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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 67

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King Corn Rules Undisputed in November



Where the *Lightning Strikes!*

WHEN this funny little chap ambles out on the stage in mock humility and lifts his hat with a pathetic air the audience generally gives one startled stare—and roars! Don Barclay has made the jagged streak of lightning that parts his famous hair good for howls of laughter from coast to coast. He started on the old Barbary Coast and came East to play in the Follies.

Then he knocked them loose from their seats in bally old England at the London Palace and London Hippodrome. Returned to New York to play in such Broadway hits as "Greenwich Village Follies," "Cross My Heart" and other laugh producers. But everyone cannot hope to make a trip to New York to hear this brilliant young comedian with the funny smile. Five years ago or more only the favored few could regularly laugh at his grotesque sayings.

But now you can laugh to your heart's content in your own easy chair! *You can enjoy this kind of entertainment on the radio.* Millions heard Don Barclay during the Eveready Hour. His voice comes in, vibrant with mirth, on the modern battery-powered radio sets. The modern radio set, with long-lasting Eveready Layerbilt "B" Batteries for power, brings everyone close, when "Don" sets out to make you laugh over the radio. The new models, including the marvelous *new* Eveready Battery-powered Radio, bring him in clear—more natural than anything you've ever heard before. That's why the battery-powered sets are so popular.

Power your battery-operated set with Eveready Layerbilt "B" Batteries! These are the ones that use the patented Layerbilt construction that puts more active materials within the battery, thus providing more service for your money. Eveready Layerbilts are more reliable, too, for they have 82 fewer internal connections than the ordinary kind. That makes them free from trouble; they last for months and months. Don't forget that Eveready Layerbilts are sold in such tremendous volume that they move quickly out of dealers' stocks, thus assuring your receiving *fresh* "B" batteries.

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TUESDAY NIGHT IS EVEREADY HOUR NIGHT
East of the Rockies, 9 P. M. Eastern Standard Time, through WEA and associated N. B. C. stations. On the Pacific Coast, 6 P. M. Pacific Standard Time, through N. B. C. Pacific Coast network.

NEW EVEREADY RADIO RECEIVERS—A. C. and battery-operated—NOW ON SALE

EVEREADY
Radio Batteries

Then Came "Killing Frost"

So Farmers Have Been Busy in Harvesting the Late Kafir and Cane

BY HARLEY HATCH

AFTER a cool, cloudy week frost fell; it was not a regular freeze, but was hard enough to be classed as a "killing frost," altho there was little vegetation left here to kill, virtually all crops with the exception of a little late kafir having matured. It is now in order to get the standing cane and kafir cut at once, for winds will come to whip the frosted blades, and it is possible rain may soon follow, as rains so often do after a frost. I think there is plenty of rough feed in the shock to supply this locality, and there is plenty of bluestem hay. Those who had sweet potatoes yet undug hastened to cut away the vines so that streaks of black from the discolored growth would not follow down into the potatoes. Sweet potato quality is very good this year, owing to the rather dry fall; the local supply fills the demand at 3 cents a pound, which equals \$1.50 a bushel. Pears have been the most plentiful fruit this year, and they have sold for from 75 cents to \$1 a bushel. Apples are scarce and of poor quality.

'Twas a Real Explosion

The expected explosion in the New York Stock Exchange has occurred, and the result also was as expected, a drop in prices of farm grains, and especially that of wheat. Wheat growers had thought that the bottom had been reached, and with some promised small help from the Federal Farm Board it was thought an upgrade soon would be reached. I consider this crazy band of speculators, who absorb the capital needed for producing purposes, as being more dangerous to the legitimate business of the country than all the bandits of the country together. All the speculation of the last three years, which has taken up so much of the credit of the country, has not added a single dollar to its wealth. I am wondering how long the producing interests of the country will allow that band of gamblers to threaten the interests of every wage earner, every farmer and every industrial producer in the country. If the Government as at present constituted cannot control such matters it is time a change in our constitution was made. If a band of farmers were manipulating the food-stuffs of the country in so insane a manner as the stocks of industrial concerns are being manipulated, how long do you suppose it would be before a remedy would be found?

The World's Greatest Man

And now as a contrast to the lunatics on the stock exchange, let us consider the man whom the nation was proud to honor this week—Thomas A. Edison. I have heard many radio programs of interest in the years we have had a radio, but never before has such a great moment in history been broadcast over the land as was that great Golden Jubilee which was held at Detroit to honor the 50th anniversary of Edison's invention of the electric light. The heroes of past ages have in most instances been military men, the most notable exception being Abraham Lincoln. It speaks well for our age and for ages to come that our great hero of today is a scientist and an inventor, by common consent the greatest man in the world today—Thomas A. Edison. It was a wonderful privilege to listen to his story of the first electric light, and after that to hear his voice and the voice of the President of the United States. Electricity has done wonders since that day, 50 years ago, when light first glowed in the filament of a vacuum bulb, and greater wonders are yet to come; those who live in the year 2030 will look back to this age much the same as we today look back to the days of the tallow candle, days which are not so far in the past.

An Ideal Stock Section

I received this week a letter from a stockgrower in the west part of this state who asks about the pasture sections of Greenwood, Chase, Butler and surrounding counties. He wishes to

find a location there and has capital to stock a pasture section, together with farm land enough to provide winter feed, but he will not be able to buy both the cattle and the land. He asks which is best, to buy the land and have nothing left with which to purchase cows, or to buy the cows and try to find a suitable location which may be rented. Of course, in that business one must have the cows, and if a location could be rented it would be best to start with the cows, hoping later to be able to buy such land as was needed. But the rent on such a location would pay a fair interest on the purchase price. Land prices today must be close, if not actually at the bottom. With the rise in price which must come in the not distant future it might be entirely possible for land prices to rise faster than the cowman could lay up capital.

Land Prices Will Advance?

As to this matter of going rather heavily in debt for land, I believe it a safe plan if the land has real value and the buyer has enough capital to stock it and carry on without other debts. A good Kansas attorney, one who had 30 years' experience with the ups and downs of farm business, once told me that a farm mortgage, if the giver kept free from all other indebtedness, nearly always was worked out safely. But if the farm mortgage debt was combined with store bills, implement bills and sale notes it was safe to say the farm mortgage never was paid. And to those other debts mentioned might now be added all the modern motor car expenses. So if a good manager can buy a farm of real value on a small payment he may feel safe if he has enough left to stock the farm and carry it on. The country which is in question, the pasture section of Kansas, is a stock country and a good one, and if one makes cattle of his own raising the main issue and milks a few cows, keeps a good flock of chickens and some hogs to pay overhead expenses I can't see why he cannot get along well, for it seems entirely probable that the balance, which now tips in favor of the industrial world, will tend soon to become more even.

"Just Around the Corner"

Regarding the price balance, which at this time seems against the farmer, I have only to mention that wheat was quoted on the Topeka cash grain market at 90 cents a bushel this morning over radio station WIBW. In contrast to this, good bread flour was being sold in Burlington at \$2.20 a 48-pound sack, while wheat shorts were priced at \$2 a hundred. This price is the same as it was 60 days ago, when wheat was selling for 40 cents more a bushel; in fact, the price of shorts has advanced in that time 15 cents a hundred. Is not something wrong suggested somewhere along the line? It is true that some brands of flour can be had for \$1.50 a sack, but the few bread makers who remain say that the cheaper brands will not make good bread. Cattle prices go down, hog prices go down, the radio quotes Topeka cash prices 10 cents a bushel less for both corn and wheat than it did the first of this week, but where do we hear of the price of anything the farmer has to buy going down? I have never done a great deal of kicking in this column, but I am kicking now, and I feel I have reason to do so. The farmer always is being promised a square deal, but it always lies just around the corner and, some way or another, we never seem to turn that corner.

All Corned Up

A New York laboratory takes plain cornstalks, puts them thru a special process, and in 15 minutes they come out as stiff as a board. By familiarity with certain other corn products you can achieve approximately the same result yourself.—Boston Herald.

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

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Number 45

How Extra Profits May Be Obtained

The Colmans Work With Purebred Lines Entirely and Specialize in Every Angle of a Well-Diversified Program

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

DEMAND premiums for everything you produce on the farm and you are bound to get them. That is the attitude Ralph L. Colman, Douglas county, takes toward his business, and Mrs. Colman heartily concurs in his opinion. Together they have earned and purchased a good farm and are operating it on a profitable, business-like basis. They are farming because they like it and they put their hearts into their work.

Mr. Colman feels that he must do something with every type of farming available to him to make a living. But mind you, he isn't satisfied simply to plant and harvest, nor does he spread his time over so many jobs that he must give them a rapid "once over" and be done with them as quickly as possible. In him you find the farm specialist. "We must do something in every possible line," he said, "to make a living, but to realize the most out of our business we must work with purebred lines entirely. A person can demand and obtain premiums for pure stuff. It requires more work and study but it has paid us, and we think that is the answer that counts."

Grown From Pure Seed

Undoubtedly the Colmans are working along lines and in a manner that pay them the best returns on their investments of time, labor, thought and money. And the beauty of their plan is that it can be adopted and adapted to the average Kansas farm. There isn't anything on the farm that doesn't pay Mr. Colman a better-than-the-market price, and there isn't a thing that isn't purebred or heading that way, or that doesn't receive the kind of attention that will bring the best returns. Corn, wheat and oats crops are grown from pure seed, and therefore, under careful cultural methods, produce maximum yields in any season, that naturally bring the best prices on the market or thru livestock. However, Mr. Colman gets his premium from these crops by selling pure seed to other farmers who want the best that can be obtained.

The same idea is worked after with the alfalfa crop to make it pay the best returns. And incidentally, it is one of the most profitable crops on this farm. Mr. Colman is having the same

difficulties that beset other farmers with alfalfa—namely, his stands die out too soon. But he sows the best seed he can get on seedbeds that are properly prepared. At cutting time the alfalfa gets special attention, and is handled in a manner that saves practically all of the leaves, but at the same time cuts down on the amount of

labor and the number of hours required to handle the crop. Mr. Colman has two hay barns. One is located in the center of a 20-acre alfalfa field. The alfalfa is cut when the dew is off in the morning and raked about 2 o'clock in the afternoon if the weather is right for haying. "A good hay day," Mr. Colman said, "is one with good

sun and wind. Then I can rake while the alfalfa is still somewhat green, thus saving all of the leaves. I have been handling hay this way for quite a while and never have had any spoil. Every pound has been good to feed or sell."

After the alfalfa is cut and while it still is a little green, it is raked up with a side-delivery rake. Then it is go-deviled to the hay barn in the center of the field, thus eliminating the necessity for loading it on to hay racks and unloading it again. At the barn there is no job of pitching the alfalfa awaiting with each load, because this, too, is eliminated. As the go-devil pulls up to the barn it runs on to a special rope sling, backs off and leaves the hay ready to be hoisted into storage. The common hay sling will not do for this job, but one Mr. Colman made serves the purpose perfectly.

A Pole 5 Feet Long

He took a stout pole 5 feet long and to this fastened three ropes, each 12 feet long, one at each end and one in the middle. This made the "bed" of the hay sling. He couldn't attach the other ends of the ropes to another pole, because if he did the go-devil would pick it up instead of running over it and depositing the hay on the sling. The go-devil always brings the hay on to the sling from the same direction in which the ropes are laid—or in other words, the long way of the sling. To get around this trouble of having the go-devil pick up the pole on the end of the sling, Mr. Colman simply put rings on the three free ends of the ropes, which lie as flat on the ground as the ropes themselves. Thus the go-devil goes over them with no trouble whatever. After the load is placed on the sling, the three ring-ends of the sling are picked up with a clevis which in turn is hooked on to the "haul-up" rope. A rope from the pole-end of the sling also is fastened to the elevating rope and everything is ready for the lift to the loft. In Mr. Colman's words, "It takes longer to explain about the sling than it does to get a go-devil load of alfalfa in the barn." The second barn is at the edge of a 15-acre field of alfalfa, and the same process of handling the hay is used there as on the 20 acres, the only difference being

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National Husking Contest Near Kansas-Missouri Line

INTEREST in farm sports quite naturally turns to the National Corn Husking Contest, following the successful All-Kansas contest, sponsored by Kansas Farmer, on the Dan Casement ranch near Manhattan. This national meet for 1929 will be held in Missouri, but such a few miles over the line that hundreds of Kansas farmers will find it possible to attend their first national husking event.

Kansas Farmer is happy to extend an invitation to its readers to invade Missouri for this big national meet. There you will see the two best huskers from Kansas compete with the speediest and cleanest huskers from Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Nebraska, Iowa and Minnesota. And your cheering will help the Kansas men win.

The National Corn Husking Contest will be held on November 15, on the Paul Rens farm, near Platte City, Mo. This farm is only 5 miles east of Leavenworth, Kan., on a concrete road, 27 miles north of Kansas City, on a hard-surfaced road, and 40 miles south of St. Joseph on a concrete and asphalt highway. Kansas folks, of course, have good roads leading to all three of these cities, so a trip to the national contest will prove to be a very enjoyable vacation.

Missouri folks promise contestants and visitors a real layout for the national contest. Let us quote George Jordan of the Missouri Ruralist, which is published by Senator Arthur Capper. Mr. Jordan writes: "One can see over the entire national contest field from the road 200 yards away, and a similar view can be obtained from the 40-acre alfalfa field just to the west. There also is a fine bluegrass pasture off one corner, and another 40-acre bluegrass pasture for parking cars. Visitors will be able to watch the progress of huskers and wagons even if the field is too wet for wading."

"This national contest field was entered in the 5-acre yield contest in Missouri, and has been semi-officially weighed and the yield set at 84 bushels an acre. Under favorable conditions the yield undoubtedly would have made 125 bushels. This same field produced that amount in 1923, and is on one of the best farms and operated by one of the best farmers in Missouri."

The Capper Farm Press and the Standard Farm Papers will sponsor a broadcast of the National Corn Husking Contest from Platte City, so if you find you cannot attend, be sure to tune in on your radio. This will be available from stations on the National Broadcasting Company hook-up. The contest will be described in detail, and many notables who are in attendance will be brought before the microphone.

Silo and Tractor Are Best Helps

QUITE obviously J. R. Henry, Morris county, is classified as a grain and livestock farmer. But that doesn't even start to tell the story. In his work he emphasizes the value of the silo, he has worked out a very clever system of producing his silage, crops keep on the top level in production, good rotation builds fertility, the beef herd is a decided success, the poultry income is an important factor, hogs are handled profitably, and proper refrigeration cuts the grocery bill and helps to put a better grade of cream and butter on the market. In addition to these things you will find that Mr. Henry has speeded up his work to such a degree that he has time to handle practically all of his work alone.

The silo is filled every year and is depended on to a considerable extent for feed thru the winter—especially as a cost-cutting ration. "The silo certainly has proved itself an economical

factor with my breeding herd," Mr. Henry asserted. "In years of drouth it helps me save a great deal of feed that if not turned into silage would be a total loss. And in any year I consider that the silo is responsible in a large measure for keeping my breeding herd in excellent condition. I can think of no other feed that will beat silage for its purpose, and certainly no other feed keeps better."

"I aim to use good corn for silage, or a mixture of corn and cane. I like the former better, but cane has the advantage over corn in that it packs so well." This last season Mr. Henry started an eight-row system of growing his silage crop. He planted eight rows of corn and then an equal number of rows to cane, each plot when harvested being sufficient for a shock row. When loading up this double crop he will get about an equal number of cane and corn bundles, and by the time they get into the silo they are

well mixed. The extra moisture in the cane helps pack the corn and makes a more succulent feed.

There is a good reason for this eight-row system. "I used to plant one row each of corn and cane," Mr. Henry said, "but the cane seems to sap the ground quite badly and the corn matures before the cane is ripe enough to turn into silage. This is the first year I have tried the new way, but I am sure it will work well. The rows of corn next to the cane now might mature early, but they don't seem to and I believe it is because they have an extra chance from the off side away from the cane plot. I blank list first, then put in eight rows of corn, skip eight rows, plant eight more to corn, and so on across the field. After that I make the field again planting the cane in the plots I skipped the first time over. It would be too much work to change seed every eight rows, but by the skip plan that isn't necessary. I

haven't found this to be any extra work over having corn and cane in separate patches. If I have any cane and corn left after filling the silo I have it in shock rows and can top the cane and thresh it, husk the corn out, or handle the feeds in any manner that seems best."

Of the 320 acres Mr. Henry controls, 135 are under cultivation. He has been rotating with oats one year, wheat two years, and corn or kafir two years, but he is quitting wheat and is using Sweet clover with oats one year, plows the clover under the second year and plants to corn or kafir for three years. He also has some good alfalfa. This new rotation with the home-produced fertility is helping the land considerably. A soil test is to be run and if necessary lime will be used. "It is only reasonable to believe that we must take good care of our soil," Mr. Henry said, "or our production will suffer."

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DEPARTMENT EDITORS
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 RAYMOND H. GILKESON...Livestock Editor
 FRANK A. MECKEL...Agricultural Engineer
 HARLEY HATCH.....Jayhawker Notes
 A. G. KITTELL.....Poultry
 RAYMOND H. GILKESON.....Dairying

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

I AM NOT worrying so much about reforming people as I once did. I am not disposed to rail at the man who takes an occasional drink, tho it seems to me that if a man can get along with only an occasional drink he might just as easily get along without drinking at all. However, I must say this: the man who buys liquor of a bootlegger seems to me to be very much of a fool. Any bootlegger understands the risk he runs; he knows that he may be arrested any minute, and he also knows that juries in liquor cases, especially in Kansas, are mighty likely to convict.

He knows that a conviction means a heavy fine and at least 30 days in jail, or more likely 60 or 90 days. He also knows that under the Kansas law he may be prosecuted for a second offense as a persistent violator and sent to the pen. He knows too, that if he is convicted a second time as a persistent violator, the time of imprisonment in the penitentiary will be doubled, and in the event he is convicted a third time it means a life sentence.

Now in view of all these facts, the bootlegger is continuing in this unlawful business for just one reason; he is making an inordinate profit on his sales. In order to make an inordinate profit he must cheapen the liquor he sells. The man who supposes he is buying genuine pure whisky from a bootlegger may not be a fool about everything, but he is a prize ass so far as liquor is concerned. The bootlegger puts false labels on bottled goods and sells it for genuine imported liquor, and the fools who patronize him take his word for it. Their credulity is to me the most amazing thing I know of. Another thing that is rather amazing is the delusion of many men that they are judges of good liquor. The best evidence that they are not is the fact that they take the bootlegger's word for the genuineness of his goods.

Unearned Increment Again

YOUR article in 'Passing Comment' under the title, 'Unearned Increment,' writes Edward Walton of Coffeyville, "simply brightens up the coals of fire that have been smouldering during my life time of almost 70 years, and is a subject that I should like to see discussed more by economic writers.

"I must agree with the statement that 'no man who is able and willing to work is entitled to a living unless he earns it.' However, I would state the case something like this: Any man who is able mentally and physically to contribute a just share of the world's work, whether his ability lies in the line of agriculture, industry, banking, clerical pursuits, the editorial chair or otherwise, and is not willing to do so, should not be entitled to a living and the pleasures that rightfully accompany the same. By this I do not wish to convey the idea that he should contribute more than a reasonable share of his lifetime to this end.

"The standard of every man's living should be measured largely by the honest effort he puts forth thru just and legitimate channels during the most productive years of his life, and should such effort result in a competence for old age he would be justly entitled to it, and assuming that every worthy man actually received a just share of the world's income based on his contribution to its activities, millions could enjoy a good living and an old-age competence, while a very small percentage of our population would have millions if there were any millionaires.

"As to the \$10,000 fee received by the lawyer to whom you refer, it would be a matter between him and his client as to whether he earned that much. Be that as it may, he was entitled under existing conditions, to invest it in stock of the electric corporation and take to himself the increase in fictitious value. The injustice in this case was the unreasonable and unjustifiable profits that society permitted this corporation to take from the public, thus causing its stock to soar to a price many times its justifiable value. The holders of stock in this corporation were not really entitled to more than a very small part of this unjustifiable increase in fictitious value, but were permitted to acquire it thru channels that should be curbed by law. They did not earn it.

Curb all profits within a reasonable and justifiable limit and there will be no 55 million dollar accumulations in the hands of a single individual within the short period of six years from an investment of \$12,500 and without a day of honest toil.

"This is a big subject, Brother McNeal, but one that should be discussed more often."

I fully agree with Mr. Walton that this is a big subject, a tremendously big subject, and not by any means a new one. In fact, I do not know of any subject that has excited so much discussion; some profound, some utterly foolish and most of it futile.

The trouble about arriving at a just conclusion is that there are so many factors that enter into the problem which make it very difficult if not unsolvable.

For example, Mr. Walton states as a primary principle that, "Any man who is able mentally and physically to contribute a just share of the world's work, whether his ability lies in the line of agriculture, industry, banking, clerical pursuits, the editorial chair or otherwise and is not willing to do so should not be entitled to a living."

But who is to determine whether the individual has the ability in these various lines of endeavor? Many a man has been satisfied that he has great ability as a writer and is more than willing to

cumulated great wealth. Some men invested in Ford stock when the company was a small concern. Ford needed the capital to build up his plant, and at that time the only way he could get it was to sell stock to his friends who had confidence in him. He could not borrow from banks, because he did not have the necessary credit. Those who invested in the stock took a chance on Henry Ford. Was that legitimate?

If they had not done so, quite likely the Ford plant never would have materialized. The plant grew because of the marvelous genius and organizing ability of Henry Ford. The business grew until it was worth a thousand times the original capital invested. Some of these folks who had faith in Henry Ford simply left their money in the plant, and a small investment made them very wealthy. If they were justified in taking an interest in the business in the first place, can you say that they were morally bound to take out only their original investment with say 6 per cent interest?

In the first place, each one of these investors was in theory a partner. Let us say that this original investor risked \$100 to help Ford start his plant and that hundred represented a hundredth interest in the business. The business grew to be worth a billion legitimately, not by reason of excessive prices charged but because of marvelous organizing ability. The one-hundredth part of a billion is 10 million dollars. It cannot be said that the original investor earned that vast increment, but if he had the right to invest in the first place did he not have the right to hold on to his property?

These are perplexing questions. I do not feel competent to answer them. I do feel that a great many persons, and many of them rich people, are studying these economic problems and honestly trying to find the answer. Personally I do not believe that any immediate answer can be given. I think that as civilization advances people may gradually adjust themselves to a far more equitable system than we have at present, but I will have passed off the stage of action many years before the adjustment is brought about.

The Champion Husker

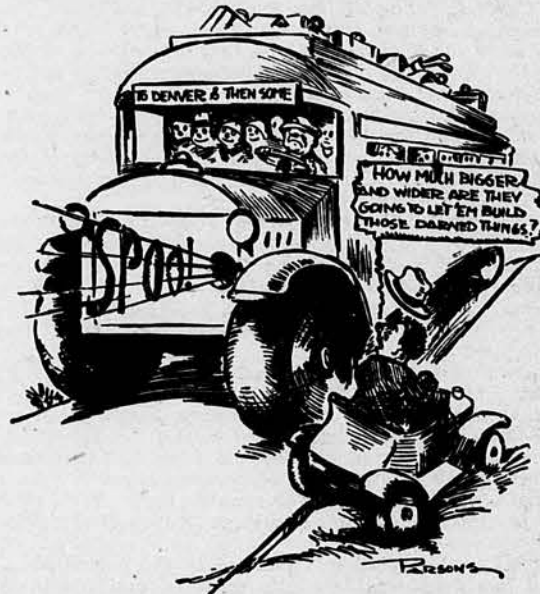
WILLIAM," remarked Truthful James to his side partner, Bill Wilkins, "you have had a great many adventures, according to what you tell me, but have you ever been a corn husker? I see here where a feller out in Kansas claims to be able to husk more than a hundred bushels of corn in a day. In fact he claims to have husked as high as 150 bushels from sun-up to sun-down. That is some huskin', I would say. Are you able to beat that?"

"No, James, I am not. I make no special claims as a corn husker. The fact is that one of the things I hate is huskin' corn. If I had to earn a livin' huskin' corn I would durn near starve to death, but I used to know a feller in Missouri by the name of Abe Peters who could husk more corn in a given time than any other man I ever saw. Huskin' corn was Abe's best holt. He doted on that kind of a job. It was about the only thing that he could do right well; didn't amount to two whoops at any other occupation so far as I know, but when it come to shuckin' corn he was a reg'lar whirlwind.

"He used to brag a lot 'til most everybody got plumb tired of hearin' him talk, but you hed to give it to him that he could come as near makin' his brags good as any man I ever saw. He issued a challenge to any man in Missouri who wanted to give him a race huskin' corn. Finally he took off the limit, said that he would husk agin any man in the United States fur a purse uv a hundred dollars and a side bet uv another hundred that he could shuck more corn between sun-up and sun-down than the other feller could husk. Well, the other huskers did some investigatin', and all uv them give one excuse or another for not takin' up his offer.

"Finally Abe got to swellin' round and offered to bet that he could husk and throw into a wagon more corn than any two men in Missouri fur a purse uv \$200 and a side bet uv \$200. Well, that looked like easy money. There wuz a number of doggone good huskers in Missouri, and they just hooted at the idee that any man could husk as much as ary other two men.

"There wuz two brothers by the name uv Slocum, Cy and Jake, who lived down on the Missouri



How Long, Oh Lord (Also How Wide!)

contribute his share and more than his share to the instruction and betterment of the world, but unfortunately he is not able to persuade publishers of his ability. They insist that his writings are of no value and return them to him with polite but formal expressions of regret. The same thing is true of the other avocations mentioned by Mr. Walton. A great many men honestly believe that they are competent to do good work in some one of these lines of endeavor, but somehow or other they cannot make those in control of the jobs believe as they do. Who is to determine what work each individual is fitted to do?

Under a communistic system presumably the Government would determine what work was necessary to be done and then determine who was most competent to do it, whether that was agreeable to the individual or not. That system would undoubtedly provide work for each individual unless such individual was utterly incompetent, in which case he would be supported as a public charge. It also would provide for equality of distribution, that is, carried out honestly, each individual would have just as much income as any other individual and there would be no rich and no poor. It would be an industrial despotism.

I agree with Mr. Walton that corporations should not be permitted to make exorbitant profits, but there again comes in a disturbing factor. Very many more persons have lost their savings thru corporations which did not earn any profits at all than thru those which made large profits, and these corporations have not all been dishonestly managed by any means. Many of them have caused great loss to the public by reason of incompetent management and many failed for want of capital.

Henry Ford never has been accused of making exorbitant profits on his cars and trucks and tractors. He also has paid better wages than almost any other large manufacturer, and yet he has ac-

River bottom, who claimed to be the champion huskers uv that part uv the state. They sent word to Abe that they would take him up on that offer.

"They went into a field which wuz as good corn as there wuz in the state and divided it off into three parts. Abe hed two wagons hitched together and the Slocum boys each hed a wagon.

"Well, James, I hev seen some huskin' in my time, but nuthin' that was worth mentionin' as compared with the performance uv Abe Peters that day. Frum the time the pistol cracked till sun-down, with the exception uv 30 minutes fur lunch, the ears uv corn just rained into his wagon.

"After the contest wuz over and the purse and side bets hed been handed over to Abe, he give a little extra exhibition uv fancy huskin'.

Under Illinois Laws

A and B are husband and wife. A is a resident of Indiana, B is a resident of Illinois. There is no divorce. B shared in an estate in Kansas. B died intestate without issue.

As I understand in this case, B, while owning property in Kansas, never was a resident of Kansas, but was at the time of her death a resident of Illinois.

Now under the laws of Illinois, where one dies intestate, the estate is divided as follows: first, to the children and their descendants equally; the descendants of a deceased child or grandchild taking the share of their parents in equal parts.

child or descendant of a child, one-half of the real estate and the whole of the personal estate goes to the widow or surviving husband absolutely, and the other half of the real estate descends as in other cases where there are no children or descendants of children.

In this case, therefore, the surviving husband would take one-half of the real estate of his deceased wife and all of the personal property and the other half would go to this living sister.

Cattle for Future Delivery

A sold 51 cattle to B on contract for future delivery. C bought the contract from B and received the cattle, which were weighed over local scales.



Takes a Lot of Watching

the country (new) and one in town, (public weighing). The truck and corn were 140 pounds heavy on the scales weighing the cattle, and 80 pounds heavy on the corn alone.

Scales might weigh correctly up to a certain weight and be inaccurate beyond that weight. So

the mere fact that these scales seem to test accurately up to 500 pounds would, in my opinion, not be a complete test of the scales. The chancellor of the University at Lawrence is the ex-officio state sealer of weights and measures.

It is the duty of the county clerk to keep the standards under his charge in good order, and as official sealer he would be the one to determine whether a scale was true in its weighing.

Should Refuse the Paper

What is the law in regard to a publisher collecting a subscription price for his paper for a longer period than it has been subscribed for?

No. However, the subscriber should not only order the paper stopped but should refuse to take it out of the office.

Write to Jim Strong

Could you give me any information in regard to government jobs? I am especially interested in the job of forest ranger.

Take this matter up with your Member of Congress, the Hon. James Strong.

A Will Is Not Necessary

A and B married. Neither has any children by any previous marriage. B, the wife, has 160 acres, also city property and other securities acquired before marriage.

In the case of either, all of the property of the deceased goes to the surviving spouse under the state law. A will is not necessary unless either of them desires to dispose of part of their property in some other way than the state law provides.

And Humpty-Dumpty Had a Great Fall

THE expected has come to pass—the long overdue deflation of the stock market. Probably this ends the biggest gambling spree the world ever saw.

The country, and business generally, will breathe freer now that the collapse has come and the process of getting back to sanity has begun.

Now perhaps we can have and hold a comfortable money market for farmers, small manufacturers and other business men.

Business generally is in a healthy condition. The best proof of this is the high-tide of railway profits which are likely to exceed a billion dollars net this year for the Class 1 roads.

The building industry had come to a halt because of the great absorption of credit in the roaring stock market, and other lines of business were beginning to suffer, but in spite of this 1929 has been a big year for business and will prove a better year than 1928.

The great 6-year boom in stocks really came to an end in a long series of smashes that began last December. Then there were six weeks of heavy declines before the stock market went into a tailspin October 24.

Two more violent slumps occurred the same week, all trading records being broken in one of them by a turn-over of 16,410,000 shares on the New York stock exchange proper and 7,006,300 shares in the curb market in one day's trading.

Except for those actually playing the market, the losses were paper losses. Owners of stocks still own the property the stocks represent and the actual value of this property is unchanged.

Temporarily, wheat prices collapsed almost 12 cents "in sympathy." The wheat "bears" helped it along, of course. When any of the country's markets are manipulated and become abnormal, the farmer always gets hurt, innocent bystander tho he is in these deals.

There are those who would like to make the tariff bill the goat for the wrecking of Wall Street's house of cards. But the cause of the tumble in stocks is too transparent. Speculators boosted stocks,

in numerous instances 25 times or more, beyond their earning power. One stock that had never paid a dividend was skyrocketed to 500.

The bidding up of standard stocks at times became so absurd that the heads of these corporations felt compelled to issue statements warning the public there was no real basis for such inflation of values.

It must be admitted that many bankers supplied funds to the speculators at high interest to the detriment of the needs of legitimate business. Also that not a few big corporations used their surpluses for the same purpose, encouraging and feeding this wild frenzy of ruinous speculation.

The crash had to come and no alibi can shift the blame for it from where it rightly belongs. It is lucky for the country that business conditions have seldom been better and that sanity and common sense prevail outside of speculative centers.

I believe an investigation by the Senate Banking Committee of the late boom in stocks would be helpful. Something might be learned whereby a recurrence of such high speculative fever may be guarded against.

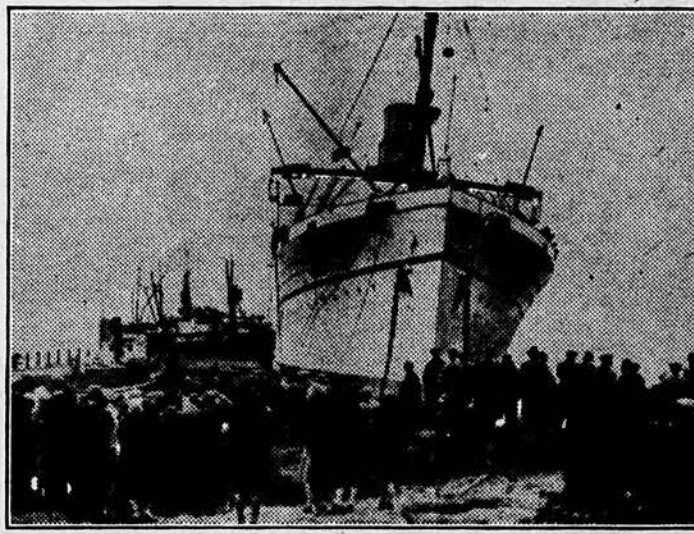
Arthur Capner

Washington, D. C.

World Events in Pictures



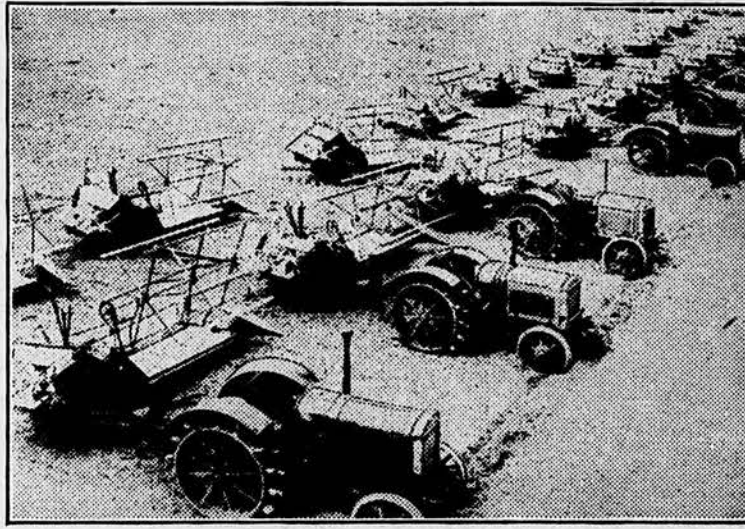
Here is the Third Daughter of the Emperor and Empress of Japan, 1 Month Old, Posing in the Arms of One of the Court Noblewomen



The People Are Watching the Tugs Trying to Pull the Empress of Canada, the Largest Ship Sailing the Pacific Ocean, Off the Rocks at Homer Bay in the Straits of Juan de Fuca, Near Victoria, B. C., Where the Vessel Went Aground Recently in a Dense Fog: 100 Passengers Were Put Ashore Safely. Crew Remained Aboard



Here is a Ring Tail 'Coon Going up a Tree, near Littleton, N. C., After a Little 'Possum, Which May Serve as the 'Coon's Breakfast



This is a Column of Tractors of the "11th Brigade," Hooked up With Binders on the "Sovkhoz," the Soviet State Farm, Not Far From Moscow, Russia. You will Note That the Machinery is of American Manufacture; Exports to That Nation Have Been Heavy for Several Years



An Exciting Moment During the Recent Break in the Security Market in New York, When More Than 16 Million Shares Were Sold in a Day, a New All-Time Record. The Crowds Are Standing in Front of the Sub-Treasury, Which is Across the Street From the Exchange, at Broad and Wall Streets



Gen. Chang Wai Jung, Commander of the Chinese Air Force, in Front of His Plane, "The Spirit of Canton." The Picture Was Taken in New York



Dr. Maurice Hall, Who Risked His Life Recently by Swallowing Carbon Tetrachloride, and Thus Found a Cure for Hookworm



Britain's New High Commissioner for South Africa, Charles Te Water, With His Wife, Photographed Recently at Waterloo Station, London



Three New Smart Tan Felt Hats for Winter Wear, Direct From Paris. Left, an Attractive Helmet Idea; and Center and Right, Two Interesting Uses of the Turned-up Brim. All Three Hats Are Being Sold Quite Generally This Fall in the East



Here is a General View of the Strange Maya Monoliths in the Thick Jungles of Yucatan, Over Which Col. Charles A. and Mrs. Lindbergh Flew Recently, Four Lost Maya Cities Were Discovered, and Among Them an Egyptian-Like Pyramid About 250 Feet High

Back Into the Forgotten Past

Farming Along the Mighty Nile River in Egypt Is Still a Hard Task

By L. E. Melchers

Prof. L. E. Melchers, head of the department of botany and plant pathology of K. S. A. C., was in the employ of the Egyptian government last year as chief mycologist and he organized the work there in plant diseases. He traveled into every section of Egypt where crops are produced, as well as far into the Arabian and Libyan deserts to inspect the oases. In addition to his work for the Egyptian government, he made collections of Egyptian flora, plant diseases and some insects, which have been turned over to the K. S. A. C. collections. Three Egyptian men, Dr. Monir Bahgat, Dr. L. Soliman and Dr. M. Kamal, former students of Professor Melchers and graduates of K. S. A. C., are in the government service at Cairo, and were associated with him in his work.

ONE could not live a year and a half in the oldest country in the world without forming some very definite ideas and opinions about its land and the people. Egypt 4,000 years ago and Egypt today are very similar, not that this country has not advanced in civilization—it has, but one has only to scratch the veneer to discover at this time the same naked humanity sweating in the sun, guiding the wooden plow, sowing the seed, lifting water by hand, cutting the wheat with the sickle, and winning the grain in the same old way. This is definitely proved by the decorations on the walls of the temples and other monuments.

Egypt is a large country, tucked away in the northeastern part of the great African continent. It has 224 million acres, which is $4\frac{1}{4}$ times the size of Kansas. Ninety-seven per cent of this country is desert or non-tillable. This means that $5\frac{1}{2}$ million acres must sustain a population of 14 million people. Kansas has about 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ million acres under cultivation, and less than 2 million population; in other words, Egypt has seven times the population of Kansas and about one-quarter of the amount of cultivated land to sustain its population. Naturally, living conditions are different.

Up to \$2,000 an Acre

Agricultural land varies in value from \$200 to \$2,000 an acre, which means that crops must be constantly grown to make it pay. The climate of Egypt is similar to that of California. There is no snow, scarcely ever a frost, and for the most part it is rainless; in fact, crop production is in no place dependent upon rainfall. Were it not for the Nile, Egypt would be 100 per cent desert.

Cairo, the seat of government, is a modern city in all respects, having a population of more than a million and being the largest city in Africa. It has beautiful stone, concrete, and stucco buildings, beautiful stores, paved and electrically lighted streets, all modern conveniences for traveling, splendid hotels, a filtration plant that does justice to any city; in fact, is a cosmopolitan center and

one of the headquarters for the tourists or visitors. Egyptians belong to the Caucasian or white race. Naturally, those who are out in the sun, as the peasants, are dark-skinned, but one is amazed at the fairness of many of the Egyptian women of the middle and higher class. They are just as white as we are, having, of course, the dark eyes and dark hair.

Between 85 and 90 per cent of the Egyptian population is illiterate. The peasant or Fellahin group constitutes about 80 per cent of the population. They are a happy, good-natured, carefree, contented, hospitable, intelligent, but uneducated group of people. I believe there is no harder work-



ing class in the world. This group lives a very normal existence so far as social relationships are concerned. The men, women and children work together in the fields, going to and from their villages, taking their farm implements with them in the morning and bringing them back at night. Economic conditions undoubtedly force the wo-

men to work, and in this respect there is a big contrast between this group and the middle or upper class. The peasants live in villages, and the huts are made of Nile mud or bricks baked in the sun. One house joins the others. Sometimes they are built on top of each other, with no backyards, but the entire aim is to use as little land as possible. These houses have holes in the walls for windows and doors; no glass is ever seen, or screens. The roofs are piled high with cornstalks and cotton sticks and general rubbish of all kinds. Their fuel consists of cornstalks, cotton sticks, and the dried dung from the water buffalo, which is used in their earthen ovens and stoves.

The rooms have absolutely no furniture, no artificial light, and the floors are mud. The chickens, goats, and other animals are as welcome and as much at home in many of the houses as are the people themselves.

The men generally have no shoes or stockings. They wear a pair of cotton pantaloons which come slightly below the knees and have a draw string at the waist. A loose gown of cheap material similar to an old-fashioned nightshirt constitutes the rest of their clothing. Generally a little woolen skull cap is their headdress. The women are similarly inexpensively dressed, but in addition have a black draping shawl over their shoulders and head which they wear continually. They do not have on veils, at least when they are working in the fields. The men receive about 25 cents a day, the women 16 cents, and the children 5 or 10 cents, when they are working in the fields. The large landowners generally own one or more of these villages, and these people work for them.

Food Is Very Simple

In addition to this small pay, they may be given a small piece of ground to grow fodder for their water buffalo or gamoose, and perhaps a few vegetables. Their food is of the very simplest, meat of the poorest grade, once or twice a week, horse beans, native cheese from water buffalo milk, and bread made from corn or sorghum flour, or less frequently from wheat, as it is more expensive. They eat many vegetables, as these grow profusely, and are quite cheap. Frequently salads are made from some of the weeds which they have learned to gather in the fields and have found to be palatable and nutritious.

The Fellahin are very superstitious, and this has been one of the difficulties for the medical science to overcome. Women could not for a long time be persuaded to bring their infants for medical attention, and as a result the death rate has been extremely high. Charms of many kinds are used to keep the "evil eye" or "spirit" away, they believing that the charms will prevent their children from dying, and cause them to walk early.

The middle and upper class of people constitute (Continued on Page 10)

In the Early Cattle Days of Kansas

By Charles L. Bray

ANY study of the western cattle business may conveniently begin with the movement of the trail herds from Texas to Abilene, Kan., in 1867. This movement was not the beginning of the range-beef business, it marked the beginning of a new era. The close of the Civil War in 1865 had released thousands of men to move into the largely unoccupied territory west of the Missouri. Four transcontinental railroads were in process of construction. The Union Pacific connected with the California Pacific in Utah in 1869, and the Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific were soon to be completed. The Northern Pacific reached Bismarck, N. D., in 1873, when the railway panic put a temporary stop to its progress. These railroads formed the necessary connecting link between the cheap beef and abundant grass of the West and the rapidly growing industrial population of the East.

The packing business had received a great impetus during the Civil War, especially at Chicago, where the provisioning of the Union forces had furnished a start to numbers of early packers. The Union Stock Yards had opened in Chicago in 1865. Jacob Dold had built the first modern packing plant there in 1860, and Plankinton and Armour followed in 1867. The year 1871 saw the refrigerator car in operation, which was destined more than any other one factor to shift the packing center of America west to Lake Michigan and to the Missouri. In 1874, Wilson and Company, Chicago, began canning beef by modern methods. Modern refrigeration and meat canning meant more than improved methods of handling meat; they meant a year-round trade in fresh beef, and a market for American meat products in all parts of the world.

Two other factors which aided in the develop-

ment of the western cattle business were the control of the Indians and the extermination of the buffalo. While much has been said against the destruction of the buffalo, the fact is that buffalo herds did not fit well into any system of modern farming, and were a menace to crops and herds. Colonel Dodge estimated the slaughter of buffalo in 1872, 1873 and 1874, at $5\frac{1}{2}$ million head. This left the grass free for cattle, but unfortunately left the Indians without their former meat supply. It is not strange that they occasionally stole cattle or levied on the trail herds for steers. With the establishment of the Indians on reservations in charge of Indian agents, the sale of beef to the Indians became a regular trade. The various army posts scattered thru the West formed another important market for beef.

In the days of ox trains, thin, footsore oxen were turned loose in the fall to shift for themselves on these western ranges. These oxen were often found fat in the spring, and the idea soon developed that Texas steers driven up into these plains could be fattened commercially to good advantage. Bancroft writes:

"The discovery of the nutritive grasses of the Platte Valley in Colorado was made as early as 1858, when A. J. Williams, not having any feed for his 18 oxen during the winter, turned them out on an island in the Platte near old Fort Lupton to take their chances of living or dying by starvation. To his surprise on visiting the island in the spring of 1859 he found them sleek and fat. Williams did not make use of this knowledge until 1866, when he drove 1,500 Mexican cattle into the Platte Valley, two other herds having preceded

him the previous year from the Arkansas Valley."

St. Vrain and Bent had wintered Texas cattle in the Arkansas Valley as early as 1847.

The first herd moved to Denver from Texas was brought by John C. Dawson up the Arkansas to Pueblo, thence to Denver in 1859.

During the Civil War, Texas cattle had increased rapidly in numbers, with no market open for them. Prices fell to \$4 and \$6 a head, sometimes as low as \$1 to \$2. J. G. McCoy wrote that in Texas a man's poverty was measured by the number of cattle he owned. Yet, while a good steer might be worth \$5 in Texas, it was worth possibly 10 times as much in New York. In the spring of 1866, after the reopening of the northern market to southern cattle, approximately 200,000 cattle crossed the Red River for the North. Serious outbreaks of Texas fever were started in northern herds by ticks carried in on these cattle. Such outbreaks aroused the stockmen of Kansas, Missouri and Illinois, and numbers of trail herds were turned back by armed mobs. Some drovers were killed and their herds confiscated, and others were forced to sell out at low prices. When in 1867 the Kansas Pacific reached Abilene, the way was again open to the northern and eastern markets. J. G. McCoy, an Illinois cattle feeder and business man, arranged with the railroad officials of the Kansas Pacific to put in the stock yards at Abilene for loading western cattle.

It required little capital to start a herd in those early days. A young man might work several years for some cattleman, taking part of his wages in cattle, which he could rappe with his employer's herd and brand with his own brand, prior to starting out for himself. Unbranded cattle or "mavericks" were numerous, and a fast horse, a long rope and a branding iron helped to build many a herd.

Farm Land Is Priced Too Low?

Earnings Are Increasing, But Real Estate Values Are Entirely Out of Line

By A. P. Chew

FARMERS and others interested in agricultural real estate should pay more attention to the rule of the golden mean. In the wartime boom they erred from overoptimism. Now they err from excessive pessimism. It is hard to say which is the more disastrous mistake.

Overoptimism leads to inflation, which makes farming difficult by burdening it with heavy capital charges. Pessimism, however, leads to excessive deflation, which harasses the farmer by drying up the sources of his credit. In the last few years thousands of competent farmers have been unnecessarily separated from their farms because their creditors had too little faith in the future of the farming business.

In reacting against inflation, with its heritage of unwise speculation and overextended credit, the country has impaled itself on the opposite horn of the dilemma. In trying to get away from the blind confidence that boosts values falsely, it has given undue scope to forces that depreciate real values.

Figures just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture plainly show that, taking the country as a whole, farm values are now below an earning basis. In other words, a conservative estimate of average farm earning power would justify a higher average farm valuation. All such statements are necessarily general. It would be imprudent to suggest that farms can be picked up at bargain prices anywhere. That farms generally are too low, however, seems to be undeniable. In the last eight years, the farm commodity prices and farm earnings have made substantial gains, farm land values have continued to fall. Some lag in the adjustment of valuations and earning is usual, but the existing lag is very unusual.

Losses Up to 50 Per Cent Oct. 8

Attention should be widely directed to this fact because an unduly depreciated farm realty market robs the farmer of his savings, makes his credit scarce and dear, and impairs his efficiency by sapping his courage. More harm may be done to agriculture this way than is done when values overestimate earning power. Right now thousands of farmers in the Midwest are having trouble with the renewal of conservative mortgages, because the mortgagees are too much influenced by the psychology of depression. This is bad for the country as well as for the individual farmers concerned. It tends to separate good men from the tools of their trade and to throw land into hands that cannot use it well.

Farm land values on March 1, 1929, for the United States as a whole were more than 30 per cent below the peak reached in 1920. In some states the recession from the 1920 peak runs up to nearly 50 per cent. These are stupendous declines, unprecedented in the nation's history. They seem considerably to exceed what might be considered a natural or logical reaction from the inflation of the preceding boom. To justify a cut of 50 per cent in the farm values of an agricultural state, it would be necessary to assume that the previous level was twice too high; in other words that land prices at the peak were 50 per cent water.

Noting the money decline in farm land values since 1920 tells only part of the story. As everybody knows, the dollar is worth considerably less today than it was before the war. Economists have to allow for this fact in all their calculations. They take account of it in reckoning up the real value of the working man's wages, which depend not merely on the sum he gets but also on what that sum will buy. It is the same with farm land values. Before we can tell what farms are actually worth now as compared with what they were worth 15 years ago, we must make allowance for the decline that has taken place in the dollar's value.

Cheaper Than in 1914!

When this is done, the Department of Agriculture tells us, farm values for the United States figure out at 20 per cent lower than the average valuation in 1914. In other words, an acre of land sold now will on the average bring a price capable of buying only 80 per cent as much food, clothing, shelter, automobiles, or anything you like, as the price obtainable for that piece of land would have purchased before the war.

Here is our starting point in trying to determine whether farm values have been forced down too low. What other important economic factor exists whose exchange value is 20 per cent less now than it was before the war? Certainly not labor. Real wages, that is to say the purchasing power of the wage earners' income, are considerably higher now than they were from 1910 to 1914. Certainly not manufactured goods. Not even farm commodities. In April the purchasing power of a unit of farm products in exchange for goods bought by farmers at retail was only 11 per cent below the pre-war average, compared with 20 per cent below in the case of farm land values.

Figure it any way you like, farm valuations have undergone heavier punishment than other values in the post-war readjustment process. Some

people argue that this punishment was due. They hold that the overboosting of values that took place from 1916 to 1920 necessitated correction. Correction, yes, but not overcorrection. Overcorrection is a disastrous mistake; and that is what we are experiencing. Farm land values normally reflect current earnings plus an allowance for future increases in earnings. If unfavorable sentiment alters this relationship, trouble ensues.

In reality farm land today is worth what it can earn plus an allowance for possible gain in its earning power just as it was before the slump. It is not valued on that basis, however. That is evident from the fact that net farm incomes, averaged for the country as a whole, have risen pretty steadily since 1922 without producing any corresponding favorable change in farm land prices.

Farm operators, according to the Department of Agriculture, averaged a return on their capital plus a reward for management of about 2.3 per cent less than nothing in 1921-22. In other words, they suffered a loss in that year. In 1922-23, however, they had a favorable balance of 1.2 per cent, which rose to 1.6 per cent in 1923-24, to 3.2 per cent in 1924-25, and to 4.8 per cent in 1925-26. In

ARE farm values too low? The profits of agricultural production are increasing, but this progress has not been accompanied by any great advance in land prices—in most sections values still are declining. In this article, which appeared originally in Better Crops, the author, Mr. Chew, shows that the two trends are entirely out of line. He is of the opinion that wise investments in farm land at present quotations will return substantial profits.

1926-27 a setback occurred, which caused the average net return to drop to 2.4 per cent, from which it rose to 3.4 per cent in 1927-28. If these averages are small—and undoubtedly they are small—it must be remembered that they include the returns of the inefficient as well as those of the efficient farmers.

Normally a steady increase in earnings is followed by a corresponding recovery in the farm realty market. Moreover, the farm realty market makes some allowance for expected increases in earnings. This expectation, all pessimistic views to the contrary notwithstanding, is just now very substantial. Farm efficiency has increased greatly in the last few years with a corresponding fall in costs of production. As soon as difficulties in the adjustment of output to markets are measurably overcome, the post-war gain in efficiency will be registered in increased earnings. The increased potential earning power is there. It will become actual current earning power with every forward stride in the solution of the surplus problem.

In the five-year period 1922-1926 American agriculture increased its output nearly 14 per cent over the preceding five-year period. This was not done by increasing the area in cultivation, the means by which increased production was most commonly obtained in former times. It was accomplished notwithstanding a decrease in the crop area and a heavy decrease in the number of persons engaged in farming. In other words, it was the result of increased efficiency. It is estimated that the decade 1913 to 1923 showed a decrease of 17 per cent in costs a unit of output in American agriculture. Further progress has been made since 1923, as the quoted figures show.

In the usual course, a decline in farm costs of production means at least a proportionate, and sometimes a greater, increase in farm earnings. This has not been the case since the war chiefly because the surplus problem has remained vexatious. The increased efficiency has reduced costs, it has also enlarged the volume of production, with

the result that prices have been held down. In time, however, this difficulty will be measurably overcome, production will be adjusted with more nicety to consumers' requirements, and the benefits of increasing farm efficiency will stay with the producers. That favorable situation, if the basic forces that have determined land values heretofore remain unchanged, will be reflected in a rising farm realty market.

In short, the agricultural position is stronger than it appears on the surface. Wider public appreciation of its essential strength is urgently necessary. Such appreciation, besides smoothing the path of farm debtors, would create opportunities for competent farmers who have been separated from their land to re-enter farming on conditions looking to their re-establishment as landowners. The credit agencies that are holding "distress" land dislike parting with it at present prices. And who shall blame them? They know that present prices do not reflect real values. They might be glad to let some land move, however, were a demand for it to arise among farm operators.

Back to Owner-Operators

Lack of funds among farm operators is not so important a factor in the prevailing quietness of the farm realty market as one might imagine. Greater importance attaches to their skepticism as to basic values. A preference for renting as against buying land under present conditions is very wide-spread. Sometimes, of course, it is better to rent than to buy. That is the case on inflated realty markets, when farm valuations discount the future too heavily. But the present market is a deflated one. In all probability the balance of advantage as between renting and buying most often lies with buying. Only the farm operators don't see it. If they did, a farmers' market for farm lands would spring up, because holding agencies are offering exceptionally easy terms.

In a letter to the writer the president of a leading Iowa bank expresses a strong preference for getting distress land back into the hands of owner-operators. He recognizes that certain elements in the situation favor experiments with various forms of large-scale farming, but believes the best results in the long run will continue to come from the family-sized, owner-operated farm. Accordingly, this banker thinks letting farm operators in on the ground floor will be justified if they can farm in the manner required by modern conditions.

Obstacles of this program would vanish under the stimulus of a more realistic estimate of farm prospects. With sellers and buyers equally informed that better times are in store, working capital as well as funds to finance land purchases would be available to competent and industrious men. It is safe to predict that the curve of farm realty values will shortly turn upward, if it has not already done so. In the year ended March 1, 1929, the trend for the country as a whole showed a decline of 1 per cent. That is a trifling drop compared with the declines registered in 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926. It seems like heralding the turn of the tide. Special significance attaches to the fact that the declines last year were not below the national average even in states that experienced very sharp drops in the immediately preceding years. The time is about right for some new and bold agricultural financing.

Men of Character and Ability

Just how this will be done depends materially on whether corporation farming on a large scale turns out to be practicable. In that case, much distress land now held by financial agencies will not be thrown back upon the market, but will be farmed by hired labor or by tenants under central supervision, or perhaps by agricultural corporations. Competent observers, however, are not yet convinced that this will work out. It is difficult to standardize agriculture, particularly where crops are much diversified; and yet large-scale production seems impossible without standardization. Heretofore the intelligent judgment of the financially interested operator usually has been necessary to success in farming. Whether that can be dispensed with remains to be seen.

If it cannot be dispensed with, the alternative is to identify ownership with operation once more; in other words, to re-establish the working-farmer as the mainstay of the farm realty market. This necessitates not sacrifice prices but easy terms. Joint stock land banks and some other credit agencies are pioneering along this line. They have indicated a willingness to enter into long-time contracts with individuals for the purchase of land, and require simply that the intending buyers shall be men of character and agricultural experience.

Once land begins moving in this way, it will move fast; and the benefits of the change should be widely diffused. Holders of land will begin to draw revenue from properties not now producing anything like what they might, and farmers will acquire property on terms assuring them a profit.



Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

The fine weather recently enabled us to get out several loads of corn. We have been shucking the late corn first, so that the stock could be turned into the stalks and get as much good out of the stalk pasture as possible.

In our travels of late we have noticed a great deal of difference in the roads in the western half of the state. With no rocks to contend with, road building is a snap compared with Eastern Kansas.

Considerable wheat has been sold lately despite the low market. It was necessary to move the wheat on account of the weevil. Much of it was stored in open bins, where it was not practicable to use carbon bisulphide to kill the insects.

High quality seed corn that has a good germination undoubtedly will bring a fancy price at planting time next spring. As the corn is being shucked and cribbed one should select the best seed.



I can pull a drag back of my harrow now and save gas to boot with this New Mobiloil

[A Wisconsin Farmer's experience]

Ed got his tractor about the same time I did. They were both four years old last July. But Ed could get work out of his, I couldn't begin to.

For one thing, he always pulled a drag back of his dis-harrow. I tried it several times and got nowhere. Fact is, that harrow by itself used to get 'er steaming in the gullies up in the north field.

He said Try the New Mobiloil!

Ed had been after me all Summer to try this New Mobiloil. He backed his own experience up with the fact that 90% of the tractor manufacturers who took the Nebraska State Tractor Tests, staked their reputations on Mobiloil, when they couldn't afford to take chances with cheap oil.

That sounded like good sense to me, so I tried it. Well, you couldn't sell me anything else now.

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*Name on request.

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9 Per Cent More Turkeys?

A High Finish Is Unusually Important With the Birds This Year

BY MARILLA ADAMS

ANOTHER large turkey crop has been raised this year. Men who have traveled out from the large markets of the East and ridden thru the Northwestern states, Montana, Minnesota, and the Dakotas, the Pacific Northwest and over the plains of Texas in the last few weeks, report that one of the largest turkey crops in recent years will be available for the 1929 national feast days.

Favorable prices for turkey meat in the last five or six years have stimulated new interest in the industry. More scientific knowledge in combating disease, and the death of the theory that turkeys could not be raised on limited range also have helped to induce farmers to increase their flocks. Many growers who used to raise 15 or 20 turkeys will have twice that many to market this year. Flocks as large as 2,000 or 3,000 turkeys hatched in incubators and raised by hand, have been reported in some sections. The Boise, Idaho, pool, one of the largest in the country, estimates that it will have 125 cars of fancy turkeys to sell for its members this year, compared with about 100 cars last season.

'Tis a General Increase

For the country as a whole, the crop is estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture to be 9 per cent larger than a year ago. Practically all of the leading producing states reported increase. In the Western states, where turkey raising is becoming more of a specialized industry than in other areas, gains of from 5 to 18 per cent over 1928 were reported. Montana, alone, indicated a smaller crop. The largest increases were in the Eastern and Southeastern states, where the crop for the last two years has been small.

Altho it is still too early to obtain any definite idea as to prices which will be paid this year, dealers seem agreed that the market will be somewhat lower than a year ago.

Last year, the November turkey market opened around 47 cents a pound for dressed birds grading strictly fancy, No. 1, in the Chicago wholesale market, and prices averaged close to this figure thruout the entire period prior to the early holiday. Supplies of turkeys were more plentiful in December, as farmers have learned that sending immature, poorly finished birds to market is unprofitable, and that it is better to hold them a month longer, even tho the prices may be a little lower. As a result of the larger offering, prices in the Chicago dressed market for the Christmas trade averaged lower at around 40 to 41 cents a pound. Turkeys which would grade only No. 2 sold at a discount under these prices.

Out in the country, prices paid to farmers for turkeys on November 15 averaged 31.2 cents a pound, the highest on that date in at least 17 years, with the exception of 1920. A month later, prices averaged 30.5 cents a pound. Average prices paid to growers for turkeys by months during the last five years, as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture, are as follows:

	Oct. 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 15	Jan. 15
1924-25.....	23.8	24.2	25.8	26.2
1925-26.....	24.0	25.3	31.1	31.7
1926-27.....	26.6	29.8	32.8	31.6
1927-28.....	26.4	30.8	32.3	29.8
1928-29.....	27.2	31.2	30.5	28.2

Growers who received higher prices for turkeys marketed in November last year than for those they sold a month later will be likely to sell every bird that is in market condition in time for the Thanksgiving trade. As a result, dealers are predicting a heavy early movement this season. Farmers have reported to the Department of Agriculture that more than half of the crop will be ready for the Thanksgiving market.

Better Grading Every Year

Because of the prospect of a large early movement, the proverbial advice to market only turkeys which are fully mature and well finished is even more potent than usual this year. Each year finds grading restrictions a little more stringent, and the wider use of the fed-

eral turkey grading service which was inaugurated in Washington in 1927 has helped standardize market quality.

In general, young turkeys which will grade no better than No. 2's, and are bought at a big discount under the fanciest birds, fail to qualify for the higher grade because of lack of finish, due to immaturity, or deformity, or to insufficient feed. Crooked breast bones always mean second grade turkeys.

A Higher Market Value

Mature fat birds always show plenty of fat under the skin on the back, on the under side of the wings and on either side of the breast bone. Full feather growth is an indication of maturity. If the bird is covered with pin feathers, it can never be picked so that it will be attractive, and appearance counts for a great deal. Turkeys of ordinary finish lose approximately 12 per cent in weight from dressing for market. If the minimum requirement for a No. 1 tom is 14 pounds, as an example, he should weigh more than 16 pounds live weight unless exceptionally well finished, which will allow 12 per cent shrinkage in killing and picking and still keep it within the dressed weight requirement.

Feeding turkeys to put them into fancy market condition compares very favorably with the cost of feeding any other meat animal on a fattening ration. While it requires a little more grain to produce a pound of turkey

meat than other kinds of meat, the extra pounds have a higher market value. A ration of equal parts of corn and wheat without limit, and all the skim milk and green feed they will eat will put fat on turkeys. If skim milk is not available, 20 per cent of the ration should consist of high grade meat scrap. Turkeys which have been allowed free range must be fattened on scratch grain. Turkeys which have been raised under the new method, and are used to mash feeds, can be fattened on a fattening mash. Heavy feeding for the last few pounds of flesh should be started early so that turkeys will be in good condition by the holidays.

That an attractive margin of profit can be made by putting turkeys in prime market condition by heavy feeding on a fattening ration is illustrated by the results of a test reported by Prof. L. E. Cline in his book on Turkey Production. A flock of 800 turkeys that had been liberally fed on a well balanced ration when dressed for market graded out as No. 1's, with the exception of two turkeys. The average proportion of No. 2 birds in other shipments at that time was estimated at around 12 per cent. Due to the fine finish, the loss in dressing was only 7 per cent, compared with 12 per cent, which is the usual dressing loss. In addition, the birds weighed 2 1/2 pounds more than the average turkeys from the same neighborhood, which had not been so well fed. The increased profits due to the extra finish amounted to \$1.27 a bird, or \$1,017.39 on the entire shipment.

Dry Picking Is Best

The bulk of the turkeys marketed now are dressed on the farm. Dry picked birds are demanded by most of the trade, altho in some of the larger packing plants where turkeys are delivered alive, the new semi-scald method

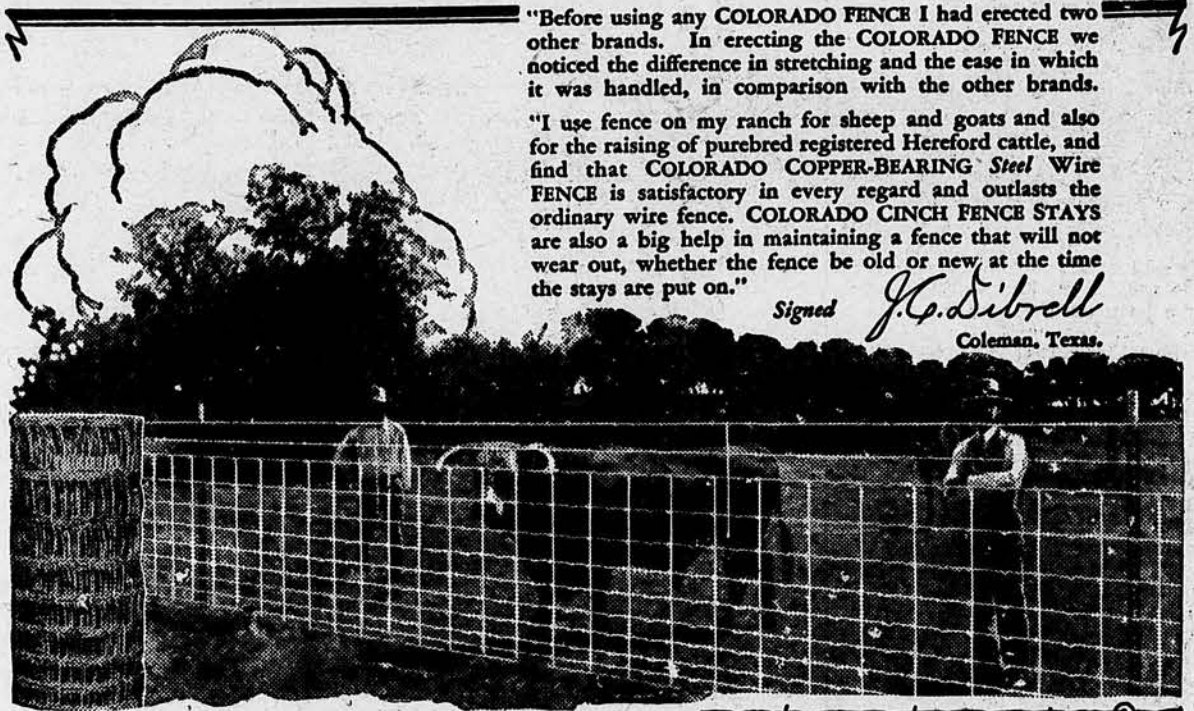
of dressing is being followed. Dry picking is more satisfactory for the individual producer, however. Turkeys should be thoroly cooled of all body heat before packing. They should never be killed and dressed and shipped the same day, because even a little heat left in the body will cause them to turn green and be unfit for sale. Allow the dressed turkeys to hang over night in a cool temperature, but not cold enough for freezing. Hanging them by the feet is preferable to leaving them in a pan on a table, because the entire body is exposed to the cold air.

Heads should be wrapped in heavy paper and dirty feet washed off to prevent soiling any of the turkeys when packing. Barrels are used most frequently by farmers to carry their turkeys to market. The birds should be packed stove-pipe fashion, around the barrel, taking care not to lay them in a crooked or cramped position, as they are likely to freeze in this manner and make it impossible to straighten out.

Back Into the Past

(Continued from Page 7)

about 10 or 15 per cent. They are well educated, speak several languages, and have traveled more or less extensively. The men are the large landowners, government officials, and occasionally engage in some industry. In no case, however, is a girl or woman of this class ever engaged in business or in a public position. This would be a disgrace and degrading. Their dress, both men and women, is of European type and modern. Only the old generation of women are still wearing veils. Their social customs are entirely different from those of the peasants. Men and women never mingle in any social gathering, nor is an Egyptian seen walking in the street or in a public gathering



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with his wife or his daughter. The women are to themselves and the men collect in the cafes and clubs, where they spend their evenings. A woman of this class is never seen walking in the street in the day, or in the evening, either alone or in the company of a man; if so, she immediately is recognized as a woman of questionable character, and any such girl would lose her chance of marriage. At present there is no other possibility for an Egyptian girl of this class except marriage, and not to be married is a catastrophe; however, there is a big movement on foot for women's rights in Egypt, and I think it is only a question of time when things are going to change.

No other river in the world has the history or scientific interest back of it that the Nile has. Opposite to the ordinary rule, the Nile flows from the south northward, which is contrary to the direction of the majority of our rivers. Its source comes from two branches, the Blue Nile, originating in the mountains of Abyssinia, and the White Nile, coming from the south and west in the Lake regions of the tropics. They join at Khartoum in the Sudan to form the Nile, which is about 4,000 miles long, it being only a few hundred miles shorter than the Mississippi-Missouri. It flows thru Egypt for about 800 miles, branching just above Cairo to flow into the Mediterranean.

The cultivated land in Egypt is restricted to the Nile Valley and the delta which in years past was formed by the annual overflow of this river. In many places the banks of the Nile have been raised and reinforced and are above the surrounding land. During high water the banks in many places must be heavily guarded, for an overflow would spell disaster. The annual rise of the Nile takes place in August and September. At this time what water is not used for crop production is allowed to escape into the ocean. After the flood reaches the large dam at Assuan, which holds 2 billion tons of water and is so constructed that its sluices are gradually closed, damming up the water, only sufficient water for crop production is allowed to pass. The dam must be completely filled by January or February in order for the supply to be ready for the summer. The dam was built, not to irrigate more land in Egypt, but to take care of the crops during late spring and summer when the Nile does not supply sufficient water. Several barrages or dike-like constructions have been built across the Nile at different places. These are to raise the level of the water so as to allow it to flow into the main canals, secondary, and tertiary canals.

The water can be regulated by these barrages to any desired height. As in the case of the Assuan dam, a large number of sluices or gates do this regulating. The water from the small canals does not always flow on to the agricultural lands without further lifting. It is a common sight in Egypt to see the water lifted by means of the Archimedean screw. Men and women may be seen taking turns lifting the water by hand. The sakiyah or water-wheel, with its groaning, moaning sounds, is one of the landmarks of Egypt. Two cogged wooden wheels are arranged with an endless rope with earthen jars or other containers tied to it. This home-made device is propelled by water buffaloes or camels, which have been blindfolded in order that they may not become giddy in their circular, never-ending path. All these methods of applying water are slow, and the areas which can be irrigated are restricted.

One realizes the tremendous tasks that Egyptians have attempted by means of their hands and physical strength, whether it was 4,000 years ago or today. This is evidenced by the hundreds of miles of canals that have been dug by hand. No steam shovels or derricks have gullied out these immense ditches, some of them being 300 feet wide and 50 feet deep. It seems impossible to realize that human hands have done this. Strength and accomplishments in numbers seem to apply here.

How to Clear Land

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1526, Clearing Land of Brush and Stumps, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Extra Profits Obtained

(Continued from Page 3)

that this second barn isn't quite so handy to the hay.

Alfalfa, of course, helps other crops, as well as Sweet clover and soybeans. Two rotations are followed: Alfalfa five to seven years, corn two years oats one year and wheat two years. Soybeans or Sweet clover one year, corn two years, oats one year and then alfalfa. Such farming practices as these would seem to indicate that Mr. Colman has something like "pure" ground for his crops—or ground that will make the yields. All grain crops yield well, with alfalfa doing 4 tons to the acre and selling locally at Kansas City prices, or in other words at an advance over the local market price.

"I raise purebred Duroc hogs, keep them registered and take the premium on them for their blood lines," Mr. Colman explained. "I have had registered hogs for 10 years." Here is another part of the farm work that pays good returns because it is handled efficiently. Very few hogs go on the market, but when they do they are in good condition. Practically all of the Durocs

are sold for breeding stock. Best sales have been on gilts ready to farrow, open gilts, sows with litters, and boars, in that order. Mr. Colman makes every combination in selling his hogs that a customer could want. And he practices a method that every other good hog man in Kansas adheres to, that of satisfying the customer. Good blood lines, clean farrowing and alfalfa pasture "make" the hog business a success on this farm.

Purebred White Wyandottes do everything on the Colman farm that a good flock is supposed to do. About 300 layers go thru the winter, and this is an accredited flock. There is good profit realized in selling hatching eggs and baby chicks. Eggs for incubation are carefully graded, and last season between 3,000 and 4,000 were sold at \$6 a hundred. Nearly 1,000 baby chicks were sold at 12½ to 16 cents. After hatching season graded eggs are sold to local restaurants at 2 cents a dozen over the market price. Maybe 2 cents on a dozen doesn't sound very large, but with that much on every dozen sold and premiums on everything else produced on the farm, it all counts up into a nice extra profit at the end of the year.

Twenty-five Guernseys make up a good, profitable dairy herd. Mr. Colman raises his heifers and develops them the way he wants them. He has a registered sire and two registered heifers that will be the foundation for the future purebred herd. Whole milk is sold on a butterfat basis, and feed costs are cut down thru the use of plenty of silage. Each cow is studied individually and handled according to its particular needs.

The Colmans live in "the best community in the world," as they put it, and certainly go in for everything in way of community betterment with sincere enthusiasm. The "mother and daughter club" is so successful it is copied by town clubs, but that is another story you soon will read in Kansas Farmer.

About Calf Feeding

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1416-F, Fattening Beef Calves, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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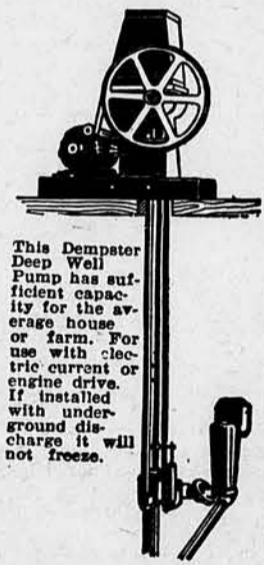
Or, if you use either electricity or a gasoline engine for your pumping power, Dempster's Deep Well Pump with Pneumatic Supply Tank attached, forms an economical and dependable water system. If your well is shallow and is not adapted to this style pump, there is another Dempster built to meet your exact requirements.

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Tularemia—A New Disease!

This Rabbit Malady, Altho Seldom Fatal, Should be Considered Seriously

BY DR. THURMAN RICE

IN RECENT years there has been a great deal of interest in what has often been called the "rabbit disease," or speaking more accurately, tularemia. The unusual interest was to be expected because this is an entirely new disease, and so, of course, everyone wants to know about it. We have become rather familiar with most of the old stand-bys, and know how to estimate their importance. Of these new things that the medical profession is constantly running in on us, we are wondering.

Tularemia is interesting from a theoretical standpoint because it is the first disease the cause of which was described before the disease itself was known. In 1912 two men working for the United States Public Health Service were given the task of determining whether the ground squirrels and other small animals of Tulare county, California, were infected with the disease that is called bubonic plague, or Black Death. Other parts of that state were infected, and it was quite important to determine exactly how far the danger had spread.

'Twas a New Germ

These men did not find the plague in the squirrels, but they found another disease, and carefully described the germ that caused it. This germ had never been known before, and they called it bacterium tularense. Their

TULAREMIA is a new disease that is likely to cause considerable trouble in Kansas. This state certainly has plenty of rabbits! More than this, the hunting and trapping of these pests is becoming an industry of some economic importance, due to the advancing prices offered for rabbits. In this article, which appeared originally in The Indiana Farmer's Guide, Doctor Rice tells of the history of this disease, and of the suffering it causes. And he tells how to avoid it. The article well deserves the study of every Kansas farmer who has rabbits on his place!

work was never completed to their entire satisfaction for the reason that both men got sick and had to be taken away. It is now understood that they had tularemia, but at that time there was no suspicion that human beings had such a disease.

About two years later a man went to an eye doctor in Cincinnati with a peculiar conjunctivitis. The condition was not typical of anything that the eye doctor had ever seen, and so he sent the man to Doctor Wherry, of the medical school of Cincinnati University, who found in the eye the same germ that had been described in the squirrels of Tulare county, California. The patient had been hunting in Southern Indiana, had killed and dressed several rabbits, and had had a broken place in the skin of his hand at the time. It was later determined that rabbits of the region where he had been hunting were infected with the same disease, and sick and dead rabbits were found to harbor the same kind of germs as had been described. A few other patients were found from time to time, and it was determined that all or practically all had dressed wild rabbits a short time before becoming sick.

But it was not until 1922 that the disease was given a name—tularemia. The "tular" comes from the name of the germ, and "emia" means blood, and so the name literally means "bacterium tularense in the blood." This name was suggested by Doctor Francis, of the United States Public Health Service, who has done more in solving the problem of this disease than any other man. In this connection it is well to call the attention of the public to the fact that the study of this disease has been very dangerous, and has required a very great amount of self-

sacrifice on the part of the workers. Nearly all of the men working with this germ have contracted the disease despite all precautions. At the last reporting, about 22 of these brave men have contracted the infection while working with it and one of that number has died of it.

Some Uncomfortable Weeks

Persons sick with tularemia are due for a very uncomfortable series of weeks. They have a rather high temperature; there is a marked loss of weight, and a great deal of pain, especially in the joints. The place where the germ first enters the body swells and becomes an ugly sore, with a large black slough; the lymph glands of the surrounding region swell and may break down and run pus, leaving an ugly scar. The disease is rarely fatal, but is capable of making a man or woman unable to work for months. It is rarely, if ever, transmitted from one person to another, tho such a possibility is perfectly possible and should be considered in treating the case.

The disease may be transmitted in various ways, the most common of which in this region at least, is by getting the germs into the tissues of the hand while dressing infected rabbits. The hand may be scratched by a sharp bone, or there may have been a broken place in the skin or a hangnail. In one case an entire family was made ill—three deaths—as a result of eating an improperly cooked rabbit that a dog had brought in. In some of the western states the disease is transmitted by the bite of certain insects, but that method appears to be rare in these states about us.

Laboratory workers are in especial danger while handling the cultures, tho it is not dangerous to handle the cultures of the germs that cause the other common diseases. The disease is found in practically all states, and is, indeed, found wherever there is some one progressive enough to know about it and to look for it. It was described in Japan by a native bacteriologist by the name of Ohara. Ohara after studying the germ wanted to be sure that it really would cause a disease so he injected it into his loving wife—such a delicate little sign of affection! She had the infection as "per schedule," but fortunately recovered completely. I hope she left lumps in the mashed potatoes for his Christmas dinner.

Certain precautions may be taken that will make it safe to kill and clean rabbits. It would be a shame to forego the pleasures of hunting and eating the

bunnies which are our most plentiful game, and so liable to become a pest if not kept down. In the first place, a rabbit should not be dressed and eaten unless the hunter is sure that it was able to run at the rate that is considered normal for rabbits. Rabbits that are caught by small boys, or brought in by the dog or cat should be regarded with grave suspicion, and had best be destroyed with the least possible handling. Ferrets will drive sick rabbits out of their holes and should not be used for this reason. When a rabbit is dressed, rubber gloves may be used, or if that is not convenient broken places in the skin may be covered with flexible collodion ("new skin") or adhesive tape, and then the hands carefully washed after the operation is done. Of course, care should be taken to cook the meat thoroly before serving it.

Tularemia has undoubtedly been diagnosed as a typical typhoid fever, tuberculosis, malaria, septico-pyemia, blood poisoning, liver disease, rheumatism and possibly a number of other conditions in the past. Many cases of obscure fevers have really been tularemia, but we have failed to recognize them. There is very little treatment that can be considered as hitting the spot, but, of course, a physician can do much to make the patient comfortable while the disease is running its course, and he can also do much toward preventing various complications of the disease. The patient will do best if

Great Emancipators

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A HUNDRED YEARS AGO, while men and women toiled for their daily bread in the fields of the world, Cyrus Hall McCormick built a strange machine which did the work of several men. That machine was the McCormick Reaper. On the heels of the Reaper, both Agriculture and Industry leaped forward with great strides.

TODAY another invention is creating another far-reaching revolution in farming. This machine is the McCormick-Deering Farmall, the first true all-purpose tractor. In time to come, the invention of the Farmall will take its place with the invention of the Reaper in the schoolboy's history book.

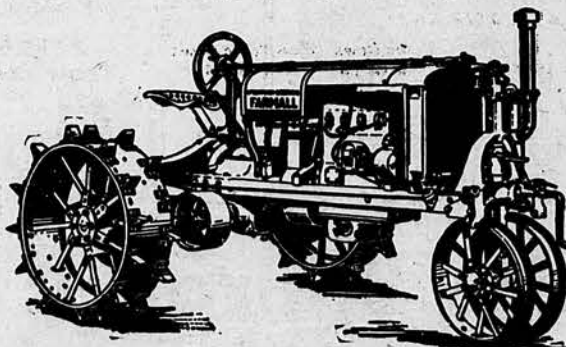
The Reaper began man's emancipation from hand labor in the harvest. The Farmall now frees him from dependence on slow animal power.

The harness, the curry comb, and the pitiless whip are being put in the corner where the cradles and sickles of old have gathered the dust of generations. Even on the row-crop farm, where the horse

makes his last stand, there is no longer any sound reason for keeping him. A thousand farmers have already joined the Horseless Farmers of America. In farming, just as in industry throughout the civilized world, the capacity of the machine and the power of the motor are taking up the burden of the human race.

The farmer with his Farmall and the equipment that goes with it is ready for every power job. He is master of time and season, broad acreage, big crop, and low-cost production. He has put the labor of many men into the hands of one, and made it far easier. He has made the farm interesting for himself and his sons. He is using his Farmall tractor to give him leisure and profit so that he and his family may enjoy the good things of life.

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The FARMALL, with 2 or 4-row planter, plants from 25 to 60 acres of corn in an 8-hour day. Cultivates 2 or 4 rows; with 4-row outfit it cleans from 35 to 50 acres a day, and in later cultivations 50 to 60 acres a day. Handles all haying jobs, cutting a 14-ft. swath with 7-ft. Farmall-powered mower and 7-ft. trailer mower attached, also rakes, loaders, etc. Plows two furrows, pulls all seed bed implements, and operates grain and corn harvesting machines. Available for all drawbar, belt, and power take-off work.

McCormick-Deering FARMALL

he accepts the situation and stays in bed until the process has run its course. If reasonable care is taken there is comparatively little danger of death or permanent disability. There is little danger to the nurse or other members of the family. The accurate diagnosis can be made by sending a small amount of the patient's blood to the Hygienic Laboratory at Washington, D. C., or to any other laboratory equipped to make certain blood tests. This should be done in all undiagnosed diseases that might be tularemia.

The Corn Harvest Peak

There is something romantic in the regular boom, boom, boom of corn against bang board just as the sun is coming up on a crisp, frosty morning. But to the man in the field, working with wet and icy mittens, there is little romance in the situation. Taking the whole case into consideration, corn-husking by hand is an unpleasant and expensive operation. Many of us have asserted that we enjoyed it, but that was because it was a task that had to be done, and looking at the "sunny side" was the easiest way out.

Things have been happening to the corn-picking situation the last year or two. The world's champion husker announced his intention of buying a mechanical picker-husker, and a tractor-drawn picker proved that it would husk three times as fast as a champion hand husker. Such happenings have been brought about largely by changes and refinements in the picker-husker of a few years ago, which apparently have made it fool-proof.

Probably the chief objection to mechanical picker-huskers in the past has been that dependence on bull-wheel traction made operation almost impossible except under ideal soil conditions, which seldom prevail thruout the fall. If the ground was damp or heavy, the bull-wheel would slip or become so gummed-up with mud that it wouldn't turn.

This disadvantage has been removed by use of power take-off from the tractor. The picker may be made light-weight, because traction power is not used in any way. Deriving power from the tractor drive shaft is more economical, also, because no power is lost, as when it is developed by transmission from the ground, thru the bull-wheel.

Two general types of tractor-drawn pickers have grown out of this power development. One is carried on the side of the tractor, its whole weight resting there. This type is made extremely light and is economical of power, because it is more easily carried than pulled on its own wheels.

The wheel type machine, which is drawn behind and operated by a power shaft, is more common. The wagon may be drawn by the tractor, its weight equalizing the draft of the picker. This arrangement constitutes a one-man machine, which cuts operation costs to a minimum. The picker may be quickly detached from the tractor if that machine is needed for other work.

Horse-drawn pickers have also been improved by use of an auxiliary gas engine, which provides constant and steady power no matter how much the rate of progress varies.

Another economical corn gathering machine is the snapper. Farmers who use this labor and time-saving outfit usually grind their corn, shucks and all, or feed it to hogs without husking. No one can tell just what the ultimate trend will be in picker construction, but it is probable that several types will continue to fill needs under different conditions.

Another criticism of machine husking is that it leaves a great deal of corn in the field. This is sometimes true, but cannot be construed as a disadvantage, because under conditions in which a picker-husker would miss a great deal of down corn, a hired husker would overlook a large amount also, or demand higher wages as compensation for picking loose ears off the ground. Devices which attach to the gathering shoes of picker-huskers, for getting the down corn, are a big help.

Plant breeders will be a big help in furthering mechanical picking, by developing varieties of corn with strong stalks and shanks. This is possible, altho the tendency in the past has been toward small shanks, as they made hand husking easier. Altho labor-saving and the advan-

tage of getting corn "out" before cold or stormy weather have made machine husking popular, the chief advantage from a business standpoint in many cases is reduced expenses.

It is a well known axiom that "figures don't lie, but liars will figure." However, one cannot deny that when two men can husk and crib from 8 to 10 acres of corn a day with a one row outfit; while two men hand husk at an average rate of about 3 to 4 acres a day in good corn, the difference will take care of the cost of the machine in a comparatively short time, depending on the acreage harvested.

Agricultural engineers at our Corn Belt experimental stations generally agree that 100 acres of 50-bushel corn will justify the purchase of a picker. On many farms with smaller acreages where other work calls for attention, a picker-husker may be found economical in order to get the corn out quickly.

Corn husking has long been looked on as an all fall job. The necessity for spending three months on this one operation has always been a drawback to crop and livestock diversification, and to spending more time building up the farm. Cutting down this peak operation will allow larger acreages, reduced expenses and more efficient management.

Ewes should have 1/2 pound grain daily the two weeks before lambing.

Silo and Tractor Are Best

(Continued from Page 3)

Legumes help a great deal. My ground works much better and production is increased following Sweet clover and alfalfa.

The beef herd consists of 30 head of registered Red Polled cattle. A few of the best-bred heifers are kept every year to build up the herd and to make room for these some of the older animals are turned off. Bull calves sell well with a reasonable amount of advertising. They sell off the cow at \$100 and usually bring \$125 to \$150 ready for service. "A good animal at a good price like this sells readily," Mr. Henry said. "Under that method I have ready sale for all of my calves, while if I held them for much higher prices it isn't unlikely that I would have some left. It is turnover that counts in this business just the same as anything else."

There are not so very many hogs fed out from this farm just now, only 25 to 30 head a season, but this department is going to be enlarged now since Mr. Henry has cut down on his labor enough to give more time to the porkers. "I do most of my heavy work quicker, easier and much better now with an all-purpose tractor," he explained. "This saves a good many hours a year that can be devoted to my hogs, cattle and poultry. I used to

rent out part of my land because I couldn't handle all of it, but the tractor speeded up things so much that I can do all of the work myself except during haying time. I am satisfied this tractor is paying for itself every day. I bought it only last spring."

Thru good management from hatching to housing Mr. Henry has developed one of the nicest, cleanest and most profitable flocks of White Rocks in the state. It is considered by the owner as an average farm flock handled under average conditions. But it is more than that—this flock is made up of superior layers developed under average farm conditions. A mechanical refrigerator added in the home not many months ago is worth its cost many times over, according to the Henrys. Besides freezing fine desserts and keeping food longer it keeps cream from the five cows that are being milked in better condition for a longer time, and then it is put on the market showing up at a higher grade than before the advent of adequate refrigeration. The same holds true with the butter.

Tells of Cold Weather!

Department Bulletin No. 1,133-D, The Freezing Temperatures of Some Fruits, Vegetables and Cut Flowers, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Is it worth \$8.39 per cow to make each cow yield \$67.52 extra profit?

Authentic Feeding Tests, conducted for two years, show how continued use of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic brought added dividends

IN A SERIES of 300-day tests conducted at our Research Farm, every dollar invested in feed and Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic, above usual feeding costs, returned more than \$8 in extra profits.

These experiments were made with various breeds and types—pure-bred and high-grade Holsteins, Guernseys and Jerseys. In every test the cows were equally divided as to breed, age, type, calving date and previous production records. All points were taken into careful consideration and as accurate a division as possible made.

Bear in mind that this is not a single test, but the average result of many tests, covering two whole years, over 600 days' actual lactation.

Rations and care of the two groups in each test were in every way identical, with the single exception that one group received Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic mixed in the feed, while the other received no Tonic. The following table shows the average results of all tests for the two years:

	Tonic Cows 300 days	Non-Tonic Cows 300 days
Average time on test	300 days	300 days
Average feed cost per cow (including Tonic)	\$110.61	\$102.22
Average production per cow	9219.6 lbs.	6408.3 lbs.
Average milk value per cow	\$248.93	\$173.02
Average profit per cow	\$138.32	\$70.80

NOTE—Milk sold at \$2.50 per cwt. on a 3.5 basis.

No practical dairyman will fail to make the following observations:

(1) That the cost of feed per cow receiving Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic, including cost of Tonic, was \$8.39 more than the cost of feed per non-Tonic cow. *But the average profit per Tonic cow was \$67.52 greater than the average profit per non-Tonic cow.*

(2) That the Tonic cows were the better eaters. They were never "off feed," but right up on their appetites and conditioned to convert a larger mess into pails of milk.

A fact not shown in the table, but brought out by these tests, is that the Tonic group had a sustained milk flow well on through the lactation period.

We invite you to carry out similar tests with your own cows. Many of the best dairy herds in the country receive Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic regularly. These dairymen have learned the value of this conditioner and mineral supplement.

Remember that Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic does not take the place of proper feed and care. At the same time the Research Farm results show very clearly that proper feed and care will not take the place of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic.

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic

A Conditioner and Mineral Supplement

Adopt our plan of continuous feeding of this Tonic. See how well it pays you in extra milk production and profits. It costs but 2c a day per cow. See your local Dr. Hess dealer and get at least a 90-day supply to begin with. Figure 15 pounds for each cow.

RESEARCH FARM—DR. HESS & CLARK, Incorporated—ASHLAND, OHIO



SEE

AKRON
 DETROIT
 CHICAGO
 PHILADELPHIA
 WASHINGTON
 NEW YORK

SEE

ARLINGTON
 MOUNT VERNON
 LIBERTY BELL
 STATUE of LIBERTY
 ATLANTIC OCEAN
 NIAGARA FALLS

ON THE
“ALL KANSAS SPECIAL”!

LEAVING TOPEKA DECEMBER 1—RETURNING DECEMBER 14

YOUR big and only chance this winter to see the East under most propitious circumstances is again at hand! Imagine a two weeks' trip that will include Chicago, second largest city on the continent; Detroit, the motor capital of the world; a hasty journey across Ontario on foreign soil; Niagara Falls, a scenic wonder beyond comparison; and mighty New York, the largest city and financial capital of the world.

Then there is Philadelphia, cradle of liberty, with its hallowed memories dear to every real American; Washington, our country's capital; and Akron, another big industrial center.

Kansas Farmer is selecting the members of its party to make this wonderful journey. And if you don't make your reservation early you may never get the oppor-

tunity; necessarily the party is going to be a small one in order that each member may be given individual attention.

Really, it's a de luxe tour that defies description.

Because of the active nature of the trip, and following the suggestions of men who have been on it, the age limit will be 64 years—no man older than that will be taken. The cost will be \$198.70, this covering railroad fare, Pullman fare, Pullman tips, rooms in hotels where party will be

off the train and all necessary expense except meals, which are not included, altho a good many of these will be provided free by various organizations along the way. A payment of \$50 is to be made with the reservation, and the remaining \$148.70 is to be paid before November 15.

Send in the coupon now—to-day—do not delay!

Application Blank

F. B. Nichols,
 Managing Editor, Kansas Farmer,
 Topeka, Kansas

Dear Sir—Enclosed, find my check for \$50. Please make a reservation for me on the "All-Kansas Special." I will send the balance due on the total cost of the trip, not later than November 15.

Name.....

Town..... State.....



Meet Some More Winners

What Do You Think About Introducing Another Department or Two Next Year?

BY J. M. PARKS
Manager, The Capper Clubs

THIS week we present Kenneth Gardner of Wichita county, winner of first prize in the beef calf department, and Sarah Jean Sterling of Dickinson county, who, in partnership with her mother, Mrs. Henry Sterling, won first prize in the farm flock department.

Kenneth, age 14, is a typical Capper Clubs boy. He entered his first project,

raising by purchasing 40 Buff Orpington pullets with money received from the sale of a pig given to her by her brother. The flock increased, and the first of January of this year she, in partnership with her mother, entered 100 hens and pullets, and 10 cocks and cockerels in the farm flock department of the Capper Clubs. The entire flock was valued at \$230. During the club year she won \$103.50 worth of prizes and made a net profit on her flock of \$676.80. She is planning on her Buff Orpingtons paying her way thru college, and, at this rate, it seems as if they are going to do it.

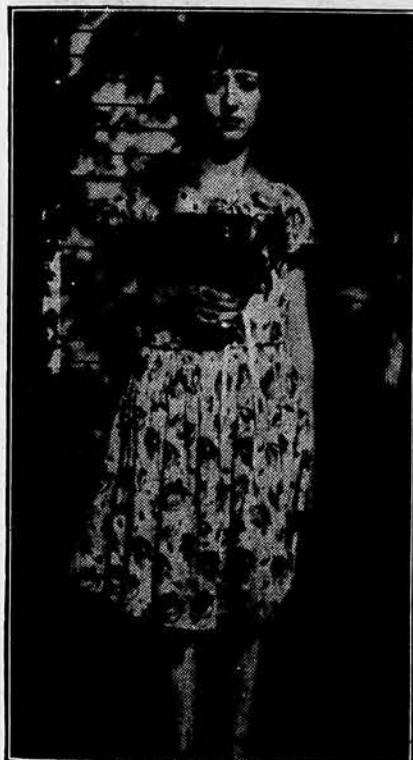
Sarah Jean uses approved methods in the management of her flock. She says: "When my chicks are 70 hours old, I place them in the brooder house. The first two weeks I feed them oatmeal, cooked infertile eggs, sour milk, sand, grit and plenty of clean water. After two weeks I feed Purina chick starter, yellow corn chop, ground wheat, kafir, finely cut green stuff and buttermilk. When they are 6 weeks old I change to a mash and add meat-scrap, Panacea and chick minerals.

"When the chicks are 2 weeks old I turn them into the poultry sunnery. They are not turned out on the ground until they are 12 weeks old. I learned this year that with the 'poultry sunnery' the troubles in raising chicks are lessened very much, and that the chickens are stronger and better because of their confinement.

"Next year I plan to build a new brooder house and enlarge my hen houses. I also plan to enter another pen in the Stephenville Egg Laying Contest at Stephenville, Texas."

Both Sarah Jean and Kenneth say club training has been worth much to them, and they recommend the Capper Clubs most highly to all ambitious boys and girls.

In a recent letter to the Club Manager, Senator Capper said, "I was tre-



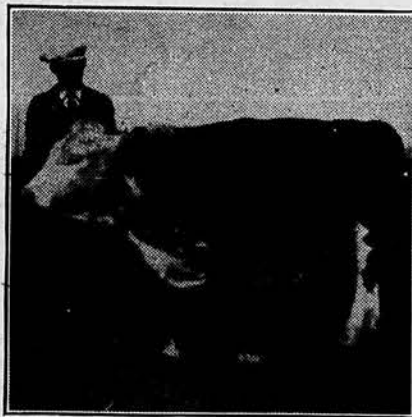
Sarah Jean Sterling, in Partnership With Her Mother, Mrs. Henry Sterling of Dickinson County, Won First Prize in the Farm Flock Department. She is Shown Here With the Sweepstakes Cup Won by Her Buff Orpington Brown Eggs at Ames, Iowa, Recently

a gilt pig, in 1927. The next year he made a fine record in the sow and litter department. In 1929 he switched to the beef calf department, because the hogs in the farm herd had become diseased.

When Kenneth entered his white face calf on March 28 of this year, it weighed 530 pounds, and was valued at \$60. At the close of the club year it weighed 1,000 pounds and was valued at \$160. In the meantime it had consumed \$36 worth of feed, so the net profit for the six and one half months was \$64.

In telling how he cared for his calf, Kenneth said: "At first I put him on the grass and fed him corn chop. After about two months I put him up and fed him corn chop and alfalfa hay. In another month I added an appetizer. He was a pet, and that made him easy to feed."

Sarah Jean got her start in poultry



This is Kenneth Gardner of Wichita County and His White Face Calf, Which Took First Prize in the Beef Calf Department

mendously interested in the scrap books of the Capper Club teams. I think this is wonderful work.
(Continued on Page 23)



This Hayrack, Drawn by a Team of Large Gray Horses and Loaded With Boys and Girls Who Belong to the 4-H and Capper Clubs, Won a Beautiful Trophy in the Labor Day Parade at Marysville, Marshall County

Step! Step! Step!

Around the World to Feed the Stock!

How much does the average farmer use his feet?

Just in feeding and manure removal chores, for 27 cows, the University of Wisconsin working with 100 farmers, found that each of them averaged 238.3 miles per year. And all of them together traveled nearly 24,000 miles—almost the length of the equator around the earth!

No wonder that farmers who do not get right-fitting, comfortable boots, find their \$11,000 feet (average accident insurance valuation) setting up a pained cry for help.

But no farmer's feet need suffer. The United States Rubber Company has always known the importance of farmer's feet. And they have built the "U.S." Blue Ribbon boot for long-lasting comfort.

A 44-part boot!

You may have thought of a boot as a simple combination made with one piece of rubber and a duck lining. But not "U.S." Blue Ribbon Boots! Everyone of them has

44 distinct parts—fitted together as carefully as a tailor fits the parts of a stylish, comfortable suit.

You should demand the same comfortable fit in boots as you do in shoes. Perfect fit—ease—comfort—foot health . . . that's the other 50% of the job "U.S." Blue Ribbon 44-part Boots do. It's a real 100% boot!

Rubber ribs over the instep to prevent cracking. Gum reinforcement to stop rubbing at the ankle. A special knee reinforcement to prevent breaking at the knee boot fold. Every "U.S." Blue Ribbon feature is designed for protection and comfort.

And it's this same care, quality and workmanship in all "U.S." Blue Ribbon footwear, that are making it the favorite line of farm families everywhere: There's a type of "U.S." Blue Ribbon Heavy Footwear for every member of the family.



These sturdy, good-looking "U. S." Arctics have long wearing red soles—also made in Ebony quality with white soles—fine quality cashmerette upper. Fleece lining for extra warmth. 4- or 5-buckle lengths.

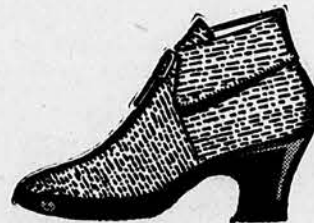
"U.S." Blue Ribbon Boots come in Hip, Sporting, Storm King and Short lengths for men—in Storm King and Short lengths for boys and youths.

FREE BOOK!
The care of Farmers' Feet



This free book is written by Dr. Joseph Lelyveld, Podiatrist, Executive Director of the National Association for Foot Health. It discusses such problems as bunions, fallen arches, etc., and many precautions that lead to foot health.

Write for "The Care of Farmers' Feet." Address United States Rubber Company, Dept. FFF-119, 1790 Broadway, New York.



Comfort and wear plus style for farmers' wives in these Gaytees for town and visiting. "Gaytees" is the trade-marked name of these stylish, tailored overshoes made only by the United States Rubber Company. This year there are new styles, new patterns, new fabrics, new colors.

"U.S."
BLUE RIBBON
foot-saving heavy footwear



Delicious Dishes From Economical Cuts

Seasoning is Important to Success of Meat Viands

THE price of meats today, with an upward rather than a downward trend, demands of the housewife that she utilize every scrap of meat. Not only this, but the high price also creates a necessity for making smaller amounts of meat, serve more portions. Both demands can be happily met by serving ground meats in various forms. This not only lends variety to the menu but is economical.

The degree of success in serving ground meats is dependent on the seasoning used. There are on the market today some really excellent prepared meat seasonings with a blend of sages, peppers, and spices that are difficult to duplicate. These can be obtained in even so small as 10 cent packages, and to use them once is to use them always.

In the following recipes use a prepared meat seasoning, but sage, salt, and pepper can be substituted to suit the individual taste.

Meat Loaf Supreme

1 pound ground beef	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound ground pork
3 slices ground bacon	1 cup bread crumbs
2 eggs, beaten	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk
1 tablespoon ground onion	3 teaspoons meat seasoning

Mix thoroly, mold into a loaf and bake in moderate oven, basting with milk.

Hamburger with Spanish Sauce

2 pounds ground uncooked beef	1 small onion, finely chopped
3 teaspoons prepared meat seasoning	$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon celery seed

Mix thoroly, mold into cakes and fry well. Arrange on platter and cover with the following sauce:

2 cups fresh or canned tomatoes	1 large onion, chopped fine
$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon chilli powder	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon black pepper
$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt	1 tablespoon bacon fryings

Cook until thick. Serve very hot.

Baked Hash

Baked hash, in spite of implications justly or unjustly settled upon it in the past, is truly delicious. Served with a salad it makes a meal unto itself. The following recipe will make a delightful supper dish:

6 medium sized potatoes, cooked	1 pound beef cooked
1 teaspoon ground onion	3 teaspoons meat seasoning
$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon celery seed	1 cup milk
	1 egg, well beaten

Grind fine the meat and potatoes. Mix all ingredients thoroly and place in greased baking dish. Pour over the top 4 tablespoons cream and bake slowly 30 minutes.

Meat Croquettes

Make first a heavy white sauce as follows:

Melt 2 tablespoons of butter and slowly blend in 2 tablespoons flour. Gradually add 1 cup milk and cook to a smooth paste. Set aside to cool. Into this sauce stir 2 cups finely ground cold cooked beef and 1 slice bacon ground fine; 1 teaspoon onion juice; $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon celery seed; $\frac{1}{2}$ cup rolled cracker crumbs; salt and pepper to taste. Mold

Books for Parents

KANSAS FARMER has had numerous requests and inquiries concerning reliable books for parents on the subject of rearing their children. Catharine Wright Menninger, editor of child care problems, has compiled a leaflet recommending such books. The leaflet is most complete and gives information on each book suggested so that it should prove most valuable to the parent purchasing books. We shall be glad to send the leaflet on receipt of 2 cents. Send requests to C. W. Menninger, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

into desired shapes, roll in beaten egg, then in cracker crumbs, and fry in hot deep fat. Garnish with parsley.

Ham Loaf with Macaroni

$\frac{1}{2}$ package of macaroni	1 thick slice boiled ham
teaspoon mustard	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
1 egg	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk
1 tablespoon melted butter	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup fine bread crumbs

Break macaroni into salted boiling water, boil 15 minutes, drain. Arrange in a buttered casserole first a layer of macaroni, then minced ham seasoned with mustard, continuing until dish is full. Beat egg, add milk and butter, pour over macaroni and ham. Sprinkle top with bread crumbs, and bake in hot oven about 15 minutes to brown. Remove from oven and dot top with bits of butter.

Sausage

Fresh sausage can be made at any time simply by grinding fresh pork and blending with each

By Nelle G. Callahan

pound 3 level teaspoons prepared seasonings, or sage, salt and pepper to suit the individual taste. It is an almost universally popular breakfast dish served with cakes or waffles. It is so easily made that one can serve it quite readily whenever the appetite so dictates.

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.

Dressing Table From Old Machine

THIS spring I was confronted with furnishing an extra bedroom. I had no money to buy a dresser or dressing table but I did have an old sewing machine. I gave it a coat of varnish and

Favorite Supper Foods

WHAT does your family like for supper? Many housewives have a recipe which is tasty, easily made and a favorite with the family. The woman who has several good "one-dish supper recipes" in her cooking repertoire is indeed fortunate. Kansas Farmer is sponsoring a contest to find some of these recipes in order to pass them on to other readers. Five dollars will be paid to the woman sending in the best recipe, \$3 for second best, \$2 as a third prize, and \$1 for all the recipes we can use. Contestants have three weeks in which to mail their recipes. Entries must be received by November 30. Send your recipe to Supper Contest Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

bought 6 yards of inexpensive orchid and white checked gingham. With this I made a ruffled flounce to go around the old machine. I covered an old camp stool with a sofa pillow for the top

and orchid and white flounces to conceal the stool legs. After hanging a long mirror above the machine I really had a nice looking dressing table. The drawers in it will accommodate small articles and shoes can be hidden on the pedal under the flounce. I matched the orchid gingham in the binding on the curtains and bedspread.

Phillips County. Mrs. E. O. Winklebleck.

Keep Combs Clean

TO CLEAN combs put 2 teaspoons household ammonia into a basin of warm water. Let the combs remain in this solution half an hour. Then remove and wipe dry.

Vera Priest.

Nemaha County.

These Are Chilly Days

DEAR Little Cooks: Yes, indeed, these are chilly days and a good, hot dish of chili con carne is just the thing to serve. How would the family like to have you bring on a bowl of this delicious food for supper some evening soon? Try it and see. Here is the recipe:

2 cups chili beans
$\frac{3}{4}$ pound lean beef
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup suet
2 teaspoons salt
4 cups tomatoes
3 small onions
1 tablespoon chilli powder
4 cups water



Cook the beans in water and when tender, mash slightly. Force the onions, meat and suet thru the food grinder. Place the suet in a frying pan on the stove and when the fat is rendered, add the onions, meat and chilli powder. Fry 5 minutes. Then turn into a kettle with the beans and canned tomatoes, add the salt and the boiling water. Let cook slowly 4 hours. One may use more chilli pepper if a hotter dish is desired.

Cheese Straws are delicious to serve with chili. Here is the recipe: Roll pastry very thin and sprinkle with grated cheese. Fold over and roll. Repeat 3 times, every time rolling the mixture very thin. Cut in strips $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide and 4 inches long. Bake about 8 minutes in a hot oven.

Let's keep up our correspondence this winter, when we can sit in front of the fire, for I like your letters so much, and will answer them right away. Your little girl cook friend,

Nafda Gardner.

An Economical Water System

Mrs. J. F. Zeller

Farm wives who do not have running water in their homes should be interested in the pressureless water system in the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Zeller, of Scott county. Mr. Zeller invented the system which is both economical and reliable.

Mrs. Zeller was one of the winners in a contest recently conducted for "My Biggest Help" and describes the pressureless water system in the following paragraphs.

OUR windmill is so far from the house that it was exceedingly inconvenient to get water from there. Finally my husband hit upon the plan of piping water to the house underground. He put two cement barrels connected by a shallow trough at the windmill. From the bottom of the two barrels a pipe runs to a 40 gallon galvanized barrel in our house. When the cement barrels are full the water in them seeks its level and runs into the galvanized barrel at the house. When the galvanized barrel is full the water in the cement barrel

runs into the tank from a pipe at the top of the cement barrel. We have put in several pipes by which water can be drained off in order to clean the barrels. This is done at least once a week. The cement barrels at the trough are well covered.

The galvanized barrel in the house stands by the sink which has a faucet and drain so that there is no water to be carried in or out.

If the wind does not blow steadily there are always the two barrels of water in reserve. The water runs by its own force, keeping the same level as the water in the reserve barrel and no pressure or gasoline engine is needed. It means everything to me to have this water system, especially on wash day. The galvanized house barrel cost \$4. The additional cost was very little for laying the pipe and constructing the cement barrels.

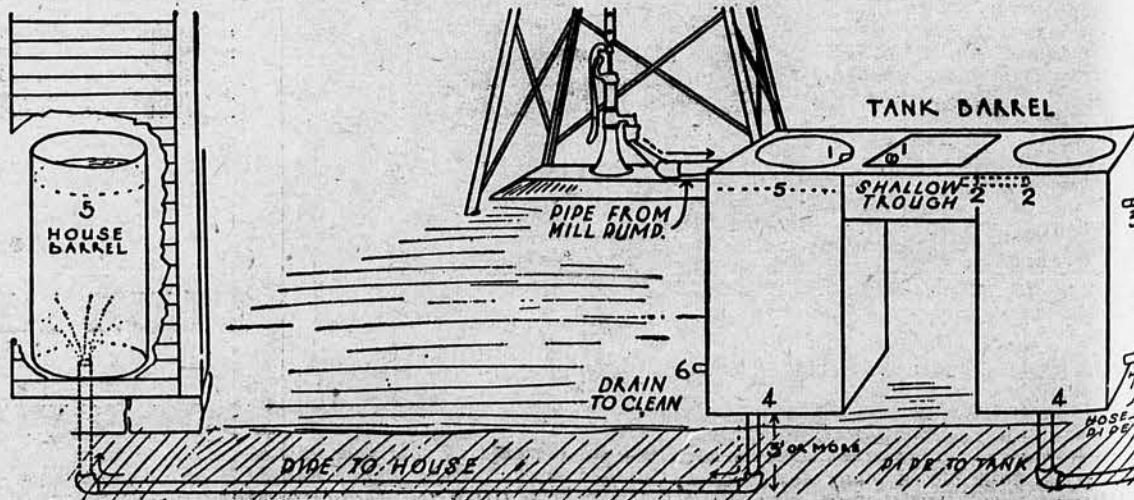


Illustration of the pressureless water system which J. F. Zeller, Scott county, invented for his wife's convenience

Rural Women Great Factor

Senator Capper Says Women's Clubs Are Vital to Nation's Growth

FARM women have played a more important part in the development of this country than any other group of people," declared Senator Arthur Capper, in a radio address made from Washington, October 30. Women, and especially farm women, have a staunch friend in our state's senior senator. In making this statement Senator Capper followed up with illustrations of the things women have achieved since the Pilgrims came to this country.

"It was women who were responsible for the first Thanksgiving. They began the great industries of spinning, weaving, and food preservation in their homes. It was they who excited a desire for prohibition and who helped bring the amendment to this country."

Senator Capper stated that without women the great pioneer movement never would have had its glorious success, for where man can discover and forge ahead, it is women who build and establish firm foundations.

One reason that women have accomplished so much is because they are able to combine the practical and idealistic. They must, very often from necessity. Senator Capper predicts that woman's usefulness to her nation is not yet completed. "Modern machinery," he says, "is going to free women from their drudgery and household tasks, and give them more time for other work. The work being done by country women's clubs is one of the vital things today in the development of rural life and these clubs are accomplishing results which the city women's clubs can only aim at, in many cases."

Help Baby Enjoy His Bath

BY MARIE F. KITTELL

BATHING the baby can be made a pleasure for both the mother and child. With all the needs for his bath provided, including the right temperature of the water, the baby is sure to enjoy it. And what mother does not feel a happy enjoyment watching her young offspring kicking and splashing in the water?

It means so much to start right with a tiny baby's bath when he is old enough to be placed directly in the water. If placed in the tub suddenly, or if permitted to slip or drop into it, the shock may develop a fear of bathing that will be a bugbear for life. Put in gently and then held firmly, he need not be frightened and soon becomes accustomed to it, accepting it willingly if not eagerly.

A baby as young as 3 weeks may be put into a tub for his bath. First wash his face, then work gently but quickly, holding him to prevent slipping. A bath towel placed under him in the tub is a good precaution against such mishaps. Soon he can sit alone and amuse himself splashing or playing with floating toys. Always be watchful so he will not topple over and receive a fright that may change his whole attitude toward water.

It is a good plan to have the tub placed on a table where all the little toilet articles can be arranged within handy reach. On a corner of the table his little pile of clean clothing may be placed, and beside the tub a pad on which to lay him while drying. Soap used should be pure castile or other mild soap known to be pure. Soft cloths are best for wash cloths and are to be preferred to sponges, which cannot be kept clean and sanitary easily.

The room should be an even temperature, slightly warmer than the rest of the house, and with no draft. The water should feel warm to your elbow before you begin. Taken from the water, the baby should be dried quickly with little, soft pats and not much rubbing. For a baby under 2 months olive oil in the creases is good. When older a good, pure powder may be used.

A Robe, Gay and Different

A PATCHWORK robe on display at the Kansas State Fair drew much attention and admiration. The maker of the quilt pieced many gay colored pieces of silk together as they fitted best, giving much the impression of a

crazy quilt. The robe was then cut out of the big piece of material thus joined together, sewed up and lined with a soft silk material. After all the seams were sewed it was quilted and finished around the neck, arms and hem with a broad band of color. This same idea has also been effectively carried out with gay handkerchiefs.

Manicured Soup

IN THE new Chicago plant of a leading soup manufacturer, manicures are provided who care for the hands of all those who are brought into contact with the food. There is a daily inspection of every employe for personal health and cleanliness.

England's New Freedom

THE sale of canned foods in England has increased 500 per cent in the last 10 years. This is attributed to the freer life of the average English housewife who no longer "sweats in the kitchen" but spends much of her day in sport.

For Day and Night Wear

3059. These quaint pajamas with the tucked-in blouse and full trousers should appeal to every girl who loves pretty underthings. The ruffled neckline is particularly fetching. The pajamas can be made in plain or figured materials. Designed in sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2088. A truly distinctive and yet serviceable frock is the one pictured above. Made in conservative colors it can be used for either street or afternoon wear. Canton crepe or sheer velvet would work up especially well in this pattern. Designed in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 1/4 yards of 39 inch material with 1/4 yard of 27 inch contrasting material for collar.



Patterns pictured on this page can be obtained from Pattern Dept., Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. The price is 15 cents each



A complete table service of this exquisite new silver with a handsome silver and black tray may now be had for \$33.25. Or you may buy the pieces separately

Never before such lovely Silver..

and so much .. for \$33.25

ON this new pattern—DAWN—all the talent and care has been lavished that usually are given only to sterling creations. Every detail—from the clean, graceful outline to the rich, glowing finish—has been brought to perfection.

When you pick up one of these slim, gleaming spoons ... you know in a minute that this is the silver of your dreams! Lovely enough for the most important guest! Inexpensive enough so that you can have all you want—a complete setting—at once!

Twenty-six pieces in a handsome modern tray of black and silver cost but \$33.25—6 dinner forks, 6 dinner knives, 6 dessert spoons, 6 teaspoons, 1 butter knife, 1 sugar spoon.

Such a set makes a supremely fine gift—one you can be genuinely proud of—for the bride, for Christmas, for anniversaries.

Every piece of Alvin Long-Life Plate, heavily plated with pure silver, is guaranteed to your complete satisfaction.

Ask to see the new DAWN pattern. You will find it the loveliest silver plate pattern in all the world. Any good silver plate dealer will have it to show to you.

DAWN

The new pattern by ALVIN



A real delight to the modern hostess—this supremely smart DAWN pattern



From top to bottom—Luxor, George Washington, Classic, Louisiana—four outstanding patterns in Alvin Long-Life Plate



THE ALVIN Corporation, Dept. Q-5, Providence, R. I.
 Please send me your FREE booklet illustrating the new DAWN pattern.
 Please send me your FREE booklet by Oscar of the Waldorf on "Setting the Table Correctly."

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

My jeweler is _____

Why Not Try Your Luck at Puzzles?



The name of one of our Presidents is concealed in this puzzle. Can you tell which one it is? 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.

Betty Likes Her Teacher

I am 7 years old and in the fourth grade at school. My teacher's name is Mrs. Mitchell. I like her very much. For pets we have four kittens and two dogs. The kittens' names are Billy, Brownie, Blackie and Flossybelle. The dogs' names are Bowser and Mike. I would like to hear from some of the girls my age. Betty Novall. Harper, Kan.

Diamond Puzzle

- | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | — | — | — | — |
| 2. | — | — | — | — |
| 3. | — | — | — | — |
| 4. | — | — | — | — |
| 5. | — | — | — | — |

1. A consonant; 2. A bunk; 3. Alude; 4. Ruler; 5. The letter before S in the alphabet. 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 girls or boys sending correct answers.

Enjoys Young Folks' Page

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Meredith. I go to Westward school. I have

two sisters and one brother. Their names are Eva, Ruth and Clyde. I always read the girls' and boys' page in the Kansas Farmer and enjoy it very much. Eunice Kelsey. Denison, Kan.

My Pup's Name is Peggy

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I go to Union school. We walk 1 mile to school. I have a sister named Mildred and a brother named Harold. For pets I have three cats named Blackie, Snowball, Spottie and a puppy named Peggy. I enjoy the girls' and boys' page. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me. Bala, Kan. Marguerite Colthork.

Vangeline Writes to Us

I am 13 years old. My birthday is April 11. Have I a twin? I am in the eighth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Boken. I like her very well. I enjoy the children's page very much. For pets I have a dog named Badger and a cat named Snowball. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me. Vangeline Dolechek. Kanopolis, Kan.

Puzzling Birds

- Can you tell what birds these are?
- To steal and a preposition.
 - Part of a fence.
 - A distant country.
 - A color and a beginning.
 - To lay partly over, and a part of a bird.
 - Something a candle light does.
 - A nickname and a color.
 - Fast.

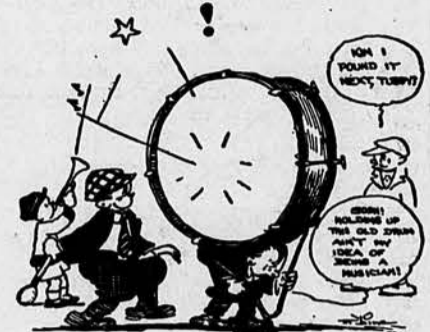
The answer to the first question is "robin." Now I'm sure you can guess the others. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls and boys sending correct answers.



Rides Horseback to School

I am 13 years old and am in the eighth grade. My birthday is January 13. Have I a twin? For pets I have a cat named Tingle and a dog named

Ted. I live on a farm. I am about 3 miles from school and I ride horseback every day. I wish the girls and boys my age would write to me. Hanston, Kan. Fae Newport.



Since Tubby Hobson Has Given Tubby, Jr. His Old Bass Drum, the Kids Have a Nucleus of a Brass Band.

Dolly Takes Music Lessons

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I live on a 400-acre farm. I have three sisters. Their names are Fate, Pauline and Freday. I have a little niece. Her name is Betty Raye. I have two brothers. Their names are Walter and Albert. I have a pet dog named Lindy. I am taking music lessons. I wish some girl or boy would write to me. Dolly Jane Alexander. Coats, Kan.

A Test for Your Guesser

- Would you rather an elephant killed you, or a gorilla? Rather the elephant killed the gorilla.
- Which would you rather—a lion eat you or a tiger? I'd rather the lion eat the tiger.
- If a man met a crying pig, what animal would he call him? Pork you pine.
- Which animal carries the most baggage when he travels? The elephant, because he carries his trunk with him.
- When are two apples alike? When pared.
- Just state the difference between an auction and sea-sickness. One is a sale of effects, the other the effects of a sail.
- Why is an army like a newspaper? Because it has leaders, columns and reviews.
- Why should painters never allow children to go into their studios? Be-

cause of them easels (the measles) which are there.

What is that which never flies except when its wings are broken? An army.

Why is a muddy road a guardian of the public safety? Because it reduces the speed of autos.

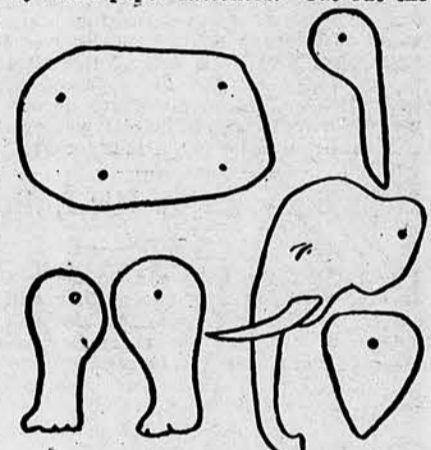
Why should turtles be pitied? Because theirs is a hard case.

My Dog's Name is Sandy

I am 9 years old and in the fifth grade. I go to Prairie View school. My teacher's name is Miss Houston. I will be 10 years old November 12. I am 4 feet 5 inches tall and weigh 75 pounds. I have brown hair and black eyes. I have two sisters and one brother. My sisters' names are Lavon and Ileen and my brother's name is Merle. For pets I have a dog named Sandy and a pig. I live on a 160-acre farm. I would like to hear from some of the girls and boys. Maxine Stotts. Girard, Kan.

Making a Paper Elephant

To make this elephant cut out two pieces the shape of the body and make four holes in each piece as in the diagram. Then cut out four legs, and fasten two to each portion of the body by little paper fasteners. Cut out the



tail and fasten it between the two pieces that form the body. Cut out two ears and the head. One fastener will hold the ears, the sides and the head together. The head is inserted inside the two bodies, and the ears outside. Margaret Whittemore.



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Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

Whooping Cough Usually Will Attack Grown-ups as Well as the Children

WHOOPING cough, well and unfavorably known as a disease of children, is not afraid to attack grown-ups. I have a grandfather and two grandmothers on my list, all of whom have caught whooping cough while helping nurse their afflicted grandchildren. Unfortunately, there is yet no preventive serum that is dependable. It need not "run its course," however; there are things to do in the way of good nursing care.

During the early stage, while the child is feverish and has much irritation of the membranes, he should be kept quiet in a well-ventilated room, and should be in bed if his temperature exceeds 99 degrees. This stage lasts from two or three days to two weeks. When this is passed he may play outdoors even in cold weather if properly dressed. Do not close the bedroom at night. Leave the windows wide open. The patient may continue to occupy a sleeping porch if such is his custom. Children who vomit should have special attention as to nutrition. Feeding every 3 hours is better than three full meals a day. It is better to give food in liquid and semi-liquid form rather than dry, as dry foods seem to incite coughing and reflex vomiting.

The dangers of whooping cough lie in several directions. Any fever coming on suddenly in the course of the disease, especially if accompanied by an aggravation of the coughing, demands prompt medical attention to prevent pneumonia. Nutrition often suffers from the frequent vomiting. This demands special and frequent feeding. Ear trouble should not be slighted, as it may result in middle-ear disease. Children of good constitution given proper care by an intelligent mother generally get well in from six to 10 weeks, but the disease is often fatal to tuberculous or rickety children and to the neglected.

Just Eat Less Food!

Is there such a thing as reducing salts? I saw an advertisement in a paper a short time ago to take one-half teaspoon of a certain salt before breakfast for reducing. I have inquired at several drug stores but they don't know anything about them. Would Epsom Salts answer the purpose? Mrs. H. B.

There are no medicines that may safely be taken that will have the effect of reducing your weight. If they are drastic enough to make you lose flesh their effect is that of a poison, and it will not stop by ridding you of excess fat. The way to reduce weight is to eat less food. Most fat people can manage this if they set themselves earnestly to the task and will stand the discipline.

Trouble From the Tonsils?

I would like to have your advice as to ear trouble. As a rule I have to ask folks to repeat what they have said to me. I went to a specialist to have my throat examined and he also examined my ears. He told me to have my tonsils removed and my ears treated. Do you think my hearing would get better without the treatment if my tonsils are removed? A. K.

Defective hearing is very often dependent on disease of the tonsils. In such a case they should be removed at once. It is quite likely that you will need no other treatment. As a matter of fact, there is no treatment of the ears themselves that gives much relief in deafness.

No, Not a Disease

Are there any medical treatments or is there any other remedy for being bashful? P. G.

If the writer is thinking of medicine he may as well make up his mind that there is none. This boy can do much for himself by forgetting everything else in self-improvement. His letter shows great need of study and educational development. This may be all that he needs. Yet there are persons of fine education who suffer to a degree from bashfulness. The great remedy is to cast off self-consciousness. Make up your mind that the impression you

make is quite up to the average and lose your anxiety to shine as a star. Be content to be humble. Attach less importance to what figure you may be cutting. Once you grasp this your bashfulness disappears.

A New Milk Bill

I have heard that the new Pennsylvania milk bill is a model of its kind, and that legislation similar to it probably will be enacted elsewhere. Just what does this law include? E. C. A. Topeka, Kan.

The milk bill passed by the Pennsylvania legislature this last spring is another link in a series of safeguards designed to protect the consumer as well as other interests in the dairy industry.

Briefly, the bill provides for the licensing and regulation of milk distributors—that is, the Secretary of Health now has power to supervise the quality of all milk sold for human use in Pennsylvania. Milk must be pasteurized or come from tuberculin-tested cows. All sellers of such milk as "A," "B," "Inspected," "Clover," or other special names or brands must file an approved definition of the milk with the secretary.

Requiring each dealer to describe his grades of milk is a very clever way of getting around the many obstacles which might occur if an official definition of "A" milk were written in recent years there has been an increasing demand for milk that is given special care in regard to cleanliness and sanitation. In Philadelphia about 35 per cent of total retail sales consists of so-called "A" milk. But as there has been no official standard for "A" milk, naturally there has developed a varying quality. The extra price charged for such milk might represent extra butterfat, low bacterial count, high barn score, or all three. Hereafter, while the dealers may have a slightly different ideal as to what constitutes "A" milk, they must all live up to the standards they set for themselves. The buyer of these special milks will at last have some assurance that she is getting what she is paying for.

Sanitary inspection of all farms delivering milk to a milk plant is required; the inspection to be made by those approved by the secretary. It is expected that representatives of the Dairy Councils of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia will be active in the work as they have been in the last few years by co-operating with the dealers. For some time milk going into New York has come only from farms acceptable to representatives of the Board of Health of that city. It is probable that formal inspection under state supervision will widen the market for good milk from Pennsylvania.

Farmers already selling milk to large city dealers, or to the better class of dealers in small towns over the state will not be affected by the new bill. It often happens that the small towns and local creameries received the milk discarded by large city dealers, having no stringent rules. The act then really makes state-wide certain sanitary precautions which have been considered essential for the good of the industry, but which have been practiced in a less complete way.

There is a special provision by which "The secretary may in his discretion exempt a person selling milk from the requirements of this act as he may deem in each instance to be unnecessary for the protection of the public health." This means that the man with one cow and getting more milk than he can use at home, may, without the formality of a permit, license, supply his neighbors or friends, provided the Board of Health finds no cause for danger to the public. That, of course, might occur in case of illness, or that the cow is out of condition.

Another interesting thing in the act is the permission to sell "homogenized" milk, if there is no local ordinance forbidding its sale, and that proper definition is filed with the secretary. This term applies to a milk that has been put thru a special apparatus breaking up the fat globules so that they do not cling together and rise to the top in the form of cream. Where dipped milk is handled (such as is customary in Europe) there is a distinct advantage in the practice of "homogenization," for the cream is evenly distributed at all times. This paragraph was inserted in the act for the special purpose of securing for public institutions milk so treated that it will not be possible for any unscrupulous person to remove the cream and deprive the inmates of food they need and are entitled to. In the past this practice was said to be quite common in certain prisons, hospitals and schools.

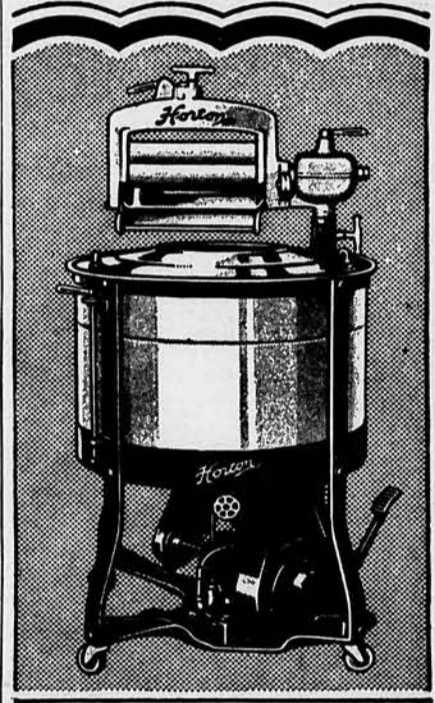
Some months back a bill was passed forbidding the sale of "viscolized" milk—a process which was intended to increase the apparent amount of cream on a bottle of milk and so defraud the buyer. This practice still is banned, as both purpose and results are entirely different.

Officials of the various boards of health and dairy organizations both in the country and city have co-operated in the writing of this act with the expectation that it will be of distinct benefit to the producers, dealers and the milk consuming public. Those who will feel the pinch of its enforcement will be mostly farmers with a few untested cows from which milk is sold locally. As usual in such cases, "the greatest good for the greatest number" is considered of first importance.



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B O O K D E P A R T M E N T

A Living Stream of War Memories Flows Into Flood of Novels

BY D. M. HARMON

THE war is over. It has been over for 12 years, but the stream of war memories flows on. As Armistice Day approaches we find our minds returning to those anxious days when we eagerly scrutinized the papers for the latest bits of news of the "boys at the front."

There are a dozen or more good war books on the market. You won't wish to read them all, but you will want to read enough to give you the viewpoint of those men and to see the unfolded reality of war and the effect it had on this generation.

All Quiet on the Western Front

The most wonderful and terrible book that has come out of the war is "All Quiet on the Western Front," by E. M. Remarque. There is no glory, no glamor, merely the epic of the lowly soldier in the German line. It is written in a simple, stark, beautiful style. It is a book of terrible experiences, at times crude because of the necessity for telling the absolute truth, at times rising to an almost incredible degree of tragedy, and at times relieved by humorous incidents and examples of rough good-comradeship. This book is so charged with intense feeling that it is impossible to read it without being deeply moved.

The author of "All Quiet" is 31 years old. He is from a family that emigrated from France during the French Revolution and settled in the Rhineland. At 18, he went from school into the army and to the Western Front. His mother died, and all his friends were killed. At the end of the war he found himself alone. His subsequent history typified the deep unrest that men of his generation experienced. He became, in succession, a teacher, an organizer in an asylum, a motor-car dealer, draughtsman, dramatic critic, editor and a motor specialist. Last year he wrote down, without deliberation, his own and his friends' war experiences. His book has been a sensation the world over. It broke all sales records for any other book during the same length of time, in the United States. About 2 million copies have been sold. Furthermore, his remarkable book seemed to thaw out frozen streams of war memories everywhere. It has been followed by any number of other war stories.

"Zero Hour"

There followed another German war novel, "Zero Hour," by Georg Grabenhorst. In this book the war is seen, not thru the eyes of the common soldier, but thru those of young Hans Volkenborn, a gifted boy of a good family, an officer-candidate who serves at the front. He goes to an officers' training school, gets his commission as "fahnrich," and finally is wrecked in health by the strain of constant front-line

duty. "Zero Hour" is the story of youthful enthusiasm changing to disillusionment, of unformed character caught in the mill of war. Like "All Quiet" it is a book without bias. It reveals the grandeur and the tragedy of the war-time generation.

"The Class of 1902"

The novel, "The Class of 1902," by Ernst Glaeser, presents the war from behind the front. In 1914, in a typical provincial German town, a 12-year old boy is engaged in a quest to learn the secret of life. War, to him, is a vacation from school. It is new kinds of games for the gang to play. But years full of slaughter pass, and again the town is, like himself, disillusioned and betrayed. Some of his friends will never see their fathers again. Some of the patriots have to be dragged out of cellars when their turn for conscription comes round. He sees a man killed. He experiences real hunger.

The boy and the town now know all the secrets. They know all the shades of hope and despair. "The Class of 1902" explains and justifies the generation of the present youth of all Europe. It presents the front along which the women and children and elders fought for the survival of their homes and their souls.

"Wings on My Feet"

"Wings on My Feet," by Howard W. Odum, is told from the negro viewpoint, depicting Black Ulysses at the war. The conflict never awed Black Ulysses because he had known brutal things all his life, and it never broke him, because he could always laugh.

"Falcons of France"

The story of the LaFayette flying corps is told in "Falcons of France," by J. N. Hall and C. Nordhoff. It relates some of the most vivid experiences of this famous flying organization, ostensibly told by two of its celebrated aces.

"The Red Napoleon"

Books of the war have been written by Germans, Canadians, Frenchmen, Englishmen and Americans. Perhaps the most unique of them all is the story by F. Gibbons, "The Red Napoleon." While the others deal with a war of the past, this book deals with a possible war of the future. It is all fanciful, of course, but it makes rather hair-raising reading, since all the military operations described have been carefully worked out by army and navy experts.

The war is over, but the memories flow on. Those memories produce an effect on the present generation which can be more easily understood after reading a few of these war novels.

The Popular War Novels

THE war can now be viewed from almost any angle. We have new war novels by German, French, Canadian, English and American writers. Capper Book Service can furnish you with any or all of them. Remit the price listed and the books will be sent to you postpaid.

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Zero Hour, by Georg Grabenhorst.....	2.50
The Class of 1902, by Ernst Glaeser.....	2.50
Falcons of France, by J. N. Hall and Charles Nordhoff.....	2.50
All Else Is Folly, by Peregrine Acland.....	2.50
Wings on My Feet, by Howard W. Odum.....	2.50
The Red Napoleon, by Floyd Gibbons.....	2.50
G. B., by W. F. Morris.....	2.50
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MANAGER

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Securities That Do Not Secure—as Discussed by Kansas Blue Sky Commissioner Newcomer

THE OFFICE of the state blue sky commissioner is glad to co-operate at all times with any organization in driving promoters of fake securities from Kansas. Not all securities are safe investments. Unsafe securities are the ones that make less money available for legitimate investments. I want to tell you of investments of a calibre in which no one with hard-earned savings should invest.

Investigate thoroughly the stability and reputation of the company issuing first mortgage debenture bonds before investing in such bonds. Learn by reading the bond if down thru its term of years the company has pledged itself to set aside certain first mortgages which it has acquired and which are to become security for the bond issue. Consider that you are not protected if the company has not agreed to deposit these mortgages with an independent bank, trust company or other trustee. Unless the company sets aside these mortgages for the benefit of the bondholders, the investment may not be safe.

Another interesting title has come to my attention. The offering consists of two issues, one a true first mortgage bond and the other a general obligation bond. This general obligation bond is nothing more than a second mortgage, but it is offered as a general obligation bond to get away from the very name of second mortgage. Were the bonds listed as second mortgages, of course, there would be but few buyers, if any.

Need Uniform Classification

There should be a uniformity as to general classification of securities. The three principal classes should be common stock, preferred stock and bonds. I will add a fourth class, a catch-all group, and call it "evasions," until a better name is supplied. The sale of common stock in financing new ventures and enterprises is commendable. No financial structure has strength unless it has this foundation; a real investment on the part of common stockholders.

Scheming promoters have come to regard common stock ownership as their special privilege, something to be divided up among the chosen few after the preferred stockholders and bondholders have paid the bill and have taken the full financial risk, all without a voice in the management. Occasionally, public-spirited business men fall to see thru these schemes and fall in line with the promoters. Common stock, which has in the past been the means of financing many an outstanding industry, is sinking into a degraded position. Of all the parts of a corporate structure, common stock affords the best means of giving a square deal to the investor and we should not stand aside and allow it to be trifled with and finally be brought into disrepute.

Another class of stock which should be scrutinized carefully, and which has responded with losses amounting to millions, is the non-par stock which corporations of a speculative nature have found convenient to use. Still another is the investment trust. The success of such an organization depends largely on the honesty and integrity of its officers, like any other financial institution.

Will Big Bubbles Burst?

Last year 26 states having blue sky laws granted permits for the sale of 40 million dollars' worth of aeronautical securities. Approximately 6,000 securities were manufactured. In this

state more than a dozen towns have organized airplane companies and, like the automobile business or any other business, there will be a survival of the fittest. Some day many folks who have invested their hard-earned money in these securities will have nothing to show for it but a highly lithographed stock certificate of no value.

This is an age of consolidations and the organization of great holding corporations—of mergers in industries of the most consequence. These giant holding companies have been criticized severely by the Federal Trade Commission. To any one familiar with other forms of financial exchanges there comes a thought of where this speculation and over-capitalization will lead. Some of the very best economic authorities profess to have a fear that this giant bubble will burst unless controlled. This would leave in its wake disaster and poverty for the average investor. The only cure for this, in my judgment, is the pitiless light of publicity and a spot-light turned in the dark recesses of the giants' irregularities. When a party of individuals go out and buy, for instance, a municipal light plant, pay \$30,000 for it, capitalize it for \$120,000, issue \$30,000 of preferred stock and pay for the plant, then ask the people of Kansas to pay rates to bring a fair and reasonable return on a \$120,000 investment, some one is getting short-changed.

Safe Investors Investigate

Investors who lose the least money investigate before they invest. Such investors, however, are in the minority. Always investigate before investing your money. Better be safe than sorry. When you cross a railroad track the sign "stop, look and listen" confronts you. Stop, look and listen before you give your hard-earned savings to some one else to care for. Stop long enough to investigate the security offered, look about for the best information possible to see whether the investment is sound, and listen to good, sound and truthful advice when it is given to you by any one in a position to know.

As security commissioner, I am doing my best to see to it that every dollar invested in Kansas represents 100 cents of value. Common honesty should be a habit, not a luxury. I am interested in those people who are uninformed, who innocently have permitted themselves to be misled by human vultures that prey upon defenseless people, who know but little about investing their savings. I am interested in seeing to it that the Liberty bonds and insurance payments of widows and orphans are not transferred and transformed into worthless securities, the worthless securities of the panhandlers and the swindlers who rob helpless people. The man who robs defenseless men and women and preys upon the ignorant is no better than he who poisons the spring at which man quenches his thirst.

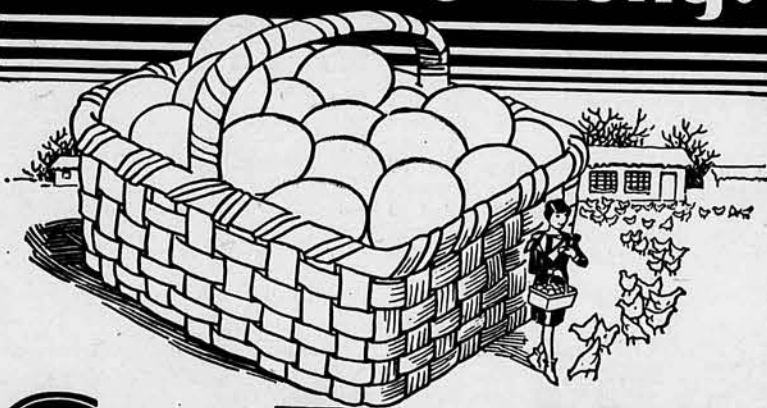
Making Cellars Dry

Making Cellars Dry, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,572-E, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

An author reminds us that nobody loses anything by being polite. But there are a lot of people about who seem afraid to take the risk.

A big fish bit a man in the face the other day, it is reported, because he was watching its antics with bated breath.

A FULL Egg Basket All Winter Long!



GEE BEE EGG MASH

Gee Bee Egg Mash contains eleven beneficial ingredients scientifically blended into a perfectly balanced feed. That's why it assures more eggs and more profit from your hens all winter long. Tests have proved that although the average hen lays but 72 eggs per year, the average hen fed Gee Bee Egg Mash lays 150 eggs per year. Think what this means to you in extra winter egg profits.

Gee Bee Egg Mash supplies your flock with just the right kind of protein they need in winter. Every sack is tested and proved for you by poultry experts. Go to your dealer for this proved winter egg producing feed. Mail coupon for valuable free literature and free Egg Record and Culling Charts.

GRAIN BELT MILLS CO.
South St. Joseph, Mo. (110)



MAIL THE COUPON

FEED SERVICE DEPT., GRAIN BELT MILLS CO.
Desk F-1129 South St. Joseph, Mo.
Mail me free literature on how to get more egg money this winter, also free Egg Record and Culling Charts.

Name.....
R. F. D..... Town.....
State.....



NOTHING BUT A FENCE BETWEEN

"Why do you get twice the corn I get?" asked a farmer friend of Henry Bottin, at Ocheyedan, Iowa. Here's the answer. Tight fences permit Mr. Bottin to hog down, rotate crops, run stock on fresh pasture—and fertilize at the same time. E. E. Chandler, Elgin, Ore., made 300 rods of woven wire fence pay for itself three times over in three months by fencing meadow land, renting out for sheep at 10¢ per head per day. He made \$450 extra.

RED BRAND FENCE

"Galvanized"—Copper Bearing bought by money making farmers who hog down; save shattered and down grain; clean out weeds with sheep; rotate crops—and fertilize the farm by feeding what they raise. Ask your dealer to show you the fence that costs less because "Galvanizing" (patented, extra heavy zinc coating) and copper in the steel make it last longer.

VALUABLE FARM PLANNING BOOK

Successful farmers in fifteen states have contributed the material for this interesting, illustrated book on "Farm Planning". Describes actual, successful farm plans.

Covers proper crop rotation. Shows value of legumes. How marketing crops on the hoof brings extra profits and builds up soil fertility through natural fertilization. Ask your dealer for one of these books, or write us.

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO.
2156 Industrial Street
Peoria, Ill.



AMERICAN ROYAL LIVE STOCK & HORSE SHOW

"The Greatest Show Ever!" \$95,000.00 in prizes for show horses, draft horses, purebred beef cattle, dairy cattle, swine, sheep—\$15,000.00 5-gaited saddle horse show—\$15,000.00 5-gaited saddle horse show—Champions meet champions in the "Supreme Livestock Show for 4-H Great Junior Livestock Show for 4-H Club Members and Vocational Students. Inspiring music! Thrilling entertainment! Reduced rates on all railroads.

KANSAS CITY
NOVEMBER 16-23

FREE to Trappers

Handsome 24-page photogravure booklet of trapping secrets, game laws, sets, animal lore, etc. Regular price 50¢. Sent free with catalog of trapping supplies and up-to-the-minute fur price lists to men and boys who will trap this season. Write for your free copy today.

M. LYON & CO. 226 Delaware St. Kansas City, Missouri
Gentlemen: Please send me FREE your new Trappers Guide, and put my name on your list to receive your fur market price lists during the season.
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Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N. A. McCune

PEACE is a subject that is on the minds of many persons today. More, in fact, than it has ever been in the history of mankind. This is well. For if we do not cultivate peace we will cultivate war, for the nations are ever drifting one way or the other. And we have seen what it means to drift into war. And yet it begins to appear as if we will have to be even more vigilant in the future than we have been. We must prepare for peace, and we will get it. It has been much remarked of late that those who prepare for war get what they prepare for.

The other day I went to a peace meeting in the city of London, England. I went on time, expecting to get a good seat, for it was Saturday afternoon, the weather was fine, and the buses and railways were offering low rates to all the seaside resorts. I did not get the seat. I stood for an hour and more while the meeting went on, an anniversary meeting of the League of Nations.

The speaker was renowned, and perhaps that in part accounted for the crowd. But still these Europeans are concerned about this subject of world peace, which seems so far away from the interests of so many Americans. And the reason is not far to seek. More than 1 1/2 million young men left England, never to return. That will make anybody think. Yesterday I passed the Cenotaph, down by Whitehall, erected in memory of the soldier dead. The usual number of wreaths were at its foot, and I read many of the cards attached. Some were from organizations, but most were from families or individuals. One read, "To dear Grandpa, from little Betty and baby." That was all. But think of the story of tragedy that lurks in those words. Another read, "In loving memory of our dear sons Tom and Lu, September 23, 1916, and March 23, 1918. Never, never to be forgotten." Another: "In loving memory of my husband on his birthday, age 50 years. Died May 5, 1918, age 39 years. A day that awakens undying memories." Another was as sweet as brief: "In memory of Harry, with love from Pansy, on our wedding day." This was tied to a tiny bunch of yellow roses, which had apparently been placed there that day. And when one remembers that such are numbered by the thousands and the millions, it is enough to drive all Christendom to planning, organizing, praying, expecting, demanding peace. The nations have prepared for war—and gotten it. Some other type of planning is the order of the day.

As I write this, Prime Minister MacDonald is on the high seas. When I first came to England, I began asking every ruddy faced Englishman I could get to listen to me what he thought of MacDonald, and the labor government. The man questioned might be a laborite, or a Liberal, or an old-time Tory. I didn't know. In fact I hoped that a few sparks might fly. None have yet. They all say, "He's doing well. The labor government means peace, and is doing something more than making speeches about it." I believe that all Europe hopes much from the visit of Mr. MacDonald to the United States. With two such men at the head of the governments of the United States and Great Britain there is the possibility of an international understanding, such as had never existed heretofore. I would like to say something about Ramsay MacDonald, and his record, and the manner of man he is, but no doubt you know as much of that as I do. A biography of him is off the press this week. If we are Christians, we will not bark at these men's heels, and criticize them for this and for that. We will support them to the utmost of our influence. "There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." That tide is coming in now. Hoover and MacDonald might have the words said to them which were said to a brave woman, long ago: "Who knoweth but that thou art come to the kingdom for such a time as this?"

The prophet of long ago foretold the day when war would be unknown.

It seemed like the fatuous dream of a fanatic. Many people think so still. But it must be realized, or civilization will pass away, and the world lapse into barbarism. It is peace or annihilation. The nations can destroy themselves by war as in no other way.

Lesson for November 10—Our Share in Promoting International Understanding. Isa. 2:2-4 and Acts 17:22-28. Golden Text—Isa. 11:9.

Stock Needs Warm Water

Good feeders have long recognized the value of liberal quantities of water to all classes of livestock. Hogs "do better" and are more thrifty, and cows give more milk when they drink freely. One justification of the old slopping method of feeding hogs was that it encouraged them to drink great amounts of water.

Experiment station tests and farm experience have established beyond question the value of warm water for stock during winter weather. In one test with fall pigs, the use of automatic heated waterers saved \$1 a pig in feeding costs. A cow producing 5 gallons of milk a day will drink about 20 gallons of water. If she is compelled to drink that amount of ice water, much of her energy is required to heat it to body temperature, and her production suffers.

Tank heaters and automatic waterers help solve the problem of warm water in winter. Some of the automatic waterers can be used to heat water in cold weather and to keep it cool in summer.

Meet Some More Winners

(Continued from Page 15)

"I will return the scrapbooks in a few days. When you are thru with them, I would be pleased to have you send them back to me, or at any rate send two or three of the best. I think I can make good use of them here. The Marietta book is particularly good." The Marietta book, mentioned by Senator Capper, is the one that was made by the Marshall county "In-to-Win 4-H and Capper Club." Henry Fosenberger was chairman of the scrapbook committee, but we understand all the members had a part in making the scrapbook.

Wouldn't you like to have the team of which you are a member next year get up a scrapbook as good as these five? The other four were sent in by the "Blanchville Progressives 4-H and Capper Club" of Marshall county, the "Trego Ramblers," the "Finney Stickers," and the "Allen Speeders." We hope that every team in 1930 may prepare a scrapbook so interesting that Senator Capper will ask for the privilege of keeping it to show to his friends.

Roy Freer of Shawnee county thinks we should have a dairy calf department next year. We have had inquiries, also, about a turkey department, and a sheep department. Right now before we publish a new club booklet, we'd like to have your opinion about these or any other department in which you may be interested. We invite former members, prospective members and friends of the Capper Clubs to make suggestions. Write to the club manager and tell us whether you think other departments should be added to the Capper Clubs.

Tells of Co-operatives

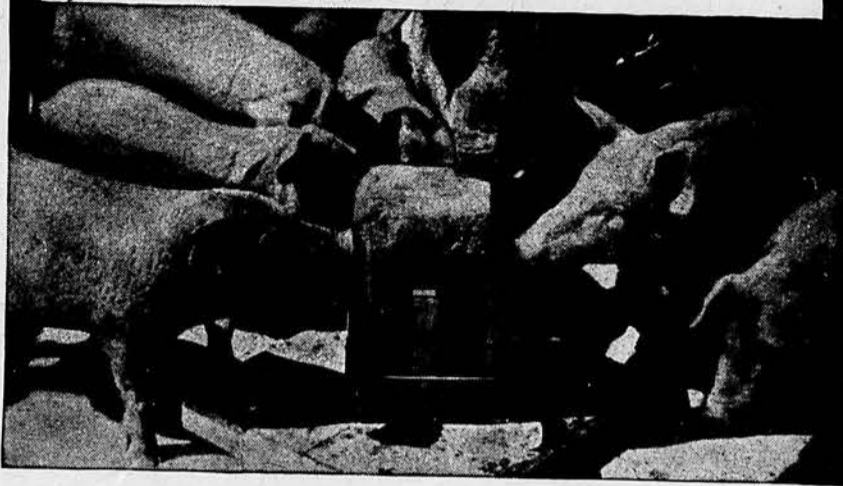
Farmers' Co-operative Associations in the United States, 1929, Circular 94-C, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

To Protect the Peaches

The Peach Borer, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,246-F, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Captain Orlebar, this British speed demon, who recently flew in that wonderful new plane at the rate of 368 miles an hour, is said to be about the best croquet-player in England. We knew there was a wild streak in him somewhere.

NEW! Save 15% -feed hog minerals this new way



HERE'S new, extra economy in the feeding of hog minerals—Moorman's minerals in block form! Made possible by an exclusive Moorman process. The result of research on the famous Moorman Experiment Farm.

Moorman's Hog Block Minerals reduce waste to an absolute minimum. They are unaffected by wind and rain. Remain soft even at freezing temperatures. They cost no more than quality minerals in powdered form. And by actual test save you 15 to 20% on your mineral feed bill!

These mineral blocks weigh 50 lbs.

each—are small and square in shape. Easy to haul, handle and store.

For free sample of Moorman's Hog Block Minerals, mail the coupon below!

Get Sample FREE

Moorman Mfg. Co.,
Dept. G-15, Quincy, Ill.
Gentlemen: Without obligation to me, please mail free sample of Moorman's Hog Block Minerals.

Name.....
Address.....
P. O.....State.....

MoorMan's HOG BLOCK MINERALS

Largest Makers of Mineral Feeds in the World

Seeds of Ideas

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

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

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

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

"I'll be the mother of 60 rats this year—



—and they'll all fatten on corn and other grains." But not if you bait Rat-Nip. Rat-Nip is the end of rats. They like it. They eat it in preference to other baits—rush for water, out of the building—and die. Equally fatal to mice, cockroaches and gophers. Money back guarantee. 35c at your dealer or by mail. Liquid Veneer Corporation, 663 Liquid Veneer Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

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Learn to Earn

\$50 to \$150 PER WEEK

Big Opportunities Open for Sweeney Trained Men. If you are mechanically inclined, if you prefer to work with tools, you will learn under the "Sweeney System" by actually doing the work—everything about all kinds of automobiles, welding, vulcanizing, battery, electrical and aviation ground work. No experience or education needed. No books are used. You get to work on complete gas engines, tractors and electrical equipment unsurpassed in any school. You'll get dirty and greasy but you'll learn by the Sweeney System that fits you for big pay jobs at \$50 per week and up that are awaiting Sweeney Trained Men.

FREE Send name for Auto and Aviation catalog and Special Offer. Actual photos—lists high pay jobs.

LEARN A TRADE

Sweeney

Automotive Electrical Aviation School
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been supplying fine fall pasture. There has been a good demand recently for milk cows. Roads are in fine condition. There is an excellent demand for corn, oats and barley. Not much wheat is going to market. Wheat, \$1.01; barley, 60c; oats, 45c; corn, 95c.—Charles N. Duncan.

Washington—Farmers are busy husking corn these days. A few bunches of cattle are on feed. Butterfat, 43c; eggs, 39c; springs, 20c.—Ralph B. Cole.

Jardine at Potato Show

Almost 100 growers of the Kaw Valley had exhibits of Irish and sweet potatoes at the ninth annual Kansas Potato Show held in Topeka last week. A few exhibits also were made by folks outside of the valley, and they showed remarkably fine quality. This annual, three-day event was filled with a program of personal experience talks by growers, reports of scientific progress by specialists from the Kansas State Agricultural College and county Farm Bureau agents, and general discussions of potato problems. An outstanding factor in the success of the convention was the presence of Hon. Wm. M. Jardine, president of The United Growers, formerly Secretary of Agriculture of the United States and president of the Kansas State Agricultural College.

"Co-operative marketing on a national scale must be used by agriculture if it is to keep pace with other business," Mr. Jardine assured the potato growers. "Our country is growing and merchandising has become complex. Every one is organizing bigger units to cut down overhead. Principles of other business must be applied to agriculture if the farmer is to get any place—but this cannot be accomplished with farmers working individually. To successfully fight for your place in the marketing world you must have power—I am a firm believer in that sort of co-operatives. It is mass bargaining and is being done in all lines."

He explained how the Kansas potato growers might organize into a local co-operative association and then join the United Growers, which is the national sales organization. Mr. Jardine said the United Growers, a 50-million-dollar concern financed by business but run by farmers, contracts to sell the fruit and vegetable products of various local co-operatives. In the event local co-operatives need financial support, the United Growers also can take care of them. "I'm not making any big promises," he said. "We don't imagine for a minute that it is the millennium. But we do believe we can keep market prices stable. In case of over-production of potatoes our national organization would be directly in touch with the situation and by directing the growers to grade their product say 10 per cent closer, could keep the price from going to pieces."

The first day's program was arranged especially for sweet potato growers. Charles Speaker of Kansas City, Kan., gave in detail his experience in controlling Black Rot and Stem Rot; storage problems were discussed by J. T. Quinn of the University of Missouri and O. H. Elmer, of our agricultural college explained progress that has been made in dipping sweet potato sprouts. Soil fertility, fertilizers, desirable seed, and potato scab were discussed by L. E. Willoughby, Manhattan; Duke D. Brown, Wyandotte county agricultural agent; J. W. Trant, Edwardsville; O. H. Elmer,

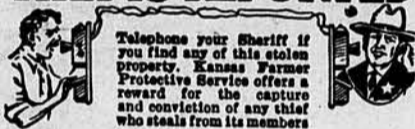
Manhattan and W. H. Robinson, Shawnee county agricultural agent. L. E. Melchers, of the agricultural college, gave results of seed potato treatment, and an illustrated lecture, which was one of the most interesting and educational parts of the program, on Egypt and Egyptians. He recently returned from nearly two years' work in that country for the Egyptian government.

On marketing day, Dr. W. E. Grimes of the college talked on "Problems in Marketing Kaw Valley Potatoes," and Dean H. Umberger, director of extension work at the college, explained the service his department renders to growers. C. V. Cochran, Topeka, told of the work of the marketing committee of the association.

At the potato show banquet A. J. Schoth of the agricultural college, told about 4-H potato club work and presented awards to club winners. Myron Kelsey, president of the Kansas Potato Show, made the awards to winners in various contests in connection with the show. Championship cups in the sweet and Irish potato classes were won by Rollie Clemence, Abilene, and Charles Speaker, Kansas City, Kan., respectively. Glenn Weeks, Lawrence, was adjudged the outstanding 4-H potato club boy in Kansas for 1929, and receives a free trip to the International at Chicago. Wilfred Pine, Lawrence receives a three-weeks' trip, with all expenses paid, to the Minnesota potato growing districts for having the highest average score in three years' competition in 4-H potato club work in Kansas. The Jayhawker Potato Club made up of Lloyd, Wilfred and Edwin Pine, all of Lawrence, received a silver cup for excellence in judging and \$15 in cash. Lloyd, the high man, received a gold medal.

Kansas needs more alfalfa.

THEFTS REPORTED



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

Edward Peterson, Woodbine. Seven or eight turkeys.

Fred H. Reynolds, Lawrence. Four 10-gallon cream cans containing gasoline. Milk bucket, strainer, 33 Colt revolver, brown and yellow blanket and other bed clothing.

R. A. Rogers, Columbus. Nine year old, bobbed tail, male hound, valued at \$50.

Leo Kelly, Bonner Springs. Three ladies' coats, overcoat, pair of trousers and vest, child's coat, three ladies' dresses, suit jacket, silk sweater, tanned wolf hide, and a 22 special rifle.

Joe Padgett, Jr., Murdock. Two Courier tires and two Oldfield tubes off a model T Ford. L. C. Smith double barrel shotgun with knothole in stock; 410 Iver Johnson gun, outside of barrel rusted and one side of stock scratched, and a 22 hammerless Remington rifle with "S" cut on the left side of the stock.

B. O. Gifford, Burlingame. White femalecoon hound, one ear lemon color, black eyes with pink lids, and two claw marks below one eye. Answers to the name of Bones.

John Eachofer, Salina. Duroc Jersey pig weighing about 40 pounds.

C. L. Holman, Oxford. Red Shorthorn cow, eight years old, weighing about 1,100 pounds and was due fresh.

D. D. Brewer, Riley. Twenty-six inch Henry Diston saw, another shorter saw, rip saw, three iron planes, two hammers, try-square, level square, and a sharpshooter spade.

Lawrence Reinks, Pleasanton. Fifteen gallon drum containing 12 gallons of gasoline and a 5 gallon can of motor oil.

Mrs. George S. Schneider, Dighton. Fifty White Leghorn chickens.

L. O. Showalter, Ocheltree. Twenty-four Red Duroc hogs. Two of the hogs were ruptured and one had a bobbed tail.

Cecil M. Gardner, Wichita. Dark brown pin striped, two-pants' suit, pair of shoes, socks, and a blanket.

Good Start for Long Time Record

HOW MANY years yet will Jess F. Deichman of near Winfield have to read Kansas Farmer before he can boast of having read this publication, which used to be called the Farmers Mail and Breeze, longer than any present reader? Kansas Farmer would like to print a picture of any reader who has read this publication since the first issue in 1893.

Jess says that he was 3 years old when this picture was taken of him holding the Farmers Mail and Breeze with the cat right in the foreground. The inset is a likeness of the enthusiastic young reader of Kansas Farmer today at age 18. He will have to read Kansas Farmer nearly 30 years yet before he can boast of reading this publication as long as any reader who began in 1893.



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A. A. HOWARD
President, HOWARD RADIO COMPANY, says:

"Because we are proud of the performance of Howard receiving sets we call their purchasers' attention to the vital importance of their vacuum tubes. We urgently advise that RCA Radiotrons be used in them throughout, for initial equipment and for replacement. In this way the finest reception is obtained."

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Hog raisers everywhere are turning to the Economy as the best way of saving feed that was formerly wasted. This amazing feeder pays for itself quickly. Saves feed, time and bother. Exclusive, patented construction. Separate feed compartments, automatic feed agitators; balances rations. Handles all feeds. Clean, sanitary. Five sizes, priced less than retail cost of lumber. Try it 30 days free—your money back if not satisfied. See your dealer or write for free literature. Des Moines Silo & Mfg. Co. (The Hargrove Co.) 462 New York Ave., Des Moines, Iowa

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SPECIAL OFFER—The regular subscription price is \$1.00 a year, but if you order NOW we will extend your credit three full years for \$2.00. You save \$1.00.

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Gentlemen: I want to save \$1.00 on my subscription to the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze. For the enclosed \$2.00 you will please extend my credit three full years in advance.

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R. F. D. or St.....
Town..... State.....

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Have Tattooed Their Chickens With a Kansas Farmer Wing Poultry Marker



Hi Hoover Can Identify His Stolen Chickens and Apprehend the Thief

Chicken Thieves Can Be Caught

Mark Your Poultry So a Thief Will Not Get the Profits

Mark your chickens so if they are stolen you can tell your sheriff positively how you can identify them—by a tattooed number in the web of the wing. The name and address of every owner of a Kansas Farmer Poultry Marker, together with his non-duplicated, assigned number, will be registered by the Kansas Farmer Protective Service with every sheriff in Kansas.

Apply the tattoo mark to at least one-fourth of your chickens so that the thief can be caught when he sells your poultry. Report your theft promptly to your sheriff and poultry dealers. Tell them to look for your registered number on chickens of the description of those stolen from you. Tell them, also, of the reward offered by the Kansas Farmer Protective Service Department.

The \$2.50 price of Kansas Farmer's Poultry Marker includes enough marking ink to mark 100 chickens and gives you an exclusive number. Extra tattoo ink provided by Kansas Farmer Protective Service, Topeka, at 50 cents for 100 hens and 80 cents for 250 hens. The coupon makes it easy for you to order your Wing Poultry Marker today.

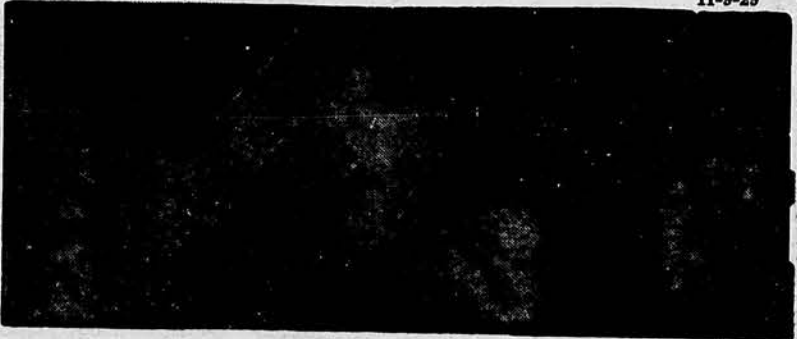
Kansas Farmer Protective Service, Topeka, Kansas

I am a Protective Service member. The address label from my last issue of Kansas Farmer is attached hereto. Inclosed is \$2.50 for which please send Kansas Farmer's Wing Poultry Marker. (Each marker has individual number registered with owner's name in every Kansas sheriff's office. With marker enough tattoo ink for 100 markings is supplied. Extra marker ink sent postpaid at 50 cents for 100 markings and 80 cents for 250 markings.)

Name.....

Town..... R.F.D..... Sold only in Kansas.

11-9-29



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KANSAS FARMER

TOPEKA, KANSAS

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DAD and the YOUNGSTERS need no coaxing—



NO, you won't have to call them the second time. Not when they sight mother's biscuits. They'll probably beat the biscuits to the table. Larabee's Best Flour makes fine, fluffy hot breads of all kinds, because it's thoroughly tested before you buy it.

"Look for the
Little Dutch Girl
on every sack"

LARABEE'S *Best* FLOUR