches."

Haberdashery Problem

"Charge Teacher Flogged Pupils with Short Hose," runs a Brooklyn Eagle headline. This might be shortened into: "Say Teacher Socked Pupils."

Budding Barrymore

She—"I'm sure I've seen your picture somewhere. Aren't you in the movies?" He—"Well, not yet. But I pose for eye-glass ads."

Real Optimism

EXPECT MAN TO RECOVER FROM FATAL CRASH—San Diego (Cal.) paper.

Perfect Accent

"Speak seven languages, hey? Well, let's hear you say 'good morning' in Italian." "Gooda mornin'!"

Early de Mille

Guide—"It is the oldest castle hereabouts." Hollywood Tourist—"Yeh! What picture was it built for?"

Safety First

One day when Mr. Gaddis was golfing, he discovered an old lady calmly

seated on the grass in the middle of the fairway. "Don't you know it is dangerous for you to sit there, Madam?" he reminded her. The old lady smilingly replied, "It's all right; I'm sitting on a newspaper."

Down With Home Cooking

Customer—"Good heavens, Mr. Druggist, I'm poisoned! It must have been the sandwiches my wife gave me."

Pharmacist—"Yes, that's it. I tell you, you're taking a chance every time you eat a sandwich that isn't prepared by a registered pharmacist."

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GREEK STEAMER IS REPORTED SINGING—Columbia, (S. C.) paper.

STEAMER SINGING OFF PORTUGAL IS WIRELESS REPORT—Salisbury (N. C.) paper.

Wrong Label

"On what grounds are you seeking a divorce from your wife?" "Misrepresentation. When I asked her to marry me she said she was agreeable."

Lingual Inadequacy

Poppa (at Thanksgiving dinner)—"Willy, you've reached for everything in sight. Now stop it; haven't you got a tongue?"

Willy—"Sure, Pop, but my arm's longer."

Walking Distance

Sermon theme: "All the Way to Calvary." Vocal solo special: "I'll Travel All the Way to Calvary." Just one block off of Main street.—Estill (Ky.) paper.

Turn the Crank

Inventor (to capitalist)—"This, sir, is an epoch-making machine." Capitalist—"Is it? Then let me see it make an epoch."

Back Number

A Londoner took an American to see "Hamlet." "You sure are behind the times here," remarked the American. "I saw this play in New York four years ago."

Past Human Help

Little Lucy—"Auntie, why do you put powder on your face?" Aunt—"To make me pretty, dear." Lucy—"Then why doesn't it?"

Eggs for Breakfast

Rayon Step-ins. Bloomers and Gowns. Lace-trimmed and tailored, some with yolk front.—Ad in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Balky at the Post

"So Peggy's new boy's a Scotchman? How does he treat her?" Mabel—"Very reluctantly, I believe."

Pass the Chloroform

Young Lady—"Exercise and diet! I thought you would advise something far more interesting—er—a slight operation or something of that sort."

Strenuous Training

Hundreds of school children had climbed the mountain with their teachers and rucksacks on their backs.—Bethlehem (Pa.) Paper.

Perfect Substitute

Employer—"Late again, Smith." Clerk—"I'm sorry, sir, but last night my wife presented me with a boy."

Employer—"She'd have done better to present you with an alarm clock." Clerk—"I rather fancy she has, sir."

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Winter Eggs the Main Aim

Selection Based on Inherited Qualities Will Increase the Production of the Farm Flock

BY M. A. JULL

MOST farmers appreciate the fact that a well-kept flock of poultry pays as well, relatively, as most other branches of farming, and as a result interest in farm poultry raising has become widespread. Surveys conducted during recent years in a number of farm poultry-raising sections have shown that the larger portion of the poultry income is obtained from eggs. Special attention, therefore, may be given profitably to improving the laying ability of farm flocks.

The revenue to be obtained from the farm flock depends on success in breeding, feeding and management. The factor of breeding may be considered the basis for success, for no amount of good feeding and proper management will make poorly bred hens lay many eggs. Good feeding, however, also is of great importance, for it is only thru good feeding that a well-bred flock can respond efficiently. Lastly, proper management, which includes incubating, rearing, housing and sanitation, is necessary to obtain maximum results from a well-bred and well-fed flock.

60 Eggs a Year!

The correct basis for determining the worth of any hen as a layer should be not only the total number of eggs produced but also the time of production. Ten eggs laid in November or December are worth approximately 20 laid in April or May. According to the census, the average farm hen lays less than 60 eggs a year, principally from March to June, the season of lower prices. Here is great room for improvement in increasing the production of farm flocks. A study of the trend in the average monthly farmer prices from 1910 to 1924 shows that lowest wholesale egg prices prevail in April, and that there is a slight increase in July and August, with a more perceptible increase beginning in September. The highest price is reached in December. The fall can be made the season of highest profits, provided there is good egg production.

What farmers should realize above all else is that altho they cannot control the price of grain or the price of eggs from season to season, they have considerable control over production.

The ability to lay eggs is inherited. To develop an egg-laying strain requires careful selection and the adoption of a consistent breeding policy. What is most needed is the development of winter layers. The average farm hen should not only lay at least 144 eggs in a year but most of them should be laid from October to March. Not only is this necessary for profitable production but from the standpoint of breeding it is highly desirable, because heavy winter laying pullets make the best breeders as yearlings.

'Tis Care That Pays

With a little care in the selection of female breeders the farmer can soon improve the quality of his flock materially. Selecting pullets to be used as breeders in their second year is relatively simple, if one observes his birds closely. Female breeders should be selected very carefully on the basis of constitutional vigor and freedom from the standard disqualifications, such as side sprigs and stubs. The farmer should select females with bright, full eyes, combs and wattles of good texture, wide backs, and fairly deep bodies, and those that are well fleshed.

In the development of a laying strain, four factors should be taken into consideration in observing pullets during the first laying year in order to select them properly for breeders the second year.

The first factor is that of earliness of maturity. When the pullets are put into the laying houses in the fall they should be observed carefully as to when they begin laying, which is easily determined by the relative de-

velopment of the color of the comb and wattles, as well as the width of spread between the pubic bones. It is a simple matter to shut the pullets in their houses about once a week during the fall months when they are beginning to lay. By catching them, preferably in a catching coop, one can handle them readily and make observations. If they are in laying condition a cheap, colored, celluloid band should be put on one leg of each bird. Different-colored bands may be used for different times of the year, as, for instance, pink bands for birds that begin to lay in October, and blue ones for those that begin in November.

Marked With Leg Bands

The second factor in the selection of the laying hen is that of intensity of production. In breeds whose beaks and shanks are normally yellow, as in the Plymouth Rock, Leghorn and Rhode Island Red, those pullets which lay with the greatest intensity after they begin will usually bleach out the normal color of the beaks and shanks more quickly than pullets that lay only intermittently. Therefore, if the farmer observes his flock rather closely during the fall months he can readily determine those birds that are laying at the heaviest rate and they can be marked with celluloid leg bands.

The third factor is that of broodiness, which, however, does not usually apply in the breeding of Leghorns. Broodiness is inherited and sometimes is responsible for materially reducing egg production. In some strains it can be eliminated after a period of years by careful selection by observing the flock carefully during the spring months and marking, with colored bands, those birds which go broody most frequently. This procedure is easily carried out and will pay for any trouble taken in marking the most persistently broody hens.

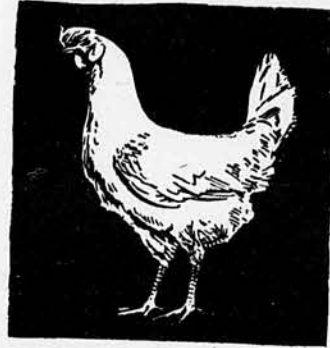
And Consider the Males

The fourth factor to be considered in the selection of pullets to be used as breeders in the second year is that of persistence of production in late summer and fall, combined with the time and rate of molting. It has been demonstrated, for instance, that the laying pullets which molt early in their pullet laying year are usually poorer layers than the ones which molt late in the fall. Also, the early molter ceases egg production early in the summer or fall, whereas the late molter persists in laying well thruout that period and thus makes a good annual record. Differences in persistency of production among birds are also readily demonstrated by the bleached appearance of the beaks and shanks.

The selection of male breeders is relatively more important than the selection of female breeders, because the offspring of each male constitutes half the heritage given to all the offspring. It is desirable, of course, to select male breeders from females that have proved to be good layers and breeders. But this involves trap-nesting the breeding stock and pedigreeing the chicks, and is not advocated for the average farm because of the extra labor and cost. It is possible, however, for a farmer to select good male breeders from his flock of cockerels every year by observing them closely and noting particularly those which possess the best type for breeding, have the greatest constitutional vigor, mature early, and have good handling qualities, such as fine texture of skin and good quality of bone.

It would be highly advisable for farmers and other poultry keepers to purchase one or more good male birds from recognized high-laying strains. When the quality of stock can be depended on, this method will get more immediate results than endeavoring to build up a strain from one's own stock. Be very sure, however, in purchasing male birds to obtain stock of high quality.

More users than any other meat protein feed . . . Why?



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MORE EGGS PER HEN

Do Your Shopping In Kansas Farmer

equipment are announced every week.

The latest and best in merchandise and all farm and home

Topeka Daily Capital SPECIAL

Great Holiday Bargain Offer to Readers of Kansas Farmer

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

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

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

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

Send in Your Order Today

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

The Topeka Daily Capital, Topeka, Kansas



What Our "Pledge" means to You —

At the bottom of the "Farm Service" Hardware "tag," the official insignia of "Farm Service" Stores, you find this little statement:

"Pledged to render a real farm service."

We want to bring this to your attention again, for to you it is the most important consideration in buying hardware and various kinds of mechanical supplies and equipment. Here is exactly what it means—each one of our "Farm Service" Hardware Stores has selected the thousands of items we carry on a basis of the utmost service for the least expenditure. Hardware for farm families must be practical and made just right to do the things that they are intended to do and do them well for a long time.

Many types of hardware, such as paints, poultry supplies, fencing and barn equipment, must be selected to exactly fit the district needs, which means that we hardware men must analyze every article we buy to see that it is just right for you and the other people we serve. In no other way can you get the personal, right-at-home guaranteed quality and service that you get at a "tag" store. We are renewing our pledge again for 1929 to render a better service for farm folks than ever before, to assure you better values for your money, to give the utmost quality at the lowest possible cost and to furnish honest, practical, useful merchandise.



Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG
Smith County

Hardly had the New Year arrived and begun to get acquainted when the weather man decided to give it a cold reception. The radios began forecasting "snow," which did arrive Friday, and that night the temperature went to the zero mark for the first time "this year." We snapped a load of corn and put in for the milk cattle and stored away a load of chaffy wheat straw in the box stall of the cow barn for bedding and got in a fresh supply of large chunks in the basement for the furnace and had things up in pretty good shape for the storm when it hit here. The radios are proving themselves a big help to the owners in many ways, and especially at this season, as it often gives warnings of coming change in the weather in time for one to prepare for it. The radio also is a source of entertainment, too, as one can tune in on a large variety of programs from various parts of the country evenings and enjoy them without having to make a long drive out in the bad weather.

We finished husking corn in another field last week and hauled out the bound cane fodder that was raised on the alfalfa sod in the north part of this field, and now we have the cattle and horses in there. We put most of this bound cane in the hay mow over the horse barn, and the remainder over the cow barn for cattle feed. Our plans now are to run this fodder thru the small silage cutter stationed in the cow barn before feeding it to the cattle, as this makes it more palatable for them, and they "clean up" on it better than when fed to them in the bundle, as most farmers generally do. We plan on cutting that feed in the hay mow of the horse barn in a large silage cutter and blowing it back in the hay mow thru a small window in the gable. It will be a little unhandy to get the feed down from the mow to the cutter, but we can make it work by having an extra man on the job to place the feed on the cutter feed table. It ought not to cost us so very much to cut this feed in this manner, as we have our own power, and by changing work with the owner of the cutter about all the cost we will have will be for the fuel and oil for the tractor.

Farmers here are conserving on their feed more every year. A number of feed grinders of various styles and makes have been sold in this trading territory the last two or three years, and owners are doing quite a bit of custom grinding for their neighbors. One neighbor, who runs a small dairy, had his ear corn ground for his milk cows at a cost of 8 cents a bushel, and he thinks it pays to do this even at that price.

So far we haven't noticed any bad effect from our cattle and horses running in the stalk fields, and we haven't heard any complaint from anyone else to that effect of late, either. There were a few cases early in the fall before we had any hard freezes. We experienced some trouble of this kind several years ago before we got to feeding the stock very much hay, straw or silage along with the corn stalks, but not since then, and we believe this extra feeding has something to do with it. Plenty of water and salt kept before the livestock at all times is a big help in keeping them in a healthy condition, too.

Since we have experienced the recent dry years and short crops the farmers are gradually increasing their dairy herds and depending more on diversified farming than in former years. In driving over the country one can see more dairy cattle grazing in the pastures than 10 years ago. Most of the cattle seen then were of the beef type, while now they are more of the dual purpose type or milking strain. My brother-in-law purchased a new milking machine recently, and has it installed and in use now. It is a portable machine, milks two cows at a time and is electrically equipped.

Corn Champs Will Meet

Outstanding corn growers of this county will vie with competing county "corn champs" when the doors to the Corn Show open at Manhattan during the annual Farm and Home Week, February 5 to 8. The features of the corn showing will be the Kansas Blue Ribbon Corn Show, Five Acre Corn

Contest, and the Blue Ribbon Corn Judging Contest.

"Many county corn champions have produced more than 100 bushels an acre," according to L. E. Willoughby, extension agronomist, Kansas State Agricultural College, in charge of the coming show. "There will be many of these 100-bushel growers in the contest. Each entry will show 10 ears of corn, and from this group the state champion will be determined."

Naming some of the 100-bushel showmen already entered in the coming contest, the agronomist lists Joe Brox, Atchison county, with a yield of 109 bushels; O. J. Olsen, Brown, 105 bushels, and William Rogers, Geary, with a yield of 104 bushels. J. R. Moyer, Hiawatha, claims the highest yield entered thus far in the coming contest. His yield of 117.21 bushels is the highest on record in Kansas.

According to Willoughby, any blue ribbon winner at state, county, or community fairs is invited to send a 10-ear sample of his corn to the State Blue Ribbon Corn Show. Three classes have been provided—best 10 ears yellow corn; best 10 ears white corn; and best 10 ears other than yellow or white corn. Five premiums will be awarded in each class—a silver trophy going to the entry with the champion 10 ears of corn.

By the rules of the Five Acre Corn Contest, each county winner shall send 10 ears of corn to Manhattan on or before February 2. The 10-ear entry will be judged for quality in determining the state corn champion. Other rules of the contest state that the champion will be determined by the following score card—yield of corn, 40 per cent; quality of 2 bushels shown within county, 40 per cent; and quality of 10 ear sample shown at Manhattan, 20 per cent.

Farm and Home Week visitors will be invited to participate in a Blue Ribbon Corn Judging Contest, February 5, 6 and 7.

New members of the One Hundred Bushel Corn Club will be announced at the annual banquet, Friday evening, February 8. All other awards in the corn show and judging contest will be announced at that time.

Wheat Alone Did Not Pay

(Continued from Page 22)

Fall listing and planting of corn in the same furrows or newly broken furrows gets Mr. Gfeller the best yields. If the season is late before the ground is thawed so the furrows can be broken the corn is planted in the furrows broken in the fall. Nine horses are used on the Gfeller farm for the farming of 80 acres of wheat, 80 of barley, 20 of kafir, 20 of cane, 20 of milo and 60 acres of corn.

Silly!

A sweet little thing who didn't care any more for a nickel than she did for her right eye was having luncheon with one of those daddies.

"Tomorrow's my birthday," she mentioned coyly. Every day was her birthday to Dora.

"Well, here's fifty dollars," her escort replied, "and I wish you a happy birthday."

"What! On fifty dollars?"

THEFTS REPORTED

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

Jesse E. Maris, Nortonville. Chickens. Mrs. Eddie M. Jenkins, Cullison. Fifteen Plymouth Rock pullets. A. N. Pennington, Liberty. Six Barred Rock hens, a rooster and a Narragansett turkey hen. E. E. Wedman, Harper. Ten Rhode Island Red hens and a white gander. E. E. Mentzer, Yates Center. Fifty bushels of corn. J. W. Turkle, Ottawa. Eight muskrat hides, a black skunk and an opossum skin. Fred Marsland, Norwich. Fifty white Lechorn hens. Mrs. I. E. White, Lawrence. Silver grey, male police dog. Eight months old. J. H. Peterson, Hiawatha. Forty red and black shotes weighing about 50 or 60 pounds. Ends of tails clipped. John H. Ware, Fall River. Single barrel Sterling shot gun. Henry Koster, Jr., Cheney, furs. Mrs. D. E. Gill, Attica. Four calves, silverware, jewelry and other personal property. Stolen by a young man 5 feet 5 inches tall, of slight build, bald head, hazel gray eyes and a deep voice. Goes by the name of Burl Craig. H. A. Lafferty, Princeton. One caved coon, black skunk, narrow striped skunk, 4 civet cats, 2 muskrats and 7 opossum furs. John W. Swartz, Everest. Hundred twenty-five Buff Orpington pullets.



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 70 cents an agate line (\$9.30 an inch single column) for one insertion or 60 cents an agate line per insertion (\$8.40 an inch single column) for four or more consecutive issues; lines minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words and your name and address as part of the advertisement. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of publication.

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

TABLE OF RATES

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	\$1.00	\$2.20	25	\$2.80	\$8.22
11	1.10	2.52	27	2.70	8.54
12	1.20	2.84	28	2.80	8.86
13	1.30	3.16	29	2.90	9.18
14	1.40	3.48	30	3.00	9.50
15	1.50	3.80	31	3.10	9.82
16	1.60	4.12	32	3.20	10.14
17	1.70	4.44	33	3.30	10.46
18	1.80	4.76	34	3.40	10.78
19	1.90	5.08	35	3.50	11.10
20	2.00	5.40	36	3.60	11.42
21	2.10	5.72	37	3.70	11.74
22	2.20	6.04	38	3.80	12.06
23	2.30	6.36	39	3.90	12.38
24	2.40	6.68	40	4.00	12.70
25	2.50	7.00	41	4.10	13.02

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)

One Inch	Four Time	One Inch	Four Time
1/2	\$4.90	\$4.20	\$21.00
2/3	7.35	6.30	26.95
1	9.80	8.40	32.90
1 1/4	12.25	10.50	38.85
1 1/2	14.70	12.60	44.80
1 3/4	17.15	14.70	50.75
2	19.60	16.80	56.70
2 1/4	22.05	18.90	62.65

The four time rate shown above is for each insertion. No ad 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

BABY CHICKS, ALL BREEDS, REASONABLE. Guaranteed. Pollard's, Roseland, Neb.
ACCREDITED CHICKS, LEGHORNS 10c, Reds 11c, other varieties. Jenkins Poultry Farm, Jewell, Kan.
GUARANTEED CHICKS, LEGHORNS, \$12 per 100. Heavy, \$13.50. Hughes Hatchery, Westmoreland, Kan.
BABY CHICKS, BARED AND WHITE Rocks, R. I. Reds, R. I. Whites, White Langshans, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, \$12 hundred; Leghorns, \$10. Heavy assorted, \$45-500, prepaid, quality guaranteed. Peerless Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

SUNFLOWER HATCHERY; FLOCKS culled yearly by licensed A. P. A. Judge. Personal attention always. Bronson, Kan.
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, postpaid. 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 Leghorns. 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. 9c 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.

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

HEIM'S HUSKY CHICKS, WHITE AND Bared 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, prepay and guarantee 100% live delivery. Heim's Hatchery, Lamar, Mo.

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

BUY HEALTHY CHICKS. STEINHOPF'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 at from 10c to 100c per type. Big husky chicks, prepaid 100 percent 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.

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. Sole 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.

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 BREED- ING FARM, BOX 10, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

Bartlett's Purebred Chix

15 leading varieties from A. P. A. Certified and trapnested 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. We can please you. Write for free descriptive literature. **BARTLETT POULTRY FARMS, ROUTE 5, BOX B, WICHITA, KAN.**

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 after you see them and handle 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.**

BABY CHICKS

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 main-railroads with 35 trains daily assures you of perfect shipping service. Direct lines to Colorado, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Nebraska, Oklahoma and all intermediate points. Over 50,000 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 183, W. 1st St., TOPEKA, KAN.**

More Shinn Chix Are Sold Because They Are Better

Our quality, service and prices are right. Bared Rocks or 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; \$112.00 per thousand. White Langshans or Brown Langshans, \$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.**

Guaranteed to Live

Baby chicks from bloodtested flocks of exhibition quality. From heavy layers, 200-300 egg strains; all breeds rigidly culled by expert judge. This is our second year to guarantee livability; all chicks dying first week replaced free of charge; no strings attached; we have been bloodtesting by officially recognized test for five seasons; can furnish chicks immediately; 8 1/2c up; \$1 per 100 books your order or will ship c. o. d.; 100% live delivery guaranteed; save money by getting our free catalog and price list; pamphlet free containing most modern methods of raising chicks; order from the hatchery with the satisfied customers. **TINDELL'S HATCHERY, Box 15, Burlingame, Kan.**

Tudor's Quality Chicks

We can furnish chicks of all leading varieties from stock blood tested for bacillary white diarrhea; rigidly culled by competent men; prices low for quality of stock; twentieth year in business. Write us. **Tudor's Pioneer Hatcheries, Dept. M., Topeka, Kan.**

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.**



The Activities of Al Acres—Slim Says They Might as Well Take a Vacation

BABY CHICKS

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. All parent stock bloodtested three and four consecutive years for bacillary white diarrhoea. Our methods endorsed by the State Live Stock Commission and A. P. A. 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. MID-WESTERN POULTRY FARMS & HATCHERY, DEPT. 102, BURLINGAME, 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.

Big Husky Chicks

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

TRIPLE "S" CHICKS

are guaranteed satisfactory. Famous egg bred blood lines back of our chicks. Pure Tancred, Englewood Farms, State College, Martin, Sprowl, Beuoy, Smith hatched. Low prices. Circular free. Lund Hatchery, Protection, Ka.

CORNISH

DARK CORNISH COCKERELS \$3.00, OLD roosters \$2.00. Sadie Mella, Bucklin, Kan.

DUCKS AND GESE

WHITE EMBDEN GANDERS \$5. GESE, \$3. Mrs. Verna Bowser, Abilene, Kan. MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN DRACKS, \$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.

LANGSHAN

WHITE LANGSHAN ROOSTERS, \$3 EACH, banded by foreman of hatchery. Mrs. Lula Hamm, Liberal, 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. TANCED COCKS AND COCKERELS from pedigreed dams, record 300 eggs upward. McLouth Leghorn Farm, McLouth, Kan. EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD BARRON COCKERELS, from large egg strain. No chicks. Three dollars. William Bradley, Shields, 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. IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON HIGHEST pedigreed blood lines S. C. W. Leghorns, trapped record 303 eggs. Cockerels, eggs, quality chicks. Geo. Patterson, Richland, Kan. THE STEWART RANCH, GOODLAND, Kan., one of highest producing accredited flocks of 1,200 birds in state. Single Comb White Leghorns exclusively. Incubate 26-30 ounce eggs. Chicks, \$14. Catalog. EVERYBODY KNOWS "GRANT, THE White Leghorn Man," specialty breeder since 1910—year around trapnesting. His Kaw Valley Ranch Leghorn Chicks, eggs and stock are money-makers. Catalogue free. Address Lawrence, Kan.

Capitol City Egg Farm
Importers and breeders of Tom Barron English Leghorns. Hatching eggs and baby chicks from selected flock headed by cockerels from our special matings. Hatching eggs, \$10 per hundred; baby chicks, \$20 per hundred; \$190 per thousand. Hatching eggs from special matings, \$5 per setting. Baby chicks from special matings, 50c each. Satisfaction guaranteed. M. A. HUTCHESON, Prop. P. R. DAVIS, Mgr., Rt. 6, Topeka, Kan.

Big Egg-Production

Big Lop Comb S. C. White Leghorns. Bloodtested by Agglutination Method and found free from Bacillary White Diarrhoea. The kind you want for Big Eggs and Big Profits. MASTER BREEDERS' FARMS AND HATCHERIES, CHERRYVALE, KAN., BOX 11.

Official Blood Testing

Prevent chick losses from Bacillary White Diarrhoea 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.

LEGHORNS—BUFF

CHOICE SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN cockerels for sale \$1.50 each. Mrs. F. E. Wetum, Caldwell, Kan. S. C. BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS FOR sale, \$1.50, from certified and Accredited flock. Martin Woerner, Linn, Kan. PURE BRED S. C. BUFF LEGHORN cockerels from State Certified flocks \$1.00 and \$1.50. Barney Kramer, Baileyville, Kan. FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN cockerels, \$2.00 per bird and White Wyandotte cockerels \$3.00 per bird. Orin Jones, Rt. 1, Junction City, Kan.

JERSEY WHITE GIANTS

JERSEY WHITE GIANT COCKERELS, \$10 each. H. J. Edmiston, Garden City, Kan.

MINORCAS—BUFF

BUFF MINORCA COCKERELS, \$2. E. F. Bontrager, Haven, Kan. LARGE COCKERELS, \$2.00-\$2.50. BABY chicks \$1.6. Ida Saathoff, Menlo, Kan. SMITH STRAIN BUFF MINORCA COCKERELS, \$4.00. Ida Hawkins, Lebo, Kan. CHOICE COCKERELS, ALSO BOOKING orders eggs, chicks. Myrtle Hartshorne, Frankfort, Kan. WOULD BE GLAD TO HEAR FROM ANY one interested in Buff Minorcas, especially our old customers. Price right. J. W. Epps, Pleasanton, Kan.

MINORCAS—WHITE

GAMBLE'S MAMMOTH SINGLE COMB White Minorcas, Eggs, Chicks. Mrs. C. F. Gamble, Earleton, Kan. TRAPNESTED, BLUE RIBBON, BLOOD tested White Minorcas, Eggs, chicks. Circular. E. D. Hershberger, Newton, Kan.

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PIGEONS

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

ORPINGTONS—BUFF

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3. Byers strain. Mrs. John Carpenter, Brewster, Kan. STATE ACCREDITED GRADE A BUFF Orpington cockerels, \$3.50 to \$6.00. R. E. Parcel, Coldwater, Kan. LARGE SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels \$2.50 and \$3.00. Mrs. Claude Bridgeman, Abbyville, Kan. BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING EGGS 6c each. Good quality, farm range flock. Ray Farmer, Parsons, Kan. EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM SELECTED flock. Price \$5.00 per hundred. Cash with order. Homer Smith, Kiowa, Kan. BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.00. Mammoth Toulouse Geese, \$3.00. Mrs. Ben H. Brueggemann, Route 1, Scott City, Kan. BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS OF superior type color from winter layers. United Poultry Farm, Little River, Kan. BUFF ORPINGTON, COCKERELS. Splendid stock. Owen strain, \$3. Pullet, \$2.50. White Pekin drakes, \$1.75. Ducks, \$1.50. Donald Lockhart, Elk Falls, Kan. PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS line bred from imported stock; heavy bone, exhibition color. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. L. Moorhead, Blue Rapids, Kan.

ORPINGTONS—WHITE

FOR SALE, PURE BRED BLOOD TESTED White Orpington cockerels. Guy Wright, Great Bend, Kan.

DON'T CROWD TOO MANY WORDS

into your ads when you order white space. For one inch space you should use not more than 25 words when two lines of display heading are ordered. Without heading of any kind 50 words can be used.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED

BARRED COCKERELS, BRADLEY STRAIN, \$3.00, \$5.00. Mrs. Frank Ayers, Burns, Kan. BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, ARISTOCRAT and Beuoy strain, \$2.50. Archie Koltzman, Onaga, Kan. BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM exhibition, production, tested stock by pedigreed males. Mrs. Kaevel, Junction City, Kan. BARRED ROCKS HEAVY LAYING BRADLEY strain Cockerels, \$3.00. Eggs, 100-\$6.50; 50-\$3.50 postpaid. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan. PARKS BARRED ROCKS, COCKERELS, \$3 to \$10. Eggs, 100, \$6. Satisfaction guaranteed. (Permit Yr. 29-D1-15). P. C. DeBusk, Macksville, 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, 290 eggs. Lights, Darks, \$5.00, \$8.00. Mrs. Robt. Simmons, Severy, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, BROAD, deep bodies. Good egg strain. \$2.50 each. Fowler Bros., Russell, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BUFF

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

RHODE ISLAND WHITES

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE early hatched cockerels, \$2.50 each. Elias Hoagland, Burdett, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

LARGE, DARK SINGLE COMB RED cockerels, \$2. A. Henke, Lost Springs, Ka. SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$3.00. Banded by State man. Mrs. Frank Steele, Jr., Goff, Kan. R. C. RED COCKERELS, LARGE VIGOROUS dark red to skin \$2.00. Mrs. F. B. Pinet, Onaga, 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. BLOOD TESTED HIGH PRODUCTION single comb reds. Cockerels \$2.50, \$3.50. Eggs 100, \$7.00; 50, \$4.00. W. R. Huston, Americus, 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. Pullet \$2.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Gust Allen, Maplehill, Kan. FILES' ROSE COMB REDS. TRAPNESTED Blue-ribbon winners, Topeka, Chicago National Red Meet, etc. Cockerels, \$3 to \$5. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. L. Files, Quinter, 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.

TURKEYS

BOURBON RED TOMS \$10. ELLEN F. Melville, Budora, Kan. WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$8 EACH. Frank Darst, Fredonia, Kan. EXTRA LARGE BONED WHITE HOLLAND TOMS \$12.00. Bessie Richards, Beverly, Kan. BRONZE TURKEYS, HENS FIVE, TOMS eight and ten dollars. H. Croft, Beeler, Kan. BOURBON RED TOMS, PURE BRED, VIGOROUS birds, \$9. C. O. Snyder, St. John, Kan. GIANT BRONZE, LARGE HEALTHY birds, good markings. D. H. Gregory, Alton, Kan. GOLDBANK BRONZE TOMS, \$10, \$12.50; hens, \$7. R. H. Lindsey, Rt. 7, Wellington, Kan. GIANT BRONZE, LARGE HEALTHY birds. Hens \$6; toms, \$8. R. E. Elmore, Gove, Kan. BRONZE GOLDBANK STRAIN, TOMS \$12.00. Pullet \$8.00. Mrs. Frank Ayers, Burns, Kan. BRONZE (GOLDBANK) 40 LB. TOM \$15, \$10, yearling hens \$8. T. N. Garner, Fortis, Kan. VACCINATED NARRAGANSETT TOMS, \$10; hens, \$7. J. McClanathan, Sylvan Grove, Kan. MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$12; HENS, \$8. Quality and size. Effie Bachar, Russell, Kan. LARGE PURE BRED NARRAGANSETT turkeys, hens and toms, Marguerite Brown, Kalvesta, Kan. PURE BOURBON RED TURKEYS, TOMS \$10 and \$8. Hens \$7 and \$5. Mildred Lonner, Dighton, Kan. MAMMOTH GOLDBANK BRONZE TOMS, 26 to 28 lbs., \$10. Vaccinated. Loretta Kearney, Belpre, Kan. MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, LARGE broad square shoulders, \$10. Mrs. Frank Sutter, Effingham, Kan. MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS 25-28 LBS. utility \$10-\$15, choice marked \$25-\$50. Earl Brubaker, Lamar, Colo. FOR SALE: NO. 1 NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS, Hens \$9.00, \$6.00. Mrs. Ira McGinnis, Route A, Montezuma, Kan. PURE BRED LARGE BRONZE TURKEY toms, young, \$10-\$15. Yearlings, \$15. Mrs. T. Compton, Rt. 1, Eureka, Kan. BOURBON RED TURKEYS WITH STANDARD markings. Hens, \$10; toms, \$6. Florence Wolfkill, Garden City, Kan. FULL BLOOD GOLDEN BRONZE TOMS, 28 lbs. \$15.00. Sired by 40 lb. tom and 20 lb. hens. Mrs. Fred. Walter, Wallace, Neb. BRONZE TURKEYS; LARGE, BROAD, deep bodies. Heavy, healthy. Toms \$15.00. Hens \$10.00. Fowler Bros., Russell, Kan. FOR SALE—CHOICE GIANT BRONZE turkeys, (Goldbanks) Big Type, toms, hens, unrelated. Vira Bailey, Syracuse, Kan. MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, BOTH sex, from prize winning stock. Quality Turkey Farms, A. E. Talcott, Bloomington, Kan. MAMMOTH EXHIBITION BRONZE, TOMS \$15. Yearling hens \$10. Unrelated selection. Guaranteed. Bivins Farm, Eldorado, Okla. GOLDBANK MAMMOTH BRONZE HENS \$8.00, toms \$12.50 and \$15.00. Prize winners. Vaccinated. I. V. Webb, Dodge City, Kan. N. S. MAMMOTH (GOLDBANK) BRONZE TURKEYS, Large, healthy beauties. From Blue ribbon toms. Reduced prices. E. Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan. MAMMOTH BRONZE (GOLDBANK) TURKEYS, large, healthy, from show stock, greatly reduced prices this month. Clair Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan. BIG TYPE BRILLIANT COPPER BRONZE turkeys. Fancy large birds with broad square shoulders. Long deep bodies. Beautiful markings. Toms \$15.00. Pullet \$9.00. R. L. Peters, Blue Springs, 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.

WYANDOTTES—GOLDEN

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES FOR 28 YEARS. M. M. Donges, Belleville, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—SILVER

SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, GOOD, large ones. M. B. Caldwell, Broughton, Ka. SILVER LACED ROSE COMB WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$2, \$4. Jesse Miller, Colby, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—WHITE

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, Choice birds, \$2.50. Sadie Springer, Manhattan, Kan. EARLY REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$3 and \$5. Mrs. Chas. Mills, Plainville, Kan. REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels—Sires direct, March hatched, \$3. Mrs. H. Taylor, Alma, Kan. FLOCK'S WHITE WYANDOTTE FARM, Clay Center, Kan. Cocks, cockerels. Utility and show birds. Fancier 35 years. LARGE PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels \$3. Licensed Poultry Judge culls flock twice yearly. Mrs. H. C. Johnson, Garrison, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES

PEAFOWL, PHEASANTS, BANTAMS, PIGONS, Birds, Rabbits. Free circular. John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

CAPONS, TURKEYS, DUCKS, CHICKENS wanted. Market prospects favorable. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka. PREMIUM PRICES PAID FOR SELECT market eggs and poultry. Get our quotations now. Premium Poultry Products Company, Topeka.

AGENTS—SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN WANTED: WEEKLY PAYMENTS; steady work. Experience not necessary. Ottawa Star Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan. MDN WANTED TO CANVASS FARMERS, \$160 monthly and expenses. Possibility for advancement. Bigler Co., J-138, Springfield, Ill. NEW HOUSEHOLD DEVICE, WASHES, dries windows, sweeps floors, cleans walls, scrubs mops. Cheaper than brooms. Over half profit. Harper's, 170 Third St., Fairfield, Iowa.

LUMBER

LUMBER DIRECT FROM PRODUCER AT great saving. Grange and co-operative business solicited. Rhodes Lbr. Co., Raymond, Wash. LUMBER—CAR LOTS, WHOLESALE prices, direct mill to consumer. Prompt shipment, honest grades and square deal. McKee-Fleming Lbr. & M. Co., Emporia, Kansas.

EDUCATIONAL

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

HIDES AND FURS

HIDES—FURS TANNED By expert custom tanner. Established 35 years. Prices on application. Manufacturer fine furs, robes, coats. High grade taxidermy. KANSAS ROBE & RUG TANNERY, 145 MAINE ST., LAWRENCE, KAN.

AVIATION

AVIATION—SALARY WHILE LEARNING, \$18 to \$35 per week, while under instruction in our factory and at our airport. Call or write for information without obligation. Weeks Aircraft Corporation, Department V, Plankinton Building, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

PAINTS

SAVEALL PAINT, ANY COLOR \$1.75 A gal. Fed Barn Paint \$1.35. Cash with order on C. O. D. Freight paid on 12 gal. or more. Good 4 in. brush \$1.00. Varnish \$2.50 gal. H. T. Wikie & Co., 104 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

KODAK FINISHING

PRICES SMASHED, SIX GLOSSY PRINTS, 18c. Young's Studio, Sedalia, Mo. TRIAL ROLL DEVELOPED, SIX GLOSSY prints, 25c. Day Night Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

AUTOMOTIVE

MEN WANTED FOR GOOD JOBS AS AIR-plane or auto mechanics after taking training in this school. Write for full information. Lincoln Auto & Airplane School, 271 Automotive Bldg., Lincoln, Neb.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

TRUCK LINES: PROTECTED BY FRANCHISE, paying well, and growing, on fine roads, new trucks. Will sell all, or half interest to right party on any line. Buyer can operate and manage same at good salary. No experience necessary. I will teach you. From \$500 to \$10,000 down. Balance long time. W. F. Leonard, Transport Co., 113 E. 17th, Topeka.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

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

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

DOGS

COLLIES, SHEPHERDS, FOX TERRIERS. Police. Ricketts Farm, Kincaid, Kan. PURE WHITE GERMAN POLICE DOG, 17 mo. old, registered. Box 52, Plains, Kan. FOX TERRIER PUPPIES MALES \$3.50, Female \$2.50. John Homolka, Wilson, Kan. HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS CHEAP. Supplies. Catalog. Kaskennels, K-51, Herrick, Ill. DOGS, FERRETS, MINKS, MUSKRATS, Rabbits, 20 breeds. Circular free. Fairview Farm, Elmore, Minn. NATURAL BORN BOBTAILED ENGLISH Shepherd pups. Parents natural heelers. Males \$15.00. Females \$10.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. Leinweber, Frankfort, Kan.

SEED, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

CHOICE STRAWBERRY PLANTS, \$2.50, 1,000. List free. J. Sterling, Judsonia, Ark.
SWEET POTATO SEED, 24 VARIETIES. Booking orders. Write for prices. Johnson Bros., Wamego, Kan.
TRANSPLANTED CEDARS 15 TO 18 IN. \$18 per hundred. Full line nursery stock. Write for prices. Pawnee Rock Nursery.
CERTIFIED PURE KANOTA SEED OATS. Reid's yellow dent and Laptad's 90 day Red corn. Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
HARDY ALFALFA SEED 93% PURE \$10.00 bushel. Sweet Clover 95% pure \$4.50. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.
CANE SEED WANTED—CAR LOTS OF 30,000 pounds or more. Mail sample and indicate price. The L. C. Adam Merc. Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.
EVERGREENS FOR WINDBREAK AND yard plantings. Write for complete list of nursery stock. State inspected. Greenwood County Nurseries, Eureka, Kan.
STRAWBERRY PLANTS—THE GREAT Mastodon. Have berries eight months in year. 100, \$2.00, postpaid. Beautiful catalog in colors free, describing full line with prices right. J. A. Bauer, Judsonia, Ark.
PURE CERTIFIED, RECLEANED AND graded pink kafir, Dawn kafir, Fetedita, Early Sumac cane, Atlas sorgo, and Hays Golden seed corn. Write for samples and quotations. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kan.
RED CLOVER, \$13; ALFALFA, \$9; ALSIKE Clover, \$15; White Sweet Clover, \$3.90; Mixed Alsike and Timothy, \$5; Mixed Red Clover and Timothy, \$5; Timothy, \$3.50. Bags free. Samples and price list free upon request. Standard Seed Co., 19 East Fifth Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

WHITE SWEET CLOVER SEED
 Thresher run about half hulled, 6c. Fancy re-cleaned and scarified, 9c per pound. Seamless bags 40c each.
 TH L. C. ADAM MERC. CO., CEDARVALE, KANSAS

CLOVER, \$18 PER BU. IOWA GROWN, double re-cleaned, guaranteed to comply state seed law. Sweet clover, scarified, \$3.90. Unhulled \$1.90; new Timothy \$2.40; hardy northwestern Alfalfa \$10.80; state certified Grimm at lowest prices. All guaranteed and sacked. Other Farm Seeds at low prices. Write for samples and circular matter. Frank Sinn, Box 435, Clarinda, Iowa.

White Sweet Clover Seed
 Thresher run about half hulled, 6c. Fancy re-cleaned and scarified, 9c per pound. Seamless bags 40c each.
 TH L. C. ADAM MERC. CO., CEDARVALE, KANSAS

CLOVER, \$18 PER BU. IOWA GROWN, double re-cleaned, guaranteed to comply state seed law. Sweet clover, scarified, \$3.90. Unhulled \$1.90; new Timothy \$2.40; hardy northwestern Alfalfa \$10.80; state certified Grimm at lowest prices. All guaranteed and sacked. Other Farm Seeds at low prices. Write for samples and circular matter. Frank Sinn, Box 435, Clarinda, Iowa.

TOBACCO
HOMESPUN TOBACCO, CHEWING 5 LBS. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.50; Smoking 10 lbs. \$2.00; pay when received. Farmers Association, West Paducah, Kentucky.
NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO, BEST GRADE, guaranteed. Chewing 5 pounds, \$1.00; 12, \$2.00; smoking 10, \$1.50; pipe free. Pay when received. Valley Farmers, Murray, Ky.
TOBACCO, SWEETLEAF SMOKING 12 pounds \$1.40. Chewing \$1.90. 50 cigars \$1.50. Twist, Plugs, Sack Smoking 50 either kind \$1.80. Farmers League, Watervally, Kentucky.

FOR THE TABLE
APPLES: SUNDRIED OR EVAPORATED. 25 pounds given for few orders. Jim Smith, Farmington, Arkansas.

RUG WEAVING
BEAUTIFUL RUGS CREATED FROM OLD carpet. Write for circular. Kansas City Rug Co., 1518 Virginia, Kansas City, Mo.

MUSKRATS
MAKE MONEY FROM MUSKRAT FUR. Raise Muskrats in dry land pens or hutches. Get facts. 688 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.

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

HONEY

WHITE EXTRACT HONEY 60 LBS. \$5.50; 120, \$10.00. T. C. Veirs, Olathe, Colo.
CHOICE WHITE COMB HONEY—TWO 60-lb. cans, \$15. Extracted, \$12. Bert Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.
HONEY; EXTRA SELECT. EXTRACTED alfalfa, pure as bees make; 60 pounds, \$5.50; 120, \$10, here. C. W. Felix, Olathe, Colo.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE
FARM MACHINERY, TRACTORS, OOM- bine, trucks. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.
FOR SALE: NEW STYLE AVERY ROAD Maintainer. Never been used. A bargain. F. A. Stegaman, Salina, Kan.
THE NEW JAYHAWK STACKER IS BET- ter than ever; write for information on new improvements, tractor hitches, etc. F. Wyatt Mfg. Co., Box 1543, Salina, Kan.
FOR SALE: WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK of good used parts for Wallis Hart-Parr and Avery tractors. The Salina Tractor & Thresher Co., 145-47 South Fifth, Salina, Kan.

NOTICE—FOR TRACTORS AND REPAIRS, Farmalls, separators, steam engines, gas engines, saw mills, boilers, tanks, well drills, plows. Write for list. Hey Machinery Co., Baldwin, Kan.
ALL KINDS OF BARGAINS IN WHEEL type tractors, most any make, practically new. For more \$150 up. McCormick-Deering's \$300 up. H. W. Cardwell Co., "Caterpillar" Dealers, 300 S. Wichita, Kan.
GRIND YOUR OWN FEED. SAVE 20 PER cent of feeding costs. Only \$75 buys powerful, high speed, ball-bearing Swing Hammer Feed Grinder. Equals performance of mills costing 3 times as much. Grinds all feeds fine as desired. 4,000 lbs. ear corn an hour. Range 10 to 20 H. P. Built to endure. Bolts, rocks or wire in grain do no harm. Users amazed with results. Say it is the greatest grinder value on the market. Investigate now. Write Easy Mfg. Co., Dept. GC-5, Lincoln, Neb.

MISCELLANEOUS
YARN; VIRGIN WOOL; FOR SALE BY manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. Bartlett, Dept. S., Harmony, Maine.

LIVESTOCK
CATTLE
FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES, write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.
RED POLL BULLS FOR SALE. COMING two years old. Claude Spencer, Penokee, Kan.
FOR GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN DAIRY calves, from heavy, rich milkers, write Edgewood Dairy Farms, Whitewater, Wis.
UDDER TROUBLES ARE NO LONGER incurable. Fifteen years experimenting produced wonder cure. Saving hundreds of head including world's champions. Write us. Anasdale Farms, Frankfort, Kan.

HOGS
CHESTER WHITE BRED GILTS. FALL pigs. Leo Wentz, Burlington, Kan.
CHESTER WHITE BRED GILTS AND sows. Arthur Hammond, Vinland, Kan.
CHESTER WHITE BRED GILTS, CHOL- era immune. John A. Matthews, Dodge City, Kan.
TWO SERVICEABLE CHESTER WHITE boars. Also fall boar pigs. Immune. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.
O. I. C. BRED GILTS MARCH, APRIL FAR- row. Pigs either sex, boar year old, prices right. L. E. Westlake, Kingman, Kan.
O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE PEDI- gree, bred gilts and boars. Cholera immune. Prices reasonable. Circulars free. Raymond Ruebush, Sciota, Ill.

WORMY HOGS—HOGS ARE SUBJECT to worms. I will positively guarantee to kill the worms. Enough Hog Conditioner to worm 40 head weighing 100 pounds or less one time \$1.00 and 25 pounds \$3.50 delivered. Atkinson Laboratories D. St. Paul, Kan.

HORSES AND JACKS

PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES, best breeding. Prices right. J. T. Schwalm, Baldwin, Kan.
FOR SALE REGISTERED BELGIAN STAL- lions and mares. If a stallion is needed in your community, let me know. J. M. Nolan, Lane, Kan.

SHEEP AND GOATS

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE bred ewes. W. T. Hammond, Portis, Kan.
FOR SALE—Pure Bred Registered ewes, Shropshires and Hampshires, bred from Imported Strains, at low prices. Cedar Row Stock Farm, Rt. 2, Burlington, Kan.

The Real Estate Market Place
RATES—50c an Agate Line There are five other Capper Publications which reach 1,446,847 Families. All widely used for Real Estate Advertising.
 (undisplayed ads also accepted at 10c a word)
 Write For Rates and Information

KANSAS
FOR SALE: Choice wheat and corn land. Box 251, Syracuse, Kan.
FOR SALE: BOTTOM FARM. Price \$10,500. Oscar Pracht, Elmdale, Kan.
240 ACRES improved here, Snap. \$7200. Betsie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.
BEST PRICES ON NEW WHEAT LAND. E. E. Nelson, Garden City, Kansas.
240 IMP., 30 creek bottom, Snap—\$7200. ¼ cash, bal terms. Betsie Ag'y, Eldorado, Ks.
WHEAT AND RANCH LANDS. Bargains. Write or see C. N. Owen, Dighton, Kan.
CREEK BOTTOM. 120 acres, highly im- proved, timber, alfalfa. \$60. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.
SNAPS. In wheat land, ranches and homes. Free list with some photos. Buxton Fouquet, Ransom, Ness Co., Kan.
FARMS FOR SALE: 160 acres \$5500. 160 acres \$7000. 80 A. \$4500. All improved 4 miles from Concordia, Kansas. Bill Groux, Concordia, Kan.
WANT sell direct to farmer. I own several rich western wheat farms "Up Against Big Irrigation Area." Wheat 15 to 50 Bu. Corn 15 to 50 Bu. Box 400, Garden City, Kan.
80 ACRES. Smooth land. Improved. Nearly all fenced hog tight. On paved highway. ½ mile town. Write for full description and list of farm bargains. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.
WE SELL wheat and corn farms for bushels instead of cash per acre. After small cash payment, the rest pays for it. No mortgage, no interest. No payment when crops fall. Write today for information. Wilson Inv. Co., Oakley, Kan.

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

REAL ESTATE WANTED
WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER having farm for sale. H. E. Busby, Washington, Iowa.
WANT FARMS from owners priced right for cash. Describe fully. State date can deliver. E. Gross, N. Topeka, Kan.
SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for cash, no matter where located, particularly free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

COLORADO
SEND for list Foreclosed Ranches \$2.65 acre up. R. Brown, Florence, 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 Pikes Peak Region. Unusual local market, exchange to handle surplus, county demonstration farm. Low-cost land, high 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.

Triple Powered Farms

It is interesting to look back over the history of the tractor industry and observe some of the changes in use and design and to connect the use with the reason. Of all the attachments or changes in design, the power take-off is one of the most interesting and valuable.
 Tractors were first developed as a source of a more powerful, mobile, lighter weight and more flexible drawbar unit than steam traction engines. Their use as a convenient and economical source of belt power soon became apparent, and thousands of tractors, particularly the larger sizes, have been sold almost entirely for this purpose—threshing, shelling and similar belt work. When the first power take-off was developed not many years ago, few tractor users—manufacturers either—realized the impetus which this device was to give tractor use. With the power take-off came triple powered tractors—drawbar, belt and take-off shaft.
 Direct application of power is always more efficient than indirect. Of all methods of indirect power transmission, the soil is one of the most efficient. And the soil is the means of transmission when a cornpicker or binder, for example, is pulled by a tractor and the mechanism driven by a bull wheel. The power is transmitted from the engine thru gears to the wheels and thru its lugs to the ground. Here it is picked up by the bull wheel and carried to the mechanism by another system of gears and chains. A high percentage of power is thus lost, the amount depending quite largely on the condition of the soil whether it be firm or loose.
 With the power take-off, a larger percentage of the power developed by the tractor motor can be applied to pulled or attached equipment which requires rotary or reciprocating motion for its operation. Operation of such mechanism is thus made steady and is kept at the same speed in relation to the speed of the tractor motor. This rate of operation also can be varied in relation to the speed of the tractor, depending on whether the latter is operated in low, intermediate or high gear. The revolutions a minute of the take-off shaft are practically the same no matter which gear is used.
 The power take-off is largely responsible for the success of corn pickers during the last two or three years. Corn pickers have changed but little in design in many years, but it was not until auxiliary engine or take-off power was used that their operation became as successful as it has. The same is true of the tractor binder.
 A new type of plow which pulverizes the soil with revolving beaters instead of with a moldboard is another development directly traceable to the power take-off.
 One of the serious objections to this source of power is being overcome by take-off designs which enable the take-off shaft to operate at undiminished speed while the forward motion of the tractor is stopped or started.
 Europe's planes would ruin America in case of war, as Mr. Brisbane says. Seeing so many drop midway would break our hearts.

MISSOURI
200 acres, equipped Ozark bottom. Livestock, feed, implements, \$8,000, terms. Best soil, water possession. Box 189, 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.

NEW MEXICO
NEW MEXICO
 Homeseekers wanted. New railroad, towns — business locations, state owned lands and other lands, long time payments. Also Real Estate partner wanted. References exchanged. Ben Tallmadge, Albuquerque, New Mexico.
TEXAS
IRRIGATED PROPERTY management in Rio Grande Valley. Representing non-residents. Land on market at actual value. Pays to investigate. R. M. Love, Weslaco, Texas.
WISCONSIN
\$25 DOWN \$10 mo. dairy farm with bldgs. Spangberg, 242 Sec. Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

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

Land Opening
 A NEW RAILROAD line has opened one of the best farming areas stock-raising sections of MONTANA. A new record in low cost production and high yields of wheat has been made. Good soil, water, climate, low prices. Thousands of acres for settlers. Write for New Line Book.
MINNESOTA and NORTH DAKOTA offer the best farming opportunities in many years. Profitable diversified crops and live stock. Ask for lists of improved farms at a fraction of their real values, and farms for rent.
WASHINGTON, OREGON and IDAHO books tell about grain, live stock and dairying, fruit, poultry and numerous special lines, mild climate, excellent schools, social and scenic attractions.
 Write for Free Zone of Plenty Book or special state book.
LOW HOMESSEKERS RATES.
 E. C. Leedy, Dept. 100, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

Make Your Ads "Stand Out" With White Space

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

Ad on the left counting white space measures one and one half inches. The cost would be \$14.70. For other rates see opposite page.

YOU can now have your classified ads printed with a generous margin of white space around the copy. Big advertisers have found the use of white space the surest way to make an ad pay and pay big.
 The cost is based on the actual space used—not on the number of words. The rate is \$9.80 an inch, single column for one insertion or \$8.40 an inch if the ad is used four consecutive insertions. For smaller or larger ads, the cost is based on rates above.

You can use one or two lines of Display open face type as headings and your signature will be set in capital letters. We can't deviate from this rule.

Remember White Space Always Pays

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, 16 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 milks. 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.

A. R. O. HOLSTEINS

Bulls from cows with official records up to 133 lbs. butter in 30 days, Kan. State Record. Sired by Dean Colantha Home-stead Ormsby, with 10 of his 15 nearest dams aver. over 1,000 lbs. butter in one yr. Fed. ac'd. H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Ks.



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 54.72 lbs. butter in seven days. Write E. A. Brown, Pratt, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

Knoeppel's Jersey Farm

Offers some fifty baby bulls, to serviceable age. Snappy blood lines with production. Priced reasonable. A. H. Knoeppel, Colony, Ks.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

GUERNSEY BULLS

For sale. Two purebred Guernsey bulls born May 14 and Oct. 4, 1928. Sired by Sarnia Foremost. Dams top bred Wisconsin cows. E. C. Moriarty, % Derby Oil Co., Wichita, Ks.

GUERNSEYS

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

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Our Ayrshire Sires

King Voca Armour's dam and grand dam, average 20648 milk, 757 fat. War Star's granddam and great granddam, average 24175 milk, 1066 butter. 10 of his sisters sold for \$10,000. Buy a bull calf and improve your herd. Frank Walz & Sons, Hays, Kansas

SHORTHORN CATTLE

30 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

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Polled Shorthorns

headed by winners. Kansas State Fair. Blood of \$5000 and \$6000 Imp. sires. Bulls \$80 to \$150. Males and females not related. Deliver 3 head 150 miles, free. J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PRATT, KAN.

ANGUS CATTLE

Aberdeen Angus Bulls

One 2-year-old and 4 weanlings. Best of blood lines. C. R. PONTIUS, Eskridge, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE

RED POLLS

One April bull calf and a few heifers for sale. W. E. ROSS & SON, Breeders of Red Polls Smith Center, Kan.

HORSES AND JACKS

PERCHERONS FOR SALE

Registered Percheron mares in foal by Valtain 132383. Fillies coming one year to three, blacks and greys. Several good young geldings, one coming yearling stallion. Have sold farm. Must sell by March 1. L. E. Fife, Paved Highway 81—1/2 So. Newton, Kan.

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

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

FOR SALE

2 Chester White boars and a few bred gilts priced to sell. Earl Lugenbeel, Padonia, Kan.

Henry Murr's Public Sale

Chester White Bred Sows

25 choice bred gilts, 5 choice bred sows. Sale at farm, 7 miles northwest of Tonganoxie, 5 miles southeast of McLouth, Tonganoxie, Kan., Tuesday, Jan. 29

26 years breeding Chester Whites and we have always been progressive. We bred and raised the 2nd prize junior boar pig, American Royal 1928. We sell five gilts from the same litter. Others closely related or bred to him. Catalog ready. Everything immune. Address, HENRY MURR, Tonganoxie, Kan.

Mail bids to E. C. Steeper, clerk, in my care, will receive honorable treatment.

Cities Are for Adults

The city is primarily for adults engaged in business and dealing primarily with inanimate things, whereas the farm is the child's world devoted to growing things, Dr. C. J. Galpin of the United States Department of Agriculture told the members of the Missouri State Teachers' Association meeting in Kansas City recently.

Doctor Galpin described the standards of life on the farm and in the city, and said the two standards will never be the same and are incomparable.

"In all controversies over the farm and city," said Doctor Galpin, "it is well to get the underlying facts, to understand the issues involved. It is not a subject for bitterness. There is no feud here. There may be ignorance, but enlightenment will render the path tolerable. Modern socialization of the farming community would place farm life in a position of high advantage for all persons who love nature, out-door life and children. Rationally organized suburban residence communities for all city workers would make city life and labor not only tolerable, but in large measure save it from its own despair."

The speaker, who is in charge of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, emphasized the distinction between the population of cities and of farms by a comparison of the Census figures of 1920 showing divisions by age groups. Persons between 20 and 54 years old constitute 53.4 per cent of the population of cities, 46.1 per cent of villages and 40.9 per cent on farms. The aged are in about the same proportion in cities and villages and somewhat fewer on farms. Turning to the children, those up to 19 years old, Doctor Galpin said, constitute 35.8 per cent of the population in cities, 41.4 per cent in villages, and on the farms 48.9 per cent.

"It is plain from this count," he said, "that the outstanding character of the city population is the predominance of the young adults from 25 to 34 years old, and of the strong middle-aged adults from 35 to 44 years old. The child is relatively lacking in cities, and his place is occupied by young adults. The aged are in-doors, quiet on doorsteps in summer. Children are a reduced quantity in the streets, houses, yards and parks. Adults fill the picture in the working day time and in the rush hour when work is over or changes; and in the leisure evening in streets, and in show houses."

Turning to the other picture, Doctor Galpin pointed out that "the farm is not the place of adults, but it is the place of children. The place of adults on farms is taken by children. In cities the place of children is taken by adults. In 1920 there were on the farms of the United States 4 million more children than in any equivalent city population, an excess large enough to make a small nation like Switzerland or Norway and Denmark."

These children, the speaker went on to say, are "a real excess which when they become of age cannot find work for a livelihood on farms, and must and do move off to cities. These young adults, it is, that make up the extra adults in cities. In fact, the pessimistic thinkers on this subject say that it is only by virtue of this constant stream of young adults from farms to cities that cities survive as long as they do, and that when agriculture goes down in a nation, that is the signal for cities to sink."

In describing the characteristics of the city, Doctor Galpin said, "the city strikes the observer first, last, and all the time as a place of business—nearly all kinds of business. The chief justification of the city—a justification which overlooks many shortcomings, which palliates many miseries—is the advantage of a centralized labor and equipment group for the conduct of business."

In the case of the farm he said it was a question for the conscientious reporter of farm life to determine the outstanding characteristic of the farm-

stead and farms. He was "inclined to say that it lies between two diverse facts: one, the birth, growth and disappearance of living things along with the intense interest of every person on the farm in this series of phenomena; the other, the fact that the farm is the habitat of a family—a child-rearing family. The city deals with inert materials in large measure—the country with life and live things."

"The city is, also," the speaker continued, "the place of adults, many of them single; the farm is the place of families and family life."

Working conditions in the city depend mainly on making or mending relatively durable things in contrast to care of perishables on the farm. The city work is relatively monotonous and specialized; work on the farm diversified. City work is largely under cover; on the farm, in the open.

Of city living conditions, Doctor Galpin said, that altho these were not in statistical terms, the question as to families is not in doubt. "The group of single, unmarried, unhomeed adults is relatively much larger in the city than in the village or on the farm. Nor are these unmarried adults all young. Many will never marry. The group of families—married couples—is relatively much fewer to the population unit. The city is not favorable to the production of homes—there is a larger proportion of childless families in cities than on farms."

He described briefly the relative rarity of single-family houses, and called particular attention to the growth of suburban dwelling zones outside the

KANSAS FARMER LEADS ON INQUIRIES AND ORDERS

Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Enclosed is check to cover cost of advertising. Your paper brought more inquiries and orders than any other paper.—C. R. Rowe, Breeder of Poland Chinas. Scranton, Kan., Dec. 19, 1928.

business cities "where families may live, have houses, a garden, a little plot of ground, a larger family. These suburbs have the population character of the village rather than of the city."

As results of conditions unfavorable to homes, he said, attempts to evade them in the city have been to "little avail for normal family life; for the family is a most delicate biosocial organism, easily blighted. The result is that bachelorhood and spinsterhood or childless family life is more and more becoming the norm with a great, unknown gesture toward suburban family life. The city seems determined to be the place of adults, business; the child tends to disappear. The city therefore organizes itself for adult life, especially for the adults of the strong, energetic, restless, unsatisfied, hoping, competing, striving type."

These typical city dwellers in their leisure endeavor to "get out of ourselves." Drama is the answer, in various forms—and stimulants.

On the farms, in contrast the population lives "by families in houses, not by unrelated groups, not by boarding house groups, not by units of unmarried persons. Furthermore these families are child-rearing. Sunshine and fresh air are plentiful. Children can thrive. Farming encourages domestic life. The food supply may be fresh and nourishing. The enlarging horizon of the farmer at present augurs well for the coming of a day when farm life will be much more social, provided also with larger, better facilities for social betterment."

In his leisure, Doctor Galpin suggested, the farmer finds less need for change of scene than city workers and in considerable measure forgets himself in nature, and identifies himself with the things about him. And second, the farm parents live in family groups, and children become strong motives of life. In the city, the bachelor and maid work, hope and suffer for themselves. The farm father and mother live in the unfolding lives of their children. The farm has its satisfactions in nature and in children. And the life of the farm, motivated in its work by the future of its children, is shaped up in its days and nights by the inspiring presence of children. The farm and its horizon is a children's world. The city is an adult's world.

Public Sales of Livestock

Poland China Hogs

Feb. 5—G. E. Schlessner, Hope, Kan.
Feb. 5—F. E. Wittum, Caldwell, Kan.
Feb. 7—O. G. Smith, Colony, Kansas
Feb. 9—J. E. Knox, South Haven, Kan.
Feb. 9—J. H. Brown, Selden, Kan. Sale in Oberlin.
Feb. 12—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.
April 25—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs

Feb. 13—A. C. Steinbrink, Netawaka, Kan.
Feb. 13—Nellon Bros., Waterville, Kan.
Feb. 20—Will H. Crabb, Cawker City, Kan.
Feb. 26—John Heinen, Cawker City, Kan.

Duroc Hogs

Jan. 31—Bert E. Sterrett, Bristol, Colorado.
Feb. 6—Vern Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan.
Feb. 19—N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland, Kan.

Feb. 20—W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 14—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.
Feb. 21—W. H. Ling, Iola, Kan.
Feb. 26—D. C. Thomas, Manchester, Okla.
April 25—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Chester White Hogs

Jan. 29—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.
Feb. 7—Ray Gould, Rexford, Kan.
Feb. 20—Petraček Bros., Oberlin, Kan.
Jan. 26—Clyde Coonse, Horton, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle

Feb. 20—Central Shorthorn show and breeders sale, American Royal Building, Kansas City, Mo. John C. Burns, Manager.

Ayrshire Cattle

Feb. 28—A. G. Bahnmaier, Topeka, Kan.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

F. E. Wittum, Poland China breeder of Caldwell, announces a bred sow sale to be held February 5. Mr. Wittum is one of the most extensive Poland China breeders in the entire southwest. His policy is to raise several hundred purebred Poland Chinas each year and sell out the tops for breeding purposes.

A. H. Knoeppel, Jersey cattle breeder of Colony, writes to continue his advertising and says, "I have had splendid results with my recent advertising. Sold a dozen head. There is a great demand for high class young bulls." Mr. Knoeppel says he is getting some very classy bull calves from his present herd sires.

Chas. P. Hangen, of Wellington, bought his first Scotch Shorthorn cow in 1919. This cow and her progeny now number 28 head. Of this number 14 are females. All but one of them still in the herd. Fourteen were bulls. About half of the bulls were sold for breeding purposes. The rest made excellent beef. Mr. Hangen's present herd bull, Royal Emblem, was bred by Bellows Bros.

C. A. Ewing, Conway Springs, owner of one of the best registered Jersey cattle herds in Southern Kansas writes me that last month he sold \$50,000 worth of cream from fine cows and heifers. One of the number, a two-year-old heifer, produced 40.7 lbs. of fat for the month. Mr. Ewing has recently sold his herd bull Maiden Ferns Oxford to the Sebastian County Breeders Association, Greenwood, Arkansas. The demand for young bulls has been fine, says Mr. Ewing and many good sales have been made recently.

I. E. Knox, of South Haven, is rounding out 40 years of service in breeding and maintaining, what is now considered the proper type Poland China. Mr. Knox has adhered to one type and maintained much of the same breeding he started with. About the only difference now is in size. His Poland Chinas have the same splendid quality and high feeding efficiency they did many years ago, but they are nearly twice as large at a given age. The sows farrow and maintain litters nearly double those of their ancestors. King's Lady, a sow in the Knox herd, farrowed 58 pigs in 10 litters and raised 55 of them. Mr. Knox will hold his 39th sale at the farm, just south of South Haven on February 9.

A recent checkup indicates that there are at this time less than 300 breeders of registered Shorthorns in Kansas. This does not include others who may have a registered bull and a few females. Taking 300 as basis figures about an average of three to the county for the entire state with its 165,000 farms. These figures indicate the shortage of good beef cattle that has been accumulating for the past several years and is the answer to the hundreds of grade bulls that are still in use in this state. There is a great shortage of good bulls at this time, which menaces the future breeding industry of Kansas to an alarming extent.

GREAT RESULTS FROM KANSAS FARMER ADVERTISING

Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Please find enclosed check for adv. in your paper. This is one of the best papers we take and from the inquiries everybody in the U. S. A. takes it as we have gotten letters from nearly every state in the Union and have sent a good many hogs to different states and have had a great business this past fall due to our advertising in the Kansas Farmer. We have only three spring gilts left for sale out of our spring crop and are booking orders for spring pigs now and are going to have something good to offer our customers in 1929, as we purchased a White Hawk boar from Mr. A. L. Stewart, Newhall, Iowa, and will have a new blood line entirely. Will have an advertisement for you in a short time.—Louis M. Frager, Breeder of Chester Whites, Washington, Kan. Jan. 4, 1929.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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



Vern Albrecht, Smith Center, will sell about 60 Duroc spring gilts in his bred gilt sale, February 6. This sale will be advertised in Kansas Farmer soon.

H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, nationally known breeders of Poland Chinas, will sell bred gilts in the sale pavilion at Bendena, February 12. This sale will be advertised in Kansas Farmer soon.

Wm. Bohlen, Downs, for years has bred Durocs and has sold them at private sale. He is starting his advertisement again this issue of Kansas Farmer and is offering bred gilts. Mr. Bohlen is a responsible, up-to-date breeder of Durocs.

At the farm, seven miles northeast of Topeka, F. E. Newell, is dispersing his herd of purebred and high grade Holsteins. C. M. Crews is the auctioneer. The sale is next Tuesday, January 22.

Farm and Home week at the Agricultural college, Manhattan, start the week beginning February 4, and lasts all week. Every farmer and stock raiser that can possibly do so should attend all week if he can but at least the meetings dealing with the things he is more interested in. For the program for the week address the Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan.

C. C. Corcoran, Oberlin, is another Poland China breeder near Oberlin, that will sell a draft of Poland China bred gilts in the Decatur county sale pavilion this winter. His date is February 23. Mr. Corcoran is the owner of one of the good herds of Poland Chinas in northwest Kansas, and in service in his herd is another good Redeemer boar of great scale and great merit as a sire, as is indicated by the quality of the gilts that are being selected for this sale. The sale will be advertised in Kansas Farmer soon.

The Northeast Kansas Holstein Breeders' Association met in the Jayhawk coffee shop last Saturday and had lunch together and talked about matters of general interest to Holstein breeders and more particularly about their part in the program at the annual meeting which will be held at Manhattan, Thursday evening of that week. It was arranged to meet again at the same place Saturday, January 26 when other matters of interest to breeders in this section will be taken up. There are several local organizations in the state and a breeder joining the local he is nearest to becomes a member of the state association without the payment of further dues.

In this issue of Kansas Farmer will be found the advertisement of the Clyde Coonse's public sale of 40 Chester White sows. The sale will be held next Saturday, January 26, in the champion sale barn at Horton, Kan. It is an offering worthy the attention of any breeder who is looking for high class Chester White individuals and fashionable breeding. There are 31 spring gilts in the sale and nine tried sows. All of the gilts are bred to his new herd boar White Hawk Model 4th. Mr. Coonse has been a good winner in the best shows in the country and is coming to the front this winter with an offering of bred sows and gilts that are as good as will be found in most of the public sales of the country this winter. Look up the advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer.

One of the showiest young boars I have seen in a long time is The Achievement, a boar John Heinen of Cawker City purchased recently from one of the big breeders of Spotted Poland Chinas, Post Dispatch and the dam is Wildwood's Excellence and about half of Mr. Heinen's offer of Feb. 26 will be bred to him. I was at the Heinen farm one day recently and it is sure a grand lot of gilts and sows he is putting in this sale. About 40 of them. He is cataloging some sows that are great producers because he is going to herd some sows in order to secure new blood and must reduce his sow herd in order to have room for the ones he buys. The sale will be advertised in Kansas Farmer in due time and it is going to be a good place to buy big, well grown gilts and choice sows and a few boars are being cataloged.

Clyde Coonse, Horton, is a young farmer and stockman of Northeast Kansas who has been making steady progress with his herd of Chester White hogs. He exhibits right along every year at the leading fairs and this year he was out with a strong herd, but because of sickness he was compelled to return after exhibiting at Topeka, where he won signal honors for his 1928 herd. Three spring gilts and a boar, one litter cleaned up handsomely and they are included in his bred sow sale at Horton, in Champion's sale barn, Saturday, January 26. There are 40 head in the sale, 31 spring gilts and nine tried sows and one prize winning spring boar. It is a fine offering and is going to be a good place to buy foundation stock for a new herd or to strengthen your herd. The sale catalogs are ready to mail. Address, Clyde Coonse, Horton, Kan.

Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, is advertising his Chester White bred sow sale in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Henry Murr has bred Chester White hogs for 26 years and his herd and his methods are well and favorably known all over the country. He is not selling a big offering, only 30 head, but will have two or three boars old enough for service for sale at private treaty and also some choice fall boar pigs. The sale will be held at his farm, five miles northwest of Tonganoxie. Mr. Murr has made Leavenworth county pretty well known as a Chester White center because of his good herd and the fact that he has kept continuously before the public with something to sell all the time, either at private sale or in public sales. His catalog is ready to mail. The date of the sale is January 29, Kansas Day.

Petracek Bros., Oberlin, breeders and exhibitors of Chester White hogs, are making a success of their business. Last fall they had two show herds out, one making the fairs, Belleville, Topeka and Hutchinson, and the other making a string of good county fairs like Thomas, Sherman and Decatur counties. They developed a nice lot of spring boars, around 50 I think, from which they selected and sold 33 boars at private sale. On February 20, they will sell in the Decatur county sale pavilion in Oberlin, a mighty choice lot of bred gilts with a few tried sows. Intelligent effort in their selection of herd boars, mating and breeding like methods in their showing, selling at private sale and at auctions is making for their success now and in the future. Their sale of February 20 will be advertised in Kansas Farmer shortly.

That a boar is half the herd is a common expression among hog breeders and it is aptly illustrated in the G. E. Schlessener herd of Hope, Kan. I was at Mr.

Schlessener's farm recently and the excellent spring gilts sired by Redeemer Boy is surely proof of a substantial kind that a good boar is half the herd. In his sale Feb. 5 he is selling 40 head, 33 of them daughters of this splendid boar. He is a son of old Redeemer and his dam was Hytone Doras, a well known winner at Topeka and Hutchinson. Redeemer Boy was second at Topeka and Hutchinson in 1927 and last fall Mr. Schlessener showed him at the Central Kansas Free fair at Abilene where he was made first and senior grand champion. Mr. Schlessener's bred gilt sale will be held at his farm north of Hope Feb. 5 and it will be advertised soon in the Kansas Farmer.

Fred Holthus & Son, Smith Center, are extensive breeders of Spotted Poland Chinas and in their sale at the farm, northwest of Smith Center, Thursday, they are selling 60 spring gilts selected from a much larger number that will weigh around 350 pounds sale day. They are out of large sows and sired by real big type Spotted Poland China boars. They are bred to four great boars in use in the herd and both Mr. Holthus and his son have been on the job caring for these gilts that are to become foundation sows, many of them on farms over Kansas. The sale catalog is out and ready to mail but as the sale is next Thursday you can depend on their having one for you as soon as you get to the farm. You will not be disappointed in this sale of 60 spring gilts bred and developed by this good firm of Spotted Poland China breeders.

A Chester White herd that is probably as well known as any other in the state is the Ray Gould herd at Rexford, out in Sheridan county. Rexford is in the east edge of Thomas county, but Mr. Gould's farm is about five miles northeast of Rexford in Sheridan county. Recently I enjoyed a nice visit with Mr. Gould and had the opportunity of looking at his herd. There are about 200 head in the herd in all and he is selecting around 40 choice sows and gilts for his sale of February 7, which will be held at his farm. There are 25 spring gilts, 20 and 10 sows that are going to farrow their second litter this spring. The 35 sows and gilts are all by the herd boar, Western Model, a big type boar of real merit and they are bred to O. K. Prospect by Big Prospect, a noted show boar. The sale will be conducted as all of the Gould's sales have been conducted in the past, with the idea of giving everyone who buys a square deal. The sale catalog will be out shortly and you can ask for one right now.

Oberlin is about the center of Decatur county. I guess a little north of the center, but is headquarters for purebred livestock affairs. About 10 years ago the breeders of that county, co-operating with the business men of Oberlin, built the best exclusive livestock sale pavilion ever built in Kansas and very likely in the west. It was built at a cost of \$25,000, and last winter there were around a dozen purebred sales held in it, and this winter there will be about the same number. Those who have already signified their intentions of selling there this winter are: J. H. Brown, Poland Chinas; Petracek Bros., Chester Whites; C. C. Corcoran, Poland Chinas, and Vavaro Bros., Durocs. The pavilion was originally built by subscriptions, but has since been turned over to Decatur county. Decatur county is the home of a splendid lot of purebred cattle and hog herds of all breeds. There is more attention paid to good livestock in Decatur county than in any other county that far west.

J. H. Brown, who gets his mail at Selden, but who lives nearer Oberlin, and does all his business there, has bred Poland Chinas for more than 20 years on the same farm in Decatur county. Last Tuesday while in Decatur county I drove out to see my friend, Mr. Brown and we had a fine visit, talking about the business of 20 years ago as compared with the present time. Just about 20 years ago I went to Selden and hired a liveryman to drive me out to see Mr. Brown and his Poland and it took us all day. The sale that Mr. Brown is going to hold in the Decatur county sale pavilion February 9 will be his nineteenth sale since moving to his Decatur county farm. He was one of the prime movers in the building of the Decatur county sale pavilion that cost around \$25,000 some 19 or 20 years ago. His sale of February 9 will be advertised in Kansas Farmer later on and he is going to sell around 40 head. At the head of his herd is the big half ton and better boar that has been grand champion at Oberlin for the past several years in the Poland China section. Most of the sows and gilts in this sale are either by him or bred to him.

Duroc breeders and farmers generally all over Kansas will be interested in an advertisement that Roy Humes, of Glen Elder, and his two young sons, Morris and Garold, are cataloging for their bred sow and gilt sale, January 31, 50 head that will measure up in size, quality and bloodlines with any like number that will be sold anywhere this winter. These sows and gilts are not being pampered and crowded with the idea of making a good sale, but instead they are being carefully fed and handled with their future usefulness always in mind. L. L. Humes & Son's reputation is back of this offering and they intend that every sow or gilt that goes out from this sale will be an advertisement for their future sales. Big strong litters are almost always a sure thing with the Humes offerings, because of a knowledge of his business and close watch of his sale offering prior to the sale. The sale is advertised again in this issue of Kansas Farmer and will appear again in the issue of January 26. Remember the sale is January 31 and will be held at the farm, nine miles south and two west of Glen Elder. You have plenty of time to get the sale catalog if you write at once.

L. L. Humes & Sons, Glen Elder, are advertising their sale of Duroc bred sows and gilts which will be held at the farm eight miles south of Glen Elder and two miles west, Thursday, Jan. 31. They are cataloging 50 head, 40 spring gilts and five tried sows. About five weeks ago I visited the Humes farm and had the pleasure of looking at 45 of the best spring gilts I ever saw on that farm and I have been going there for a number of years since they have been breeding Durocs. They are extra well grown and will have a lot of individual merit that makes it one of the strongest offerings I ever saw intended for one sale. They will be in excellent breeding condition, not loaded with fat but in splendid condition to do the buyer good and produce a wonderful litter. For several years the sons, Morris and Garold have been exhibiting in the pig club classes and in both 1927 and 1928 won first place with spring gilts raised and developed on this farm. If you want to buy some gilts that have size and quality combined with which to found a herd or to strengthen the herd you already have take my word for it and come to this sale. It will only cost you two cents to write for the sale catalog which will contain much valuable information about the offering. Look up the advertisement in this issue and write for the catalog today.

THE L. L. HUMES & SONS' BRED SOW SALE
50 Duroc Bred Sows
45 spring gilts, five tried sows, also a few choice fall gilts and boars.
Sale at the farm, eight miles south and two west of Glen Elder,
Glen Elder, Kan., Thursday, January 31

This is the herd that produced the 1927 and 1928 first prize gilt (Pig club) at Belleville, Topeka, Hutchinson and Beloit. The gilts are by Starlight Scissors, second prize senior yearling, Belleville, Topeka and Hutchinson, 1927. All are bred to Fireworks Special. For the sale catalog address,
L. L. HUMES & SONS, GLEN ELDER, KANSAS
Auctioneers: Will Myers and Bab Heinen.
The 45 spring gilts in this sale are exceptionally large and carry a world of quality. I think you will agree with me sale day that it is one of the strongest offerings ever made in the state. The breeding is good and they are bred to a real boar. If you will write for the catalog you will be pleased with the blood lines I am sure. If you can't attend this sale write me in care of L. L. Humes & Sons, Glen Elder, Kan.—J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Kansas Farmer.

Sterrett's Duroc Bred Sow Sale
in the new sale pavilion at LAMAR, COLO.
Thursday, January 31
85 Head. Comprising 15 tried sows and 26 spring gilts. Bred to such boars as COLONEL PARK, STILTS GOLDMASTER and ROYAL COLONEL. Most of the gilts are by FANCY STILTS 2nd. (Litter mate to the International Jr. Champ. 1928.) The offering includes Jr. Champ. sow at Kansas Free Fair last year and the one that farrowed 21 pigs last March. 20 choice sow pigs four months old, selling open and 10 young boars. A great opportunity to buy foundation stock. For catalog address,
BERT E. STERRETT, Bristol, Colorado
Auctioneer, Boyd Newcom, Fieldman, Jesse R. Johnson.

Brown County Chester Whites
40 lots, 31 spring gilts, nine tried sows and one spring boar.
Sale in Champion's Sale barn,
Horton, Kan., Saturday, January 26
An exceptionally choice offering of bred sows and gilts. The gilts were sired by Supreme's Model, 2nd prize aged boar, Topeka, 1928. All of the gilts are bred to our new boar, White Hawk Model 4th, one of the top boars in Al Stewart's 1928 fall sale. The nine tried sows are sold to complete the offering and are splendid foundation sows and all bred to a dandy son of Supreme's Model. A feature of the sale is our 1928 prize winning litter at Topeka, three gilts and a boar that won first on get of sire, first on get of dam, first young herd, first young herd bred by exhibitor and first Futurity litter. For our sale catalog address,
Clyde Coonse, Horton, Kansas
C. G. Streeter, Auctioneer. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Kansas Farmer.

Fred Holthus & Son's Great Offering
60 Spotted Poland Gilts
Sale on the farm, nine miles northwest of Smith Center,
Smith Center, Kansas, Thursday, January 24
This is the best 60 spring gilts we ever raised and weigh from 300 to 350. They are bred to The Western Guide Post, The Surprise, Lone Eagle's Munn, Sunbeam Whiz. The sale is next Thursday. Plenty of sale catalogs at the sale ring.
Fred Holthus & Son, Smith Center, Kan., Owners.
R. L. Brown, Smith Center, Auctioneer.
J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Kansas Farmer

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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 Fairs 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
25 Sows and Gilts
bred to real sires. Also fall pigs. Immunized and guaranteed. Wm. Bohlen, Downs, Kan.

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