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KANSAS FARMER

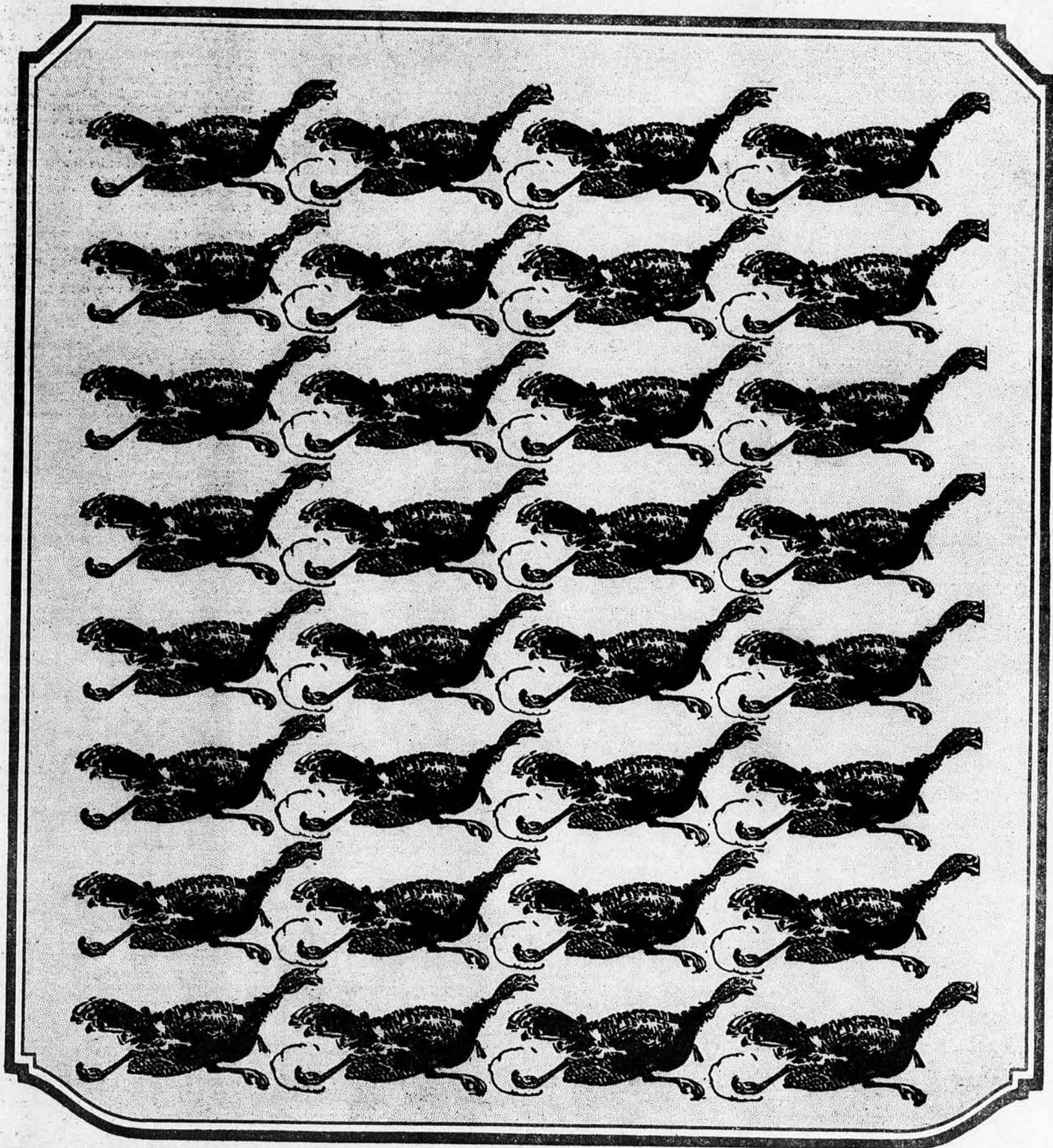
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 67

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Number 47

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Wheat in Prime Condition

Fall Sown Alfalfa Has Made Much Better Progress Than We Had Anticipated

BY HARLEY HATCH

THE week just gone was cloudy and towards the last, rainy and misty. The snow which fell in the northern part of the state did not reach this corner of Jayhawk land, but the light rain and mist held up both kafir heading and corn husking. Some corn is going to feeders right from the field; the price is about 80 cents a bushel. Growing wheat is in prime condition and the fall-sown alfalfa is much larger than it gave promise of being six weeks ago. A rather large amount of road work has been done in Coffey, Lyon and Greenwood counties this fall by the state and by the counties. Hard-surfaced roads are reaching toward this neighborhood but none so far have come closer than 5 to 8 miles. Gravel dug right out of the hills makes the best and cheapest roads for this locality; it is not often that the cheapest is the best but it has proved so in this instance.

Corn Makes 40 Bushels

So far as we have gone into our corn fields since cribbing started we are finding close to 40 bushels to the acre. This does not include 30 acres of much lighter corn which was cut and put in the shock. That corn would make right around 25 bushels. The 40-bushel corn was all listed on fall plowing, the planting starting very early, the first small field being planted April 2. That corn is in the crib and is as dry and sound as old corn. The corn which was cut and which made about 25 bushels grew on equally as good ground as that making 40 bushels but it was listed on stalk ground which had been double-disked but not plowed. I am satisfied that the early fall plowing added 15 bushels to the acre over ground not plowed. This might not work out next season but we are going to give it a trial and are plowing every acre possible as soon as it is ready to plow. When a land large enough has been husked the plows are started with the intention of listing the land to corn next spring with the exception of 25 acres which we plan to sow to oats. Early working and early sowing mean just as much with oats as with corn, and fall plowed ground often can be sown a full week earlier in the spring than can unworked stalk ground.

Might Control Gambling

I know that no one wishes to interfere with the orderly course of legitimate stock selling; a market for stocks is as necessary as a market for any other kind of property. But it is not necessary to let a band of gamblers run wild in either the stock or grain markets. A pretty good way to control marginal stock gambling is suggested by the success New York has been having in imposing a small tax on such trading. In one day of recent frenzied trading on the New York Stock Exchange the state profited to the extent of \$350,000 because of this tax. I suppose New York would like to keep this means of revenue a state affair just as they would like to keep income taxes solely a state privilege. Because all this business is transacted in New York is no reason for allowing them the sole power of taxation. The business originates from all the states and the country as a whole should step in to control this menace to legitimate business and if it can be done by means of a tax, so much the better. Wheat growers who have lost 10 to 15 cents a bushel of late solely because of the collapse of stock trading have at least some interest in the matter even if the gambling is done in New York.

Are Selling Lighter Hogs

It now is beginning to be apparent that the Government underestimated the number of hogs in the country, or else they have been sold off much quicker and closer than usual. Most livestock men believe there were more hogs than the Government census found; they also believe that hogs are being sold at a lighter weight than usual, especially during the last few weeks. Most farmers around here think

that hogs will show little or no profit until along toward next spring, and it is this that is responsible for the average weight of hogs being sold in Kansas City which of late has been around 210 pounds. When from this average are taken heavy old sows we find that most hogs must be going to market at around 200 pounds. Every man who has fed hogs knows that the last 100 pounds put on a 300-pound hog will cost a great deal more than the first or the second 100 pounds. For this reason farmers here are selling their hogs as soon as they reach 175 or a little more. The effect of the recent stock market explosion will, many think, help to hold down both hog and corn prices.

What Does Carry-over Cost?

Some corn is being hauled from the field directly to feeders in this county, at a price ranging from 80 to 85 cents a bushel. Where the corn is not entirely dried out 80 pounds is being taken for a bushel, which means 1 cent a pound. Most farmers and grain buyers seem to think corn will reach \$1 a bushel after husking is over and corn to be sold must be taken from the crib. Because of a comparative scarcity corn will later have to be sold here on a shipped-in basis, which means from 15 to 20 cents more a bushel than if it were sold on a shipped-out basis. There always is debate as to how much it costs to carry corn over until the next spring after husking. The shrink in weight on the late corn may reach 15 to 20 per cent, but most of that is discounted when buyers take 80 pounds to the bushel instead of the legal 70 pounds. To hold corn until next spring one must allow for shrinkage in weight, taxes and interest on the value of the grain. The tax now is no light matter. The state tax commission is holding corn and cattle up to virtually full value and, in some instances, even more, so when the tax rate is \$3 on the \$100, the tax on a bushel of corn would be 3 cents. The holder of corn should have 20 cents more a bushel next spring than is being paid now if he comes out even.

All Stock is Gaining

About 60 days ago we sold 29 head of calves, taking them off the cows in the pasture. These calves brought \$10 a hundred after we had taken out 17 head of the top heifers. We have not at any time since we made that sale regretted it. It was a good thing for the cows to take away the calves so early; these cows have gained considerably in weight and I do not think we ever had cows which had raised calves go into the winter in as good condition as they are doing for us this season. All the stock has been gaining which is what I like to see. An animal that goes into the winter in a gaining condition is going to be a lot easier to winter than one which has been losing weight out on poor pasture. We have found by experience that the profitable calves are the early calves; a February calf is worth double in the fall what a late June or July calf is, and to have the calves come early the cows must be well-fed and vigorous. This means that the campaign must be begun at least a year before the calves begin to arrive; it means good feed and shelter for the cows and a pasture good enough to keep them from losing weight in the fall.

Both Forgot

"Dear Clara," wrote the young man, "pardon me, but I'm getting so forgetful; I proposed to you last night, but really forgot whether you said yes or no."

"Dear Will," she replied by note, "so glad to hear from you. I knew that I said no to someone last night, but I had forgotten who it was."

Scientist proposes in a history of mankind to demonstrate that men didn't descend from monkeys. The work will be, in a certain sense, a detailed account.

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

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November 23, 1929

Number 47

Kansas National Stock From 15 States

4-H Club Prize Winners Sell Their Entries at Lower Prices

By G. E. Ferris

WALL Street is not the only place where the price of stock takes a drop. Last year at the Kansas National Livestock show at Wichita the top 4-H club baby beef of nearly 150 that Auctioneer Boyd Newcom sold brought \$61.50 a hundred. This year Auctioneer Newcom was offered only \$30 a hundred for the 4-H club Reserve Champion Hereford steer raised by Elmore Stout of Cottonwood Falls, the top baby beef of 104 4-H club entries that were sold. The Grand Champion and the Junior Grand Champion baby beefs were not sold but will be shown at the American Royal. The prize winning Chester White barrow shown by Maurice Humes of Glen Elder sold for \$29.50 a hundred. Paul Reinig of Valley Center received \$30.50 a hundred for his prize winning wether.

Three hundred and seven 4-H club entries from Kansas and Oklahoma competed in the baby beef, dairy, swine and sheep division. One hundred and four exhibitors from 15 states exhibited 1,296 livestock entries in the open class. The Kansas National Livestock show, November 11-14 inclusive, attracted stock from Iowa, Missouri, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Colorado, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, North Dakota, Ohio, Michigan, Montana, Wyoming, Illinois, Texas and Kansas.

The total number of show visitors for the four days exceeded 100,000, a

of the first leading Hereford breeder in Texas, the Shorthorn and Hereford cattle, notwithstanding the excellence of the Aberdeen-Angus entries, were especially worthy of cattlemen's praise. Mr. Garden and Mr. Dibrel judged the Shorthorn and Hereford prize winners respectively.

As last year, both floors of the Wichita Livestock Exposition building were crowded to capacity and additional temporary structures were built to house the livestock royalty. The official entry list of the open class division of the show list the following numbers of different breeds and classes of livestock: Beef cattle—Hereford 225, Shorthorn 185, Angus 45 and Hereford, Shorthorn and Angus steers from the state agricultural schools in Wyoming, Colorado and Kansas, 41. Dairy cattle—Holstein-Friesian 96, Milking Shorthorn 55 and Jersey 35. Horses and mules—Percheron 69 and mules 25. Sheep—130 pens, four to the pen.

In the 4-H club division 135 head of Shorthorn, Hereford and Angus baby beefs competed. Ninety-eight head of Poland China, Spotted Poland China, Chester White, Hampshire and Duroc Jersey hogs rooted for honors and 74 head of sheep in the Shropshire, Hampshire and fat market classes

class at the same fair. At St. Joseph, in competition with baby beefs from Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas, his entry won the same honors as won at Topeka. Paul is entering his winner at the American Royal. The Hereford raised by Elmore Stout of Cottonwood Falls was proclaimed Reserve Grand Champion and was the highest judged baby beef to be sold.

Lester Ljungdahl of Manhattan, with an Angus, won the Junior Grand Championship and Vivian Rossiter of

entry was judged champion of its class. Joseph Wetta of Colwich, with his Duroc Jersey entry, won the championship of this class and also Grand Championship of fat barrows. Championship honors in the Chester White and Poland China classes went to Maurice Humes of Glen Elder and to Wavern Scott of Kechi, respectively.

Richard Bradfield of Derby carried off the Grand Championship honors in the 4-H club dairy division judged by James Linn of the Kansas State Agricultural College. His Holstein entry placed fifth in the 10-state competition at the St. Louis National Dairy Show.



Top Right, This Kansas State Agricultural College Judging Team Won Second in the Kansas National College Stock Judging Contest. They Will Compete Also at the Royal and the International. Back Row, Left to Right, Coach F. W. Bell; J. A. Terrell, Syracuse; Paul Chelin, Miltonvale, and R. W. O'Hara, Blue Mound. Front, Fred Schultis, Sylvan Grove; Harry Paulsen, Stafford; Howard Bradley, Kidder, Mo., and Ray Hoss, Potwin

Lower Right, Here Are the Best 4-H Club Baby Beefes From the Territory Served by the Missouri Pacific Railroad. The Missouri Pacific Awarded Special Cash Prizes to This Group of Winners Which Includes, Left to Right, Paul Owens, Brown County, and His Grand Champion Hereford. The Remaining Prize Beefes Were Raised by Keith Swartz, Angus, Brown County; Ernest Freese, Shorthorn, Sedgwick County, and James G. Tomson, Jr., Shorthorn, Osage County

Circle, Joseph Wetta of Colwich and His 8-Months Old Duroc Jersey Champion Fat Barrow. His Entry Won Honors at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson

Top Left, The Hiking Ayrshires That Walked From Brandon, Vermont to St. Louis
Lower Left, Here is the Sedgwick County Champion Group of 4-H Club Dairy Heifers
Left to Right, Each Holding His Own Entry: Richard Bradfield, Derby, and His Grand Champion Heifer; John Abildgaard, Mulvane; Junior Youngmeyer, Derby; Robert Abildgaard, Mulvane, and Glenn Bradfield, Derby

majority visiting with primary interest in the night horse show, which was featured the first night by a parade of all classes of livestock, on Wednesday evening by a parade of Percheron draft horses and on the last night of the horse show by a parade of the prize winners from all the livestock show classes.

Altho the entries in the open classes of the livestock show total less than last year, the quality of stock entered at the Kansas National showed unprecedented improvement. According to John Garden of Atlantic, Iowa, and J. C. Dibrel, Jr., of Coleman, Texas, son

were entered. The 307 entries in this division were less than last year because the lower scoring animals were eliminated in competition previous to the Kansas National.

Paul Owens of Hamlin climaxed his fourth year of 4-H club work by winning the Kansas National 4-H club Grand Championship with his Hereford baby beef. This is the first year he exhibited at Wichita. His same Hereford baby beef was judged Reserve Grand Champion and Champion Hereford in the 4-H club division of the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka and was awarded second place in the open

Hollis, with a Hereford, won the Reserve Junior Grand Championship. Both Miss Rossiter's Hereford entry and Lester Ljungdahl's Angus were awarded senior high honors of their class. J. J. Moxley of the Kansas State Agricultural College judged the 4-H club baby beefs.

In the 4-H club pig division, judged by C. G. Elling of the Kansas State Agricultural College, Harold Tonn of Haven, with Poland Chinas, won the ton litter contest. This championship entitles him to a free trip to the American Royal in addition to his cash prize. Harold's Spotted Poland China

The 4-H club sheep entries were judged by C. G. Elling. Marland Fisher of Wichita won first on his fat wether entry. In the pen of three fat lambs class the Sedgwick county entry won first.

The first day of the show, 19 vocational agriculture high school and 4-H club judging teams judged eight classes of dairy cattle, swine, sheep, horses and beef cattle. In the vocational agriculture division, the Manhattan High School judging team coached by H. W. Schmitz won first with 1,449 of a possible 1,800 points. Archie York, Wil-

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

ON ARMISTICE Day thousands of speeches were made in different parts of the United States. There also were many parades with marching men or uniformed men on horseback, led by bands playing military airs. The martial music, the uniformed ranks, the banners waving in the wind; all these appealed to the imagination and stirred the blood of the onlookers. There always is something about a well-drilled, well-uniformed column of marching men that appeals to the average man, and that without much reference to what the parade is about.

Most of the speeches that were made paid glowing tribute, especially to the men who gave up their lives on the battlefields of France, and generally to the men who served in our army in that great war, altho they were fortunate enough to come thru uninjured.

Possibly some of the young men who have grown to manhood since the World War ended, viewing these parades, listening to the stirring martial music and these eulogistic speeches, may have gathered the impression that, after all, war is a rather glorious thing, and that even to die on the battlefield is to be desired over any other kind of death, inasmuch as it makes of the dead a hero and gives him a distinction he never could attain in all probability in any other way. Also, the very fact that a man was a soldier, altho he never got to the battlefield and never was in the danger zone, gives him some distinction. What this young man sees is the outer show; he does not see the harsh and horrible realities of war.

The fact is, that while the average human being, more especially the young, is attracted by the show, by the illusion of glory, by the sound of martial music, by the sight of marching, uniformed men, he is not attracted by the bloody, horrible realities of war. He does not want to die, altho he may be acclaimed a hero. Now, if the youth of the land can be informed of the actualities of war in a way that will make them understand and believe the facts, they never will be in favor of war.

The hopeful thing about the present situation, as I see it, is that the masses of the people are better informed than they ever were before. That is the reason why there is more probability of lasting peace than there ever has been in the past.

Buying Stocks for Investment

MAYBE some of the readers of this moral and agricultural guide got pinched in the recent crash in the stock market. I hope they did not, but if they did I have only this bit of advice to give. Out here we are a long way from the stock market. We know very little, if anything, about the way in which stocks are manipulated, therefore, do not buy stocks with the primary purpose of speculating, but as an investment. Buy standard stocks on the basis of earnings of 6 per cent or better. Buy what you can pay for, then whether the price of the stock goes up or down on the New York stock market is not very material to you. You will be pretty certain of drawing your 6 per cent on your investment.

If you buy now there is every probability that sooner or later the price of the stock will be higher than it is now. If so, you can get the benefit of the rise; if it does not go up on the market you still have a good investment. You will not have to pay income tax on this kind of stock for the reason that the corporation pays the income tax at the source of issue. In this way you are making about as safe an investment as it is possible to make and you stand a good chance of making money on the advance in the price of the stock.

Crash Was Inevitable

THERE have been a good many explanations for the recent collapse in the stock market. My guess is, and I admit that it is just a guess, that the price of stocks had gone away beyond their earning power and therefore the crash was inevitable. There was no apparent connection between the price of stocks of corporations at the height of the bull market and the earnings represented by their financial reports.

At the prices paid for some of them, their reports showed that they were not earning more than 1 or 2 per cent on the price. Out of that the buyer of the stocks would have to pay taxes or else lie to the assessor. That would leave practically nothing in the way of net interest on the investment. The

crash seems tremendous but an examination of the financial reports of these stocks will show that even at present prices they are earning only what seems to be a fair interest on the investment. I do not believe these stocks will go up much above the present price until they can show greater net earnings.

There are some good, substantial stocks which can be bought now at a price that will yield the investor a good interest on the investment. It seems to me to be a good time to buy these stocks with the idea of holding them as an investment. When another period of inflation and general speculation comes, as it will sometime, these stocks will go up in price until they can be sold at a figure above what their earnings will justify. When that time comes, sell the stock and wait for another slump.

How to Make a Will

I HAVE been asked to give some information about the making of a will. I find that there is a good deal of misinformation about this subject. For example, a good many persons seem to have the impression that a will must be written by a lawyer; others suppose it must be acknowledged before a notary public or some other officer authorized to administer oaths and who has a seal. Others seem to have the impression that some set form of words must be used, especially at the be-



ginning of a will, such as "In the name of God, amen," or "Considering the uncertainty of life and being of sound mind and memory."

The only essentials to a will, according to our statutes, are, first, that the person making it shall be of age and of sound mind; second, that the will shall be in writing and signed at the end thereof by the person making the same, or by some other person in his presence and by his express direction, and shall be attested and subscribed in the presence of such person by two or more competent witnesses who saw the testator subscribe or heard him acknowledge the same.

The more concise and plain a will is made, the better. In willing his property in Kansas, if the maker of the will is a married man with a living wife, he cannot will away from her more than half of his property, but with that single limitation he may dispose of his property as he sees fit. There is an impression that a parent must leave something to each of his children, such as one dollar, in order to make the will valid. That is not true. A parent can disinherit his or her children, but neither the husband nor wife can disinherit the other unless there is a written agreement by which the spouse waives his or her statutory rights.

A will may be deposited by the maker or by some person for him, in the office of the judge of the probate court in the county in which the maker of the will lives, but it is not required by law that he do this. If the will is so deposited, it must be inclosed in a sealed wrapper, which shall have indorsed thereon the name of the testator, that is, the maker, and the probate judge shall indorse

thereon the day when and the name of the person by whom it was delivered, and may also have indorsed the name of any person to whom it shall be delivered after the death of the testator. And it shall not be opened or read until delivered to a person entitled to receive the same.

During his lifetime the testator has the right to authorize the probate judge to deliver the same to himself or to some other person, but in case it is to be delivered to some other person, the authority of the maker must be in writing duly proved by the oath of a subscribing witness. After the death of the testator, the will shall be delivered to the person named on the wrapper if such person demands it. If there is no such demand, then the probate judge shall, within two months after notice of the death of the testator, publicly open the will. Then the will is retained in the office of the probate court until offered for probate.

If the will is not deposited with the probate judge but is left in the care and custody of some person, that person may be cited by the probate judge after the death of the testator to produce the will for probate and if such person refuses to obey such citation he may be found guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to fine or imprisonment or both.

If the will contains a bequest to a person who was a witness to the making of the will, and such will cannot be proved except by the testimony of such witness, the bequest shall be void. This makes it very important that the witnesses to a will shall not have an interest as heirs of the estate willed. Of course, if the will is witnessed by two competent and disinterested witnesses, an heir might sign as a third witness and not lose his rights, because the will could be proved without him, but it is much better for such interested person not to sign as a witness, for his or her signature is very likely to arouse a suspicion that such witness used undue influence on the maker of the will. In proving a will the probate judge shall cause the witnesses to be brought in and examined in open court. He also may call in other witnesses if he deems it necessary.

An action to contest a will under our statute must be brought within two years after the order of the court to probate the will or his refusal to probate it.

I have been asked to give a form for a will. As I have said, there is no particular form required, but here is a simple form that may be followed or varied to suit circumstances.

I, A. B., of declare this to be my last will and testament.

I direct first that my just debts and funeral expenses shall be paid.

From the remainder of my estate, personal and real, I bequeath the following legacies to the several persons hereafter named.

Follow this with the names of the legatees and the amounts willed to each.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my name this .. day of .., in the year of our Lord... A. B.

Below give the certificate of the witnesses as follows: "We whose names are hereto subscribed, do hereby certify that A. B., the testator, subscribed his name to this instrument in our presence and in the presence of each of us, and declared at the same time in our presence and hearing that this instrument was his last will and testament and we at his request sign our names hereto in his presence as attesting witnesses."

C. D. (Give postoffice address)
 E. F.

If it happens that the will is signed by another person at the request of the testator, the witnesses should state that fact.

Our People Are Sober

ON ARMISTICE Day I attended a celebration at the little city of Wamego. The celebration had a double purpose—to observe Armistice Day, and to celebrate the completion of the great concrete bridge over the Kaw river just at the edge of town. This is said to be the longest concrete bridge in the country, having seven great concrete arches.

The crowd was estimated all the way from 7,000 to 10,000 people. I would say that the number was nearer the last named figure than the first. Of course, there were a great many young people in that crowd, certainly more than half of them were

under 25. My opinion is that more than half of them were under 20. Now the notable thing about the celebration was the perfect order. If there was a single intoxicated person in the crowd, I did not see him. There was supposed to be a police force but it was not in evidence and there was no need for it.

In the old days it would have been utterly impossible to gather that many people together without having some dead drunks and a large number well lit up, so much so that they would have been in evidence. It has been asserted by the opponents of prohibition that there is more drinking, especially among the young people, than there was before prohibition. The critics of prohibition also have seemed to think that the young men are nearly all carrying hip flasks these days. If that were true, there would have been a great deal of drinking among that crowd of young people, thousands of them young men. The hip flask most certainly would have been in evidence. As a matter of fact, it was not in evidence at all. There has been a great deal of lying done by the critics of prohibition.

Farmers Are Not Ruined

A KANSAS farmer named his son Mortgage because he said it would be difficult to get him off the farm. That may look as if Kansas farmers never pay their mortgages, but the report of the Federal Farm Mortgage Banks shows that less than 1 per cent of the mortgages are in default, which seems to indicate that our farmers are not as near the brink of ruin as a good many have supposed.

Was Easy to Decide

A KANSAS man met a friend and his wife whom he had not seen for some time. When he and the friend were alone, the Kansas man said, "Jim, my memory must be getting bad. My recollection was that your wife was a brunette, but I see that she is a decided blonde."
"Yes," said the friend wearily, "she decided last week."

Help for the Mind?

I SEE that the Latin professors are figuring on having a big anniversary celebration of the birth of the old Latin poet Virgil, who was born 70 B. C. One editorial writer, who evidently is not enthusiastic about the old poet, says that Virgil probably is responsible—indirectly—for more suffering, more agony, more thrashings of schoolboys in the last thousand years than any other person. Virgil's Aeneid has been one of the Latin classics required to be read by nearly every college, and in a majority of the high schools of the country from time immemorial.

I read some 10 books of the Aeneid and believe me, it was as difficult work as I ever did in the way of study. I think now that I might have made better use of my time. I read a great deal of Latin prose and poetry and have forgotten nearly all of it.

The professors used to tell us that studying Latin was fine discipline for the mind. Perhaps it was, but my present opinion is that the mind might have been disciplined just as well by applying it to the study of more practical things.

A Charter From Maine

Some years ago a certain company got a charter from the state of Maine and operated for several years. It issued 20-year bonds. After this company had been in operation for a few years it sold to another company in Ohio. This new company bought all of the former company's plants, paid the taxes on the properties and the interest on the bonds, but when the bonds came due,

refused to pay. In this case would the company that bought the properties and paid the interest on the bonds be liable or responsible for the payment of the bonds when due?
S.

My opinion is it would. By the voluntary paying of this interest it, in my judgment, assumed the payment of the bonds themselves.

The Court Will Decide

A and B, husband and wife, own a farm jointly. B leaves A without reason. Can she collect half of the income of the farm? If A sues B for divorce can he force a sale of the farm or just a division; and what part can he get?
A. G. N.

If B, the wife, without any reason, should leave the bed and board of her husband, it would relieve



the husband from the necessity of supporting the wife, but it would not destroy her individual property rights. I am, therefore, of the opinion that even tho she wrongfully left her husband, she still would have a right to the income from her individual property.

In case of a suit for divorce, the disposal of the property is largely in the discretion of the court which tries the case and grants the decree.

'Tis a Civil Action.

I owed \$29.50 on a Ford coupe. When the note came due the dealer's wife came to my house when I was gone. She asked my wife for the money and my wife told her she did not know anything about the matter and that I would be at home right away and for her to let it stand for a while until I got home. She went right to the garage, took the car and drove off with it. I had 2 gallons of oil and four new spark plugs and new wiring and a new timer for another car in the coupe. This stuff was lying under the cushion. Then I went to town and asked her for this stuff. She shut the door in my face. I went to the county attorney to find out what to do. He told me this was a civil case, that he did not handle that kind of cases and for me to get a lawyer. I went to see a lawyer. He said if I would give him \$10 he would get it back for me. What I want to know is does the county attorney have to take action or not? This note or mortgage was never recorded. I asked her

for my note and she would not give it to me. I still hold the deed to this car. Don't they have to sell this stuff the same as any mortgage? Don't they have to tell me what this car sold for? If they get more than enough to pay the note in the trade can I make them pay for the stuff for the other car? I work in town and I missed four days' work trying to get them to pay so I can go to work. Can I make them pay for my time? Did she not just the same as steal the parts for my other car?
W. S. N.

The county attorney correctly stated that this was a civil action, and that it was not his business as county attorney to conduct the case. There is nothing in your letter that would indicate that this woman was guilty of theft. She took this car under her chattel mortgage, and probably did not know that this stuff that was under the cushion was there at all. The condition of the note has been broken and the person who sold you the car, of course, had the right to take it. You would have a right to demand that it be sold at public sale, and if it brought more than the amount of your claim and the necessary costs the amount remaining after paying this note and costs should go to you.

Of course, these extra parts you speak of belong to you and you have a right to bring a replevin action and recover them that way. It is very doubtful whether the entire value of these parts would be more than your attorney fee, but undoubtedly you have a legal right to them. I do not believe that you can recover damages for the day's work you have missed.

Write to Insurance Department

What insurance companies pay dividends? A. B. K.

There are literally hundreds of insurance companies, both fire and life. Some of them are mutual companies which pay no dividend except the dividends that are paid to policyholders. There are other stock insurance companies, that is, companies which have capital stock. Some of these pay dividends on their capital stock, but I have no means of knowing how many of them or what ones do pay dividends. It is possible you might be able to get this information by writing to the State Insurance Department at Topeka about this particular company.

Kansas Laws Would Govern

A young man 23 years old, born in Germany, came to Ontario, Canada, and lived there nine years, but did not become a citizen of that country. He then came to Kansas, got married and lived here about 35 years and took out his first citizenship papers five years ago and will soon get his other papers. He has some property. If he should die would the property all go to his wife or would the Canadian government have some claim on it?
S.

The Canadian government would have no claim whatever. He acquired no rights as a Canadian citizen. His property is not in Canada, and would be distributed according to the laws of Kansas.

Needs a Court Order

What is the law in Kansas when a wife and husband buy a farm and the wife did not sign the deed? If she should die would the children get half of it? Mrs. C. B.

I presume you meant to say when the wife's name was not inserted in the deed as one of the grantees. Of course, the wife would not sign the deed because the deed would be signed by the grantor. If the wife's name is not inserted in the deed as one of the grantees, either the husband would have to deed a part of this real estate to her or she would have to go into court and get a court order reforming the deed and declaring that she is entitled to one-half interest in it. If, without anything of this kind being done, the wife should die, the entire estate would become the property of the surviving husband, and the children could inherit only thru him.

Mr. Grundy's "Backward" States

WHY should "backward" states have the same representation in the Senate and as much right to fix tariff rates as the wealthy industrial Eastern states which contribute a great deal more to the Federal government?

Joseph R. Grundy, tariff lobbyist from Pennsylvania, virtually asked that question of the Senate committee now investigating lobbying and lobbyists. He did more, he declared these "backward" states were not entitled to equal representation.

Mr. Grundy, who wishes the Constitution changed in this particular, is a Pennsylvanian himself. He is the type of person, not yet extinct, who thinks of the United States as including New York, Pennsylvania and the New England states—and of the other states as being a sort of troublesome and unimportant fringe, useful chiefly for tariff-paying purposes. He would give the wealthy states more representation; would have them decide how much the poorer states should pay the industrial states in tariff duties.

These are all fair inferences from his testimony. As sample "backward" states, Mr. Grundy named Arizona, Arkansas, Idaho, Georgia, Mississippi, Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota. And it seemed to him that an agricultural state, like Iowa, was not in the same class with a manufacturing state like Connecticut, "and I'd hate to tell," he added, "what I'd like to do to Wisconsin."

This point of view is on a par with the New Hampshire senator's opinion that Western senators

are "sons of wild jackasses" for insisting that a so-called farm tariff bill shall be fair to farmers.

Mr. Grundy's "backward" states evidently include all the agricultural states and most of the mineral producing states which supply necessary raw materials to the industrial commonwealths.

According to the last census, agriculture has a capital investment of 79 billion dollars. This compares with 44 billion dollars invested in manufacturing and 20 billion dollars invested in railroads.

Agriculture produces about 12 billions of wealth annually. It has an estimated buying power of 10 billions a year, more than half of it spent for manufactured products.

The "backward" states are not so backward, judged by their wealth-producing qualities in crop raising. And in mineral output, several of them—outside of Mr. Grundy's United States—lead the nation, if not the world.

I find the per capita wealth in Pennsylvania, Mr. Grundy's state, is \$3,187—he seems to make wealth the criterion. Five of his specifically mentioned "backward" states surpass that figure. In Arizona the per capita is \$3,512, Idaho \$3,301, Montana \$3,691, North Dakota \$3,692, South Dakota \$4,482. And in Iowa it is \$4,274. Iowa produces more than 1,000 millions of wealth a year, and Wisconsin more than 700 millions.

The "backward" states seem to have a much more equal division of wealth than Mr. Grundy's immensely wealthy Pennsylvania, and that isn't such

a bad thing. Politically they are much cleaner. They are not boss-ridden; they do not have 3-million-dollar Vare primaries. They have their political independence; and I venture to say their school houses are better and more modern.

Not so long ago, President Roosevelt took over the political issues of one of the agricultural states—Kansas—and made them the constructive policies of his successful administrations.

Most of the so-called "backward" states are just now giving the country what promises to be its most constructive administration. That is, President Hoover is a Westerner and so are Vice President Curtis, Secretary of War Good, Secretary of Interior Wilbur, and Secretary of Commerce Lamont. Senator Watson, Senate majority leader, comes from Indiana; Senator Robinson, Senate minority leader, from Arkansas; Senator Borah, of Idaho, is chairman of the Senate foreign affairs committee, and Senator Norris, of Nebraska, is chairman of the Senate agricultural committee.

It is generally conceded in Washington, that Grundy and others who have been talking the same way, have been making foolish remarks.

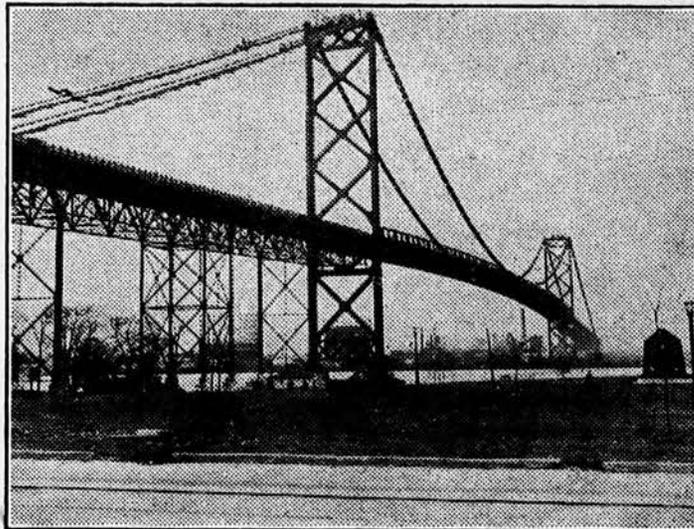
Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

World Events in Pictures



Here is the Way in Which the Canadian Pacific Railway is Helping to Educate Children in the Canadian Wilderness. The School on Wheels Makes Two to Four Day Stops. You See Outside and Inside Views



The New Ambassador Bridge, Connecting Detroit with Sandwich, Ont., Which Was Dedicated on Armistice Day. It Forms an Important Link in Tourist Traffic Between the United States and Canada



Max Hinz, Berlin Shoemaker, Who Now Holds the World's Record for Egg-Eating. He Swallowed 75 Eggs in 10½ Minutes, Beating an American, John Williams, Who Ate 74 in 12 Minutes



Reports from Guatemala City Indicate That Many Persons Perished When the Santa Maria Volcano, Shown Here, Erupted This Month. Neighboring Cities Are Greatly Alarmed and the Government Has Sent Relief Forces to Care for Many Families Left Destitute and Homeless



This Tractor, Pulling a Two-Bottom Plow, is Operating in a Hothouse Near St. Joseph, Mo. Looks as if It Might Be a Ticklish Job Making the Turns, But Evidently the Operator Has Found the Gas Burner a Time and Labor Saver. It Might Suggest, too, That Tractors Can be Used Profitably on More Small Farms



Max Hahn and Oskar Tietz, European Cycle Champions, Loading Rockets on Their Wheels for a Speed Test. Observers Report That the "Fireworks" Boosted the Cycles Along at 40 Miles an Hour. They Likely Will Tie Cannons Behind Them Next



Ralph A. Totten, United States Consul General at Cape Town, the First American Minister to the Union of South Africa. He Reciprocates the Appointment of Erik Louw



New High-Wing Monoplane Which Carried 40 Passengers and Fuel for 20 Hours Aloft on Its First Flight in Germany. Passengers as Well as Motors Are Carried in the Wings. The Plane Weighs 13 Tons Empty and 33 Loaded. Wing Spread 148 Feet. Compare With 60-Foot Plane Under Left Wing



Here Are Additional Glimpses of the Annual Kansas State Corn Husking Contest, Sponsored by Kansas Farmer, on Juniata Farm, Owned and Operated by Dan D. Casement, in Riley County. Plenty of Parking Space Was Provided in a Large Pasture Close to the Contest Field. Two Officials Counted 1,500 Cars in This Pasture and Many More Were Parked in Other Places. The View at Right Shows Part of the 4,500 Visitors to the State Contest Listening to the Speaking Program. Raymond H. Gilkeson, Associate Editor of Kansas Farmer, Had Just Introduced J. C. Mohler, Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Who Was the Feature Speaker of the Day

Olson of Illinois Again Placed First

Lutz and Critton of Kansas Did Good Work; National Husking Contest Comes to Jayhawker State for 1930

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

THE national corn-husking champion of a year ago successfully defended his title in the contest for 1929, which was held on the Paul Renz farm in Platte county, Missouri, on November 15. He is Walter Olson, 32-year-old farmer from Illinois. As the time for the contest drew near, 13 men from seven of the outstanding agricultural states of the nation, lined up at the end of the national contest field, each one eager to match his skill and endurance against all other huskers. Who would win? It was anybody's battle. True enough, Olson was in for Illinois, and he took national honors in 1928. But in this year's state contest in Illinois, H. Holmes made Olson take second place. Huskers from all other sections of the country represented had given good accounts of themselves in their state contests. In some states "dark horse" contestants—first timers, you know—stepped out in the lead.

Who would win? More than 6,000 spectators who crowded as close to the huskers as the line of officials would let them, speculated on the matter. Here and there were groups of visitors loyally talking up the merits of their favorite contestants. "Illinois will win," someone assured. "Look out! Look out! Don't be too sure about your Illinois men," some Missourians shot back good naturedly. "Remember we have you here in our home territory this year." "All honors will go back to the Jayhawker state," some fine Kansans put in. "You know there isn't anything we can't do over there in the country west of the Missouri line." It was anybody's battle. Rain for several days previous to the date of the national husking contest left the field very muddy. That was bound to bother some huskers. Corn was down badly due to high winds. These tangled stalks were sure to have some bearing on the final results. It was anybody's battle.

Then the Cannon Boomed

Trained to their job as well as experts are in any other athletic event, the 13 huskers lined up at the end of their lands eager, determined. There were William J. Lutz of Manhattan, and Ira Critton of Girard, representing Kansas, two fine young men making a success of farming for themselves; O. C. Groom and L. Roberts of Missouri; C. Etter, the one entry from Indiana; C. Maley and R. Hanson of Minnesota; W. Olson and H. Holmes of Illinois; C. Tague and C. Bockes of Iowa; Harry Westergren and Henry Sorenson from Nebraska. A fine span of the kind of mules for which Missouri, and particularly Platte county, is famous, was hitched to each wagon. A quality group of Missouri farmers, each man assigned to his job as referee, gleaner, driver or judge, stood back of the husker. Up on a side-hill, soldiers from Fort Leavenworth were loading a 1-pound army cannon that was to boom out the starting and stopping signals. Up in a tower at the end of the corn field a practiced announcer was given a word picture of the big event to the entire country over the National Broadcasting Company's network of 38 broadcasting stations that "hooked in" especially for this event. The official time-keeper raised a hand, referees passed along the words "Get ready," and the huskers to a man took hold of their first ear of corn. Then, boom! The gun gave a warning signal. Boom! again, and 13 experts ripped their first ear of corn free from protecting husks. For 80 minutes they fought their hardest, each man determined to give the best possible account of himself. In a surprisingly short time wagon beds were a fourth full, then a half. By that time a good many of the followers were going from one wagon to another trying to see which man had the best chance of winning. It was anybody's battle. Loads looked so near the same, corn was surprisingly clean and ears of corn missed by the huskers and put in sacks by the gleaners didn't count up very rapidly.

Name	State	Total Weight of Corn	Gleanings	Deductions for Gleanings	Husks	Deductions for Husks	Total Deductions	Net Pounds of Corn	Bushels
W. Olson	Ill.	1860	21	63	6.5	27.90	90.90	1769.1	25.27
H. Holmes	Ill.	1810	26	78	4	0	78	1732	24.74
C. Tague	Ia.	1890	35	105	9	113.4	218.4	1671.6	23.88
H. Sorenson	Neb.	1635	29.5	88.5	4.5	0	88.5	1546.5	22.99
C. Etter	Ind.	1625	28	84	5	0	84	1541	22.61
C. Bockes	Ia.	1660	40.5	121.5	6.5	24.90	146.40	1513.6	21.62
W. J. Lutz	Kan.	1665	49.5	148.5	6	16.65	165.15	1499.85	21.42
C. Maley	Minn.	1690	54.5	163.5	7.5	42.25	205.75	1484.25	21.2
H. Westergren	Neb.	1645	56	168	5.5	8.22	176.22	1468.78	20.98
R. Hanson	Minn.	1530	26	78	3.5	0	78	1452	20.74
I. Critton	Kan.	1505	23	69	4.5	0	69	1436	20.51
O. C. Groom	Mo.	1535	30	90	7.5	38.37	128.37	1406.63	20.09
L. Roberts	Mo.	1525	39.5	118.5	6	15.25	133.75	1391.25	19.87

Here Are Complete Results of the National Corn Husking Contest Held in Platte County, Missouri, November 15. Deductions Were as Follows: 3 Pounds for Each Pound of Corn Left in the Field; 1 Per Cent of Entire Load for Each Ounce of Husks in Excess of 5 Ouncer to 100 Pounds up to and Including 8 Ounces; and 3 Per Cent for Each Ounce in Excess of 8 Ounces

Everything went off like magic with not a single hitch. When the final gun was fired wagons were hurried to the scales and a group of expert accountants figured the final results in a comparatively short time. As soon as a contestant's results were figured, those results were phoned to the man at the huge bulletin board and he chalked them in the proper spaces for the thousands of visitors to see. And the crowd was generous with cheers as favorite contestants made good showings. Just by chance the last card to be figured was that of Walter Olson, and those figures showed that for the second time he had proved himself a world's champion corn husker.

Olson certainly is an excellent type of American citizen, as were all of the contestants. The kind of men that insure the safety of our agricultural progress. His hook and peg ripped the ears of corn out of the husks with surprising speed. Every man gathered in ears of corn so rapidly that spectators were amazed. Thirty to 40 ears a minute were banging into the wagons. Olson piled 1,860 pounds of corn in his wagon in the 80 minutes allowed for the contest, leaving only 21 pounds in the field for the gleaners to pick up. Since 3 pounds are deducted from the load for every pound missed by a husker, this reduced Olson's net corn by 63 pounds. Despite the speed at

which he worked, the national champion left only an average of 6.5 ounces of husks to each hundred pounds of corn he gathered. This cut his load by another 27.9 pounds. After subtracting total deductions of 90.9 pounds, Olson still had 1,769.1 pounds of corn, or 25.27 bushels to his credit for an hour and 20 minutes of speedy work. Aside from earning national honors, Olson received a check for \$100, which was the first prize offered by the Capper Farm Papers and the Standard Farm Papers, sponsors of the contest.

Second honors also were won by an Illinois man, H. Holmes, who lost out for first money by only 37.1 pounds of corn, after all deductions for husks and gleanings were made. Despite the fact that Holmes won over Olson in their state meet, he was defeated in the national. He put 50 pounds less corn into his wagon than Olson, his deductions for gleanings were 78 pounds as against 63 pounds for Olson, but he had only 4 ounces of husks to 100 pounds of corn, so was not penalized anything for that as each husker was allowed 5 ounces of husks to 100 pounds free. Holmes received a check for \$50 from the sponsors of the contest. Third high honors, and a check for \$25, were won by C. Tague of Iowa, with 23.88 bushels; fourth place, and \$15, went to H. Sorenson of Nebraska, with 22.09 bushels, and fifth place and the \$10

check, went to C. Etter of Indiana, the only representative of that state in the contest, who husked 22.01 bushels in the 80 minutes. Each of the seven states were allowed two entries, but it was impossible for the second Indiana man to enter.

The Kansas boys did their best and we certainly may be proud of them. William J. Lutz, our state champion, again beat our second man, Ira Critton, and strange to say Kansas took exactly the same placings that were ours a year ago in the national contest held in Indiana. Lutz took seventh place, just as he did in last year's national, and Ira Critton placed eleventh, the same as Lester M. Chase of Nemaha county, did a year ago in Indiana. Lutz tossed 1,665 pounds of corn into his wagon, missed only 49.5 pounds as he fought rapidly thru the field and had only 6 ounces of husks to 100 pounds of corn. After all deductions he had a net of 1,499.85 pounds of corn, or 21.42 bushels. This is considerably under his record in the all-Kansas contest, held on Juniata farm, owned and operated by Dan D. Casement in Riley county, of 26.04 bushels. But mark you it was down corn and a very muddy field in which the national was held. Olson, the national champion, husked 34.31 bushels in his state contest and dropped to 25.27 in the national. So you see there are a great many things to consider. Ira Critton of Crawford county, and our second man, husked 1,505 pounds of corn into his wagon in Missouri, left only 23 pounds of corn in the field for the gleaners to pick up and count against him and had no deductions for husks. Critton, Lutz and a number of other huskers who entered the state meet in Kansas are good enough to win the national and very likely one of them will when this big event comes to Kansas next year.

Now to Jayhawker State

In order to give all huskers an even break in the national, this contest is rotated among the states. This year it was Missouri's turn, and of course, the national contest for 1929 was sponsored there by the Missouri Ruralist, which is published by Senator Arthur Capper. Next year the national comes to Kansas and will be sponsored by Kansas Farmer, which as you know also is published by Senator Capper. And next year, folks, here in Kansas, we want to put on the biggest and most successful contest ever held in the United States. Let's show every other state what a wonderful place Kansas is and what grand folks live here. T. A. McNeal, editor of Kansas Farmer, and Raymond H. Gilkeson, associate editor, were at the huskers' banquet in Missouri last week, which was such an outstanding success and put on by the Chamber of Commerce of Platte City, Mo., to officially invite the world into Kansas for the National Corn-Husking Contest of 1930. We can show all other states a better field than they ever worked in before, better corn, better teams and unequalled hospitality. Already Kansas Farmer is making plans for this big event and we invite you to help.

Nothing too good can be said regarding the folks who co-operated so wholeheartedly in making this year's national corn husking contest the great success it was. George Jordan, associate editor of the Missouri Ruralist, and his associates from that publication, did an excellent job. Paul Renz, owner of the farm on which the contest was staged, did everything within his power. Not only did he turn his fine farm over for the event, but he worked untiringly in arranging numerous details for the event. The Platte county, Missouri, Farm Bureau and the county agent did no end of things. Platte county folks took it upon themselves to make folks feel at home and everyone in general in that section of Missouri seemed to be working with the contest managers. Terrence Riley, president of the Platte City Chamber

(Continued on Page 21)

Now the Frozen Food Industry

THERE is more truth than ever today in the statement that stabilized industry is something that does not exist. Now the packers and other food processors are reported to have ready for great expansion a scheme of selling frozen food products direct to the housewife. An orange, an apple, a grapefruit or a steak or roast or chops, frozen at so small a cost that it can be distributed a year or more later and cannot be distinguished from the fresh article, seems to spell something new in the food industry. At the Institute of American Meat Packers at Chicago R. T. Keefe of Arkansas City in this state explained how he has installed this system of frozen foods with entire success. The packers are understood to have prepared to freeze steaks and other meats, put them up in pound or 2-pound or larger packages and distribute them direct to the consumer, as crackers or other manufactured products are now handled.

Such an innovation is quite in accord with these revolutionary times in industry. What is a stock market smash to a country like the United States? Speculation cannot hold it down. And with such magic as modern industrialism is developing continually, how can people be restrained from speculating on the dazzling future of the United States in an industrial sense?

The food distributors with the freeze system for practically all food products—none "perishable" any more—can market as is suited to the demand, since foods can be stored indefinitely. They can fairly stabilize prices by judicious marketing and storage. There should be no periods of scarcity if marketing is judicious. On the other hand, there should be no hold-up of consumers, since if attempts should be made to create a present scarcity by excessive storage the market would react on the culprits. What is known to be held over the market is a part of the potential supply and has its effect upon the price.

"The Facts in Food Distribution" is a booklet which describes this and other modern inventions and processes in food distribution, from which it would seem that when Doctor Malthus issued his famous prophecy that according to the laws of mathematics the world would perish in a few centuries from starvation, he did not take into his calculation the progress of economic and industrial knowledge.



G. E. FERRIS
MANAGER

Protective Service



Membership in the Protective Service is confined to Kansas Farmer subscribers receiving mail on a Kansas rural route. Free service is given to members consisting of adjustment of claims and advice on legal, marketing, insurance and investment questions, and protection against swindlers and thieves. If you keep your subscription paid and a Protective Service sign posted, the Protective Service will pay a reward for the capture and 30 days' conviction of the thief stealing from the premises of the posted farm. Write for reward payment booklet.

Common Stocks or Bonds—Which Makes the Safest Investment for Your Savings?

WHAT is investment stock? What is a bond? Are common stocks in some of the better industries as safe as bonds? Who takes the risk? Is it a good thing to know the history of a company before investing your savings? These and numerous other investment questions which might be asked are answered in the following discussion of common stocks and bonds.

Common stock represents a proportionate share or fixed equity in an enterprise. The common stockholder is the corporation and if it profits he profits, while if it loses he loses. In the past it was common practice to issue common stock only for "water," that is to say against good will and other intangible assets of the company while the physical assets were bonded. With the retirement of many bond is-

This article, which deals with the relative merits of stocks vs. bonds as investments, was printed originally in Best's Insurance News. Because of the general interest in securities, the Protective Service is glad to pass on to its readers this well-outlined article.

sues and the gain in stability of business generally, the common stock unquestionably has become a sounder and safer investment; but however great the improvement it cannot escape its fundamental characteristic of being the corporation for better or worse.

Bonds Mean Physical Assets

Bonds, excepting debenture bonds, on the other hand, are fundamentally loans and always are backed by physical assets, the value of which in many instances is not dependent upon the success of the corporation in its own field of endeavor. Automobile plants can make field guns and airplanes, and altho the value of the good will built in the auto industry is thereby lost, the value of the factories might be the same in the one case as in the other. Bonds are issued in monetary units and represent so much money and are redeemable at a definite period of time. They are a first lien on both assets and earnings. Obviously there is no chance for growth of principal but on the other hand the principal is protected by the cushion of secondary ownership, common stock.

It often is said that common stocks in some of the better industries are as safe as bonds. This is impossible if by safety we mean conservation of principal. By their very nature common stocks are subject to considerable fluctuations of earning power with resulting changes in market value; nor can we deceive ourselves by using long-term averages. There is no value except market value and no earnings except what the corporation makes from year to year. If common stocks are safe, bonds are safer, and if the stock earnings are sure then the bond earnings must be surer.

Compensation for Increased Risk

Since the common stockholders unavoidably shoulder the business risks, it is only reasonable that they should be compensated for so doing. This compensation takes the form of increased earnings. The exact amount must depend on the judgment of the individual investor for each line of business, but its result is to equalize the return on stocks as against that on bonds. Neither is a more profitable investment than the other for in the long run time will

equalize all differences between them. One thing certain is that as common stocks, by their very nature, are more speculative than bonds, then their earnings must average sufficiently higher than the latter to make them equally desirable as investments.

It has been the delight of the statistically inclined for the past three or four years to show comparisons of results achieved by investors in stocks and investors in bonds. Hindsight always is cheaper than foresight, and about all these comparisons prove is that in the past stocks have generally

been more profitable to their holders than bonds. This does not prove even indirectly that in the future the same will be true. If anything, we should say it proved the reverse for, as the two classes of investments must bear some relationship to each other, and if the stocks have had their day—and who can say they haven't—then perhaps bonds may regain some of their public favor in the future.

Buy With Facts in Mind

More accurately, two pronounced factors tend to distort any such comparisons to a meaningless result. The first of these lies in the difficulty in selection of a representative group of common stocks. In order to have comparisons down to date it is necessary to select only those which have stayed in business that long—in other words the winners. Bonds, on the other hand, by reason of their permanency, can easily be checked and any such selection would include the bad with the good.

The second important fallacy lies in a change in the public's feeling toward common stocks as investments. There can be little doubt but that 10 years ago the common stock was looked at with more suspicion than it deserved and the market prices, based on earnings, were unduly low. At this period good industrial stocks could be had at anywhere from six to nine times earnings. Today these same stocks sell at 20 times earnings and more. No

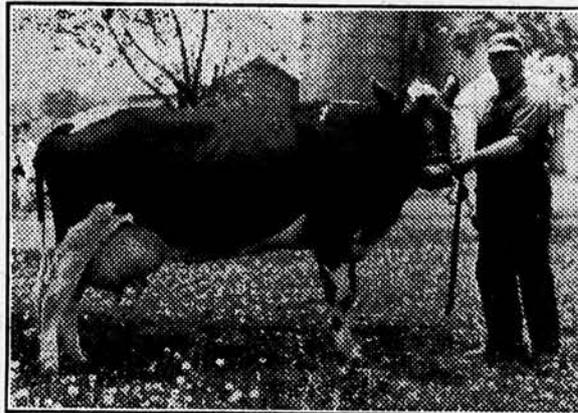
statistical comparison therefore is correct which confines itself to market values as forecasting the future, since earnings from this source cannot hope to be repeated.

Whatever the merits of common stocks in the past—and they appear to have been unquestionably undervalued—these conditions do not hold for the future. You may buy stock on a 12 per cent earning basis and sell it on a 6 per cent, thereby doubling your money but the man who buys it at 6 per cent cannot reasonably hope to sell it at 3 per cent and double his in the same manner. Those who have held common stocks thruout the last 10 year period have taken the cream. Certainly what is left will not make Rockefeller of the rest of us. Furthermore, history shows that the pendulum always swings too far and it seems a safe prophecy that from being undervalued common stocks will be overvalued. When, we cannot safely predict.

For the Sheepmen

Every Kansas farmer who handles sheep ought to have a copy of Parasites and Parasitic Diseases of Sheep, which is Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,330. A copy may be obtained from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

A dancing-master says many modern dancers are too heavy on their feet. And not only theirs, either.



He has two champions on his farm—Winowis Mandy Homestead, and the McCORMICK-DEERING Cream Separator. Mr. Hughes' letter makes good reading.

GENTLEMEN:

Some time ago I purchased a motor-driven No. 6 McCormick-Deering ball-bearing cream separator and to say that I am well pleased with it would be putting it mildly. It is without a doubt the smoothest-running, closest-skimming, and the easiest-to-wash cream separator I have ever used, and I have used several. This machine skims the milk from my herd of 25 pure bred Holsteins, of which Winowis Mandy Homestead, World's Champion, is a part.

Winowis Mandy Homestead is four years and two months old. During the 365 days just passed she has broken all world's records for her class, having given 20,114-2/10 pounds of milk. From this milk I skimmed with the McCormick-Deering cream separator 853-1/10 pounds of butter fat, which is also a world's record in the Junior four-year-old class of the yearly division.

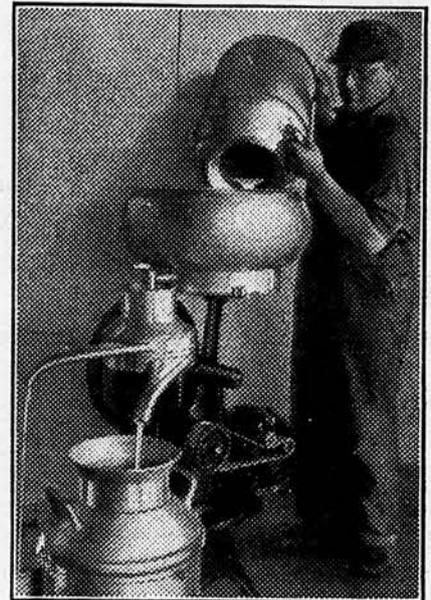
Recently I had a test made of the skimmilk, and to my surprise found that there was less than 1/100th of 1 per cent of butter fat left in the skimmed milk after it had been run through the McCormick-Deering. This was certainly a remarkable test. In reality I have two champions on my farm: Winowis Mandy Homestead and the McCormick-Deering—a combination hard to beat. To every breeder of fine dairy cows I recommend the McCormick-Deering.

Yours very truly,

EARL HUGHES,

May 18, 1929 Winowis Stock Farm, Neenah, Wis.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
606 So. Michigan Ave. OF AMERICA (Incorporated) Chicago, Ill.



Study the McCormick-Deering at the dealer's store. Note the lasting quality, the ball bearings at all speed points, the simple efficient design, the heavy tinware, the automatic lubrication, and the dozens of other features. Six sizes—350 to 1500 pounds per hour. All sizes can be equipped with electric motor or power drive. Ask about the liberal time-payment plan.

McCORMICK-DEERING



Harold Bell Wright Goes to Arizona for Theme of His New Book

BY D. M. HARMON

NOVELISTS continuously are rising and falling in popularity. But there are a few who have their public who will stand by them for all time. Such a novelist is Harold Bell Wright. "That Printer of Udell's," began Wright's success in 1903. Since that time he has written 12 other books, of which millions of copies have been sold. "When a Man's a Man" sold 5,000 copies daily and kept it up for months. His novels are read all over North America and Europe.

Unusual Beginning of Career

Perhaps no other author ever began his career in just such a way as Harold Bell Wright. He was a pastor in Pierce City, Mo., with a salary of \$8 a week. His transition from the ministry to fame was due to a pastoral problem. His congregation was growing but the pastor felt that their religion did not mean much to the people in his charge. He decided to try preaching a sermon by a parable. The result was "That Printer of Udell's." The story told how the people of a place called Boyd City had destroyed saloons and gambling dens by taking proper care of the down-and-out who, according to Uncle Bobble, "go to the devil because they ain't got nowhere else to go."

First Book a Success

The original idea was to read the story aloud. The congregation was so enthusiastic that they persuaded its author to have the story published. Harold Bell Wright, with his kindly, honest, open, sun-tanned face with little wrinkles at the corners of his eyes, as if from much laughing, wanted to leave the world better than when he found it. So he left the pulpit because he felt that his ministry would be larger and that he could do more good thru his books than thru his preaching. The money he has made from his enormous sales has been quietly, and without the world hearing about it, shared with scores of the humble and nameless.

Wright's Early Life

Going back into the earlier history of Harold Bell Wright—he was born May 4, 1872, in Rome, N. Y., of New England stock. At the age of 20 he entered the preparatory department of Hiram College, where he worked his way thru. A severe case of pneumonia left him with his eyesight badly affected and his health in general so shattered that it never has completely recovered. He was forced to give up his college. The means he took to restore his health are typical of the man

and they exerted an obvious influence over his earlier work. He went on a solitary canoe trip of several hundred miles and then on to the Ozark mountains in Southwestern Missouri. He made his living by working on farms, sketching and painting.

Entered the Ministry by Chance

While in the Ozarks, Mr. Wright had been attending religious services in a log schoolhouse in the mountains. One morning the preacher failed to appear and Mr. Wright substituted with an impromptu talk on the difference between church and Christianity. The primitive little congregation liked it. Before long Harold Bell Wright was ordained pastor at Pierce City, Mo. Then followed the charges, Pittsburg, Kan.; Kansas City, Mo.; Lebanon, Mo., and Redlands, Cal.

The final decision to leave the ministry came after Mr. Wright had been transferred to a large church in Kansas City. Here were increased burdens and responsibilities, which speedily brought him up against his earlier handicap—ill health. He went back to the Ozarks and set to work on another book. It was to be a test. The response it should find in the hearts of men and women was to decide for him his ministry henceforth, whether he would teach the precepts of the Man of Galilee by voice or pen. The pen won.

A New Book on the Market

The admirers of Harold Bell Wright have a great treat in store for them in his new book, "Long Ago Told." It is the story of Indian legends gathered by Mr. Wright among the Indians of Arizona and retold by him in exquisite fashion. He knows the Indians as few white men do. Living in their country he has obtained from them their trust, affection and gratitude. In turn they have given him their confidence and told him their stories, legends and ancient lore. With a beautiful simplicity he narrated the tales told about their firesides and the reader in his way is privileged to join the men and women, the boys and girls and children as they sit around the fire and hear the legends passed from generation to generation. These stories all are authentic. Harold Bell Wright gives the reader what he has found in the Indians' folklore.

I doubt whether there is a person of reading age in the country who hasn't read one or more, perhaps all of Harold Bell Wright's books. You will wish to read his new book. The theme is a little different from others of his books, but written with the same sincerity of purpose.

Harold Bell Wright's Books

THE oldest of Harold Bell Wright's books still are popular with the public today. The total record of sales of the Wright books in the last twenty-odd years, is well into the millions. Perhaps you have read some of his books and would like to read others. If you have read them all, you surely will wish to read the one just published. Below is a complete list of the books of Harold Bell Wright. Remit the price listed, address your letter to Capper Book Service, Topeka, Kan., and the books will be sent to you promptly.

The Calling of Dan Matthews.....	75c
The Eyes of the World.....	75c
God and the Grocerman.....	75c
Helen of the Old House.....	75c
The Mine with the Iron Door.....	75c
The Re-Creation of Brian Kent.....	75c
Shepherd of the Hills.....	75c
A Son of His Father.....	75c
That Printer of Udell's.....	75c
Their Yesterdays.....	75c
When a Man's a Man.....	75c
The Winning of Barbara Worth.....	75c
Long Ago Told.....	\$2.50

Capper Book Service, Topeka, Kansas

Announcing

a revolutionizing Motor Oil
a new principle
and a Challenge

the Challenge

Several years ago, the exclusive North American patent rights on the Germ Process were acquired by this Company. It was evolved and patented by two British scientists after exhaustive chemical and physical laboratory tests.

Germ Process oils were revolutionary in that they met every requirement, through special characteristics, for each type of internal combustion motor. These scientists, by the Germ Process, eradicated the prevalent weaknesses existent in motor oils regardless of their base.

This Company has made innumerable laboratory and road tests, under every conceivable condition, over the past seven years, and we are now prepared to state definitely that your motor oil problem is solved by the Germ-Processed Motor Oils.

By comparison, our tests prove that the "Germ Essence" creates the only safe motor oil under all conditions and at all times operates at the highest obtainable efficiency.

We are now prepared to meet any challenge of competitors. I confidently believe that CONOCO Germ-Processed Paraffin Base Motor Oils are superior to any other motor oils made from any crude by any process.

More than twenty thousand outlets are now prepared to offer to the public such a motor oil for the discriminating buyer, and for a technical problem which has always been recognized but not solved until now.

J. M. Moran President,
CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY



35¢

Here are the Claims for Conoco Germ-Processed Motor Oil --Check against the oil you are now using

Per Quart for All Grades Except Special Heavy and Extra Heavy

- 1 It actually penetrates and combines with metal surfaces, forming a film that adheres for months to bearings, cylinder walls and all working parts—that means *constant* lubrication.
- 2 Refined from only carefully selected Paraffin Base Crudes by patented processes—that means *stability* at high temperatures and low oxidation and evaporation.
- 3 The exclusive CONOCO Germ Process so adds to the "oiliness" of this new oil that metal-against-metal friction is eliminated—that means *less gasoline consumption, more power, speed, acceleration and flexibility*.
- 4 Due to the Germ Process and the select, premium, paraffin base crude stocks used CONOCO Germ-Processed Motor Oil positively does not break down under the most intense cylinder wall heat—that means that this oil will not break down under strains of long, hard climbs, heavy loads or high speeds.
- 5 Automotive engineers agree that 40% to 60% of all motor wear occurs during the starting period before ordinary oils can reach the bearing surfaces. CONOCO Germ-Processed Motor Oil penetrates metal surfaces and never leaves the bearings. Hence, the most remote engine parts are always lubricated—wear and tear are thus practically eliminated—that means *longer life* and greater re-sale value for every motor using CONOCO Germ-Processed Paraffin Base Oil.
- 6 Crankcase dilution does not seriously impair the "oiliness" value of CONOCO Germ-Processed Motor Oil—that means *greater motor protection*.
- 7 CONOCO Germ-Processed Oil retains its fluidity at sub-zero temperatures—that means that no practical operating conditions in winter will affect its ever-ready lubricating protection.



"The Whole Story"—a booklet explaining this New Principle of lubrication may be had from any CONOCO station attendant or CONOCO dealer, or by writing the Advertising Department, Continental Oil Company, Denver, Colorado.

CONOCO
Germ Processed
(PARAFFIN BASE)
MOTOR OIL

Hear Capper Club Echoes

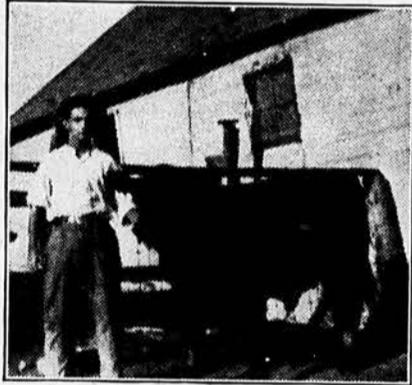
Prize Winners Express Their Appreciation; Others Prove to be Good Sports

BY J. M. PARKS
Manager, The Capper Clubs

MANY of the club members this year, who won prizes, already have written to Senator Capper or to the club manager to express their thanks. Nearly every day one or more messages containing words of gratitude are received. Of course, this shows a fine spirit among the club folks, but after all, these members came into the possession of their rewards thru real merit on their parts and prizes scarcely can be considered as gifts.

One of the first letters to reach Senator Capper came from Elva Ruppe, leader of the "Trego Ramblers." Part of her letter follows: "I received a letter from Mr. Parks yesterday stating that we were the winners of the Trophy Cup for 1929. I wish to let you know how much people appreciate the clubs which were founded by you. The members all have worked hard and co-operated during this club year, more than ever before. The result was that we won the coveted cup. The members, everyone, enjoyed so much the opportunities provided by the Capper Clubs."

In Elva's letter, she expressed the hope that Senator Capper may be able to deliver the trophy cup in person, but he replied that he could not give



Francis Hammett, Marshall, Whose Angus Calf Took Fourth Prize in the Beef Calf Department

her much encouragement at present, altho he would like very much to meet all the members of the winning team. It is likely that Congress will remain in session until next summer, which will make it impracticable for Senator Capper to attend any club meetings for several months. In his letter to the winning leader, however, he said, "My best wishes will go to you and every member of the club."

Mrs. J. Oscar Brown, of Allen county, wrote this to the club manager: "From the very depths of my heart, I want to thank you for the \$5 I received in the mail today. It came as a complete and happy surprise to me. I did so little, compared with what I had hoped to do, that I felt I would be on the 'back row.' Truly, I can't tell you how happy it makes me to know that I have won so fine a prize."

"I have enjoyed the club work very, very much, and with you, I hope that



Reva Bentley, Leader of the "Gove County Shaks," Says She is Holding Here a Prospective Capper Club Member

the year of 1930 may prove much more successful both in numbers and in club interest. Again I thank you for the check and for your kind interest in the 'Allen Speeders.'

Elmer Thielenhaus, of Rush county, who won second prize in the Beef Calf Department, wrote to the club manager: "Your letter of congratulations, with check for \$12.50, was received this morning. I want to thank you very much, and I assure you I never will forget the good I have gotten out of enrolling in Senator Capper's club."

Marjorie Williams, of Marshall county, was very humble in her victory, as often is the case with those who are deserving. She said: "I was so surprised to hear you announce over the radio that I was winner of the American Royal trip. I don't know what I did to deserve it. There must be a mistake somewhere. I would rather have seen some other girl get the honor. I thank Senator Capper very much."

Mrs. Henry Sterling of Dickinson, who in partnership with her daughter, Sarah Jean, won first prize in the Farm Flock Department, wrote: "I certainly was surprised when the winners were announced over the radio, because the Sterlings expected to be down the line three or four places. I think we can have a good-sized club next year, for Mr. Wearing will look after the Capper Club and the 4-H Clubs also. Sarah Jean is going to use the \$20 prize to enlarge her hen house."

Mrs. Sterling believes that it would be well to add a bee project to the Capper Clubs for next year.

Donald Schmidler, of Shawnee county, says he is going to save his prize money to invest in baby chicks for his 1930 project.

Ruth E. Zirkle, leader of the Finney Stickers, wrote: "I want to thank Senator Capper for the prize I won in the Baby Chick Department. Altho I worked hard for that very thing, I was surprised to receive it, as I had lots of competition. The money I received from my venture has made me feel that I can go ahead next year without asking dad for help. It is likely that all of my baby chicks might have died this year, if mother had not read the bulletins and helped me apply the remedies. With the knowledge gained in this year's club work, I think next year will not be so hard."

Ruth added this postscript: "Hur-

rah for the 'Trego Ramblers.' We knew they were going to win from the way they stood together in September."

As we have explained before, we use every effort to grade club efforts on a fair basis, but when we look back over the club year and think of the fine accomplishments of the different club members, it looks as if all of them deserve to win. We do know that the winning list does not include many of those whose efforts have been essential in putting club work over in a big way. We are glad to see club members, who failed to win this year, turn immediately to the future. Alberta Hammett, of Marshall county, says, "If I am not a winner next year, it won't be because I don't try. I will put in 24 hours a day, if necessary. Oh, how I am going to work!"

Dorthea Nielson, also of Marshall county, who has won many prizes in the past, seemed quite willing this year for chief honors to go to fellow club members. We believe she took more interest in helping to boost the standing of other club members and of her team than in advancing her own cause.

Both of the last mentioned members, and many others who did not come in for the prize money, are given recognition in the following group. These club folks lived up to the high standard set for all members, and will receive certificates of achievement

SAVED - 500 lbs. Feed 32 days' Time \$2.00 More Profit per pig

THESE are the striking results obtained in three hog feeding tests at our Research Farm with Dr. Hess Hog Special added to a standard hog ration.

Ten pigs were used in each of the first two tests; in the third, twelve were used. The competing pens were as nearly equal in type and quality as an expert judge could place

them. They had the same care. They had identical feed, except that in each experiment, Lot 1 had Dr. Hess Hog Special added to their feed, while Lot 2 had simple minerals added to their feed. In the third experiment Lot 2 were also capsuled for worms.

Results of the three experiments appear below:

	Experiment 1		Experiment 2		Experiment 3	
	Lot 1 fed Hog Special	Lot 2 fed Minerals	Lot 1 fed Hog Special	Lot 2 fed Minerals	Lot 1 fed Hog Special	Lot 2 Capsuled and fed Minerals
Weight of pigs at finish.....	1000 lbs.	830 lbs.	1015 lbs.	835 lbs.	1212 lbs.	1021 lbs.
Gain.....	848 lbs.	675 lbs.	847 lbs.	665 lbs.	1011 lbs.	818 lbs.
Average daily gain per pig.....	1.4 lbs.	1.1 lbs.	1.41 lbs.	1.11 lbs.	1.27 lbs.	1.03 lbs.
Feed required for 100-lb. gain..	353½ lbs.	406 lbs.	325.7 lbs.	388 lbs.	300 lbs.	352 lbs.
Feed cost per 100-lb. gain.....	\$5.96½	\$6.91	\$5.78	\$7.01½	\$5.34	\$6.30

In the first test the Hog Special shoats beat the Mineral shoats to market 31 days—and required 440 pounds less feed.

COST OF GAIN—

almost 1 cent less per pound

In the second test, the Hog Special shoats beat the Mineral shoats to market 32 days—and required 527 pounds less feed.

COST OF GAIN—

1.23c less per pound

In the third test, the Hog Special shoats beat the Capsule and Mineral shoats to market 31 days. Required 525 pounds less feed, and made cheaper gains by almost 1 cent per pound.

Average of three tests, Hog Special shoats beat the Mineral shoats to market 32 days and required 497 pounds less feed.

The average cost of production was a little

more than 1 cent less per pound for the Hog Special pigs.

When a hog raiser can save 1 cent per pound in his cost of production by using Dr. Hess Hog Special he is practically assured of a real profit on ordinary hog markets.

The saving of 1 cent per pound in cost production means a saving of \$2.00 per hog in putting on 200 pounds gain. That's \$2.00 more profit per pig made right in the feeding lot.

Dr. Hess Hog Special reduces worm infestation without any drastic effects. It is given right on full feed, of course. It is also a complete mineral supplement, supplying lime, phosphorus and iodine in abundance.

The average hog requires only 1¼ lbs. Dr. Hess Hog Special per month at a cost of 12½c. See your Dr. Hess dealer.

Research Farm, Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc.
Ashland, Ohio.

DR. HESS HOG SPECIAL

A Conditioner and Mineral Supplement for HOGS ONLY

signed by Senator Capper and the club manager. Many others fell short of this standard by failing to make one or two more monthly reports.

Certificates of achievement go to Mrs. O. F. Ruppe, Trego; Mrs. D. C. Freer, Shawnee; Mrs. Lavinia Everett, Republic; Mrs. Avaline Briley, Reno; Mrs. Alice Garrison, Norton; Mrs. Myrtle Howes, Marshall; Mrs. Gladys Read, Allen; Mrs. A. R. Bently, Gove; Howard Lindsey, Jefferson; Corinne Supple, Osage; Ben Briley, Reno; Clyde Passmore, Republic; Walter Guth, Wabaunsee; Helen Dickey, Wichita; Edith Ganson, Wichita; L. R. Morton, Woodson; Ralph Hedstrom, Marion; Blendina Clifford, Wilson; Agnes Kinsey, Wilson; Florence Kinsey, Wilson; Christine Lallak, Washington; Selena McMillen, Washington; Elsie Skupa, Washington; Marjorie Crawshaw, Wabaunsee; Herbert Glotzbach, Wabaunsee; Geraldine Guth, Wabaunsee; Vivian Guth, Wabaunsee; Elizabeth Mock, Wabaunsee; Florence Mock, Wabaunsee; Charles Tenbrink, Wabaunsee; Mary Tenbrink, Wabaunsee; Lela Neptune, Trego; Lloyd Wheeler, Trego; Melvin Wheeler, Trego; Erma M. Farver, Shawnee; Erma Schmidler, Shawnee; John Earl Butler, Rooks; Marjorie Butler, Rooks; Clara D. Hesler, Rooks; Henry Hesler, Rooks; Anol W. Beahm, Rush; Merle R. Beahm, Rush; Opal G. Lawson, Rush; Florence Brown, Reno; John Brown, Reno; Lorene Everett, Republic; Vernon Everett, Republic; Vivian Everett, Republic; Marian Bennett, Miami; Della Garrison, Norton; Bernice L. Gould, Norton; Irene Gould, Norton; Wilma Gould, Norton; Loretta E. Teel, Norton; Henry Fossenberger, Marshall; George Fulton,

be the principal speaker on the first day of the convention. Mr. Legge will appear Monday afternoon, December 9. He is expected to outline to the Farm Bureau the opportunities which await farmers of America under the new marketing act and to explain how the Farm Bureau can best co-operate with the Farm Board.

Five other topics of the utmost importance to American agriculture are to be discussed by outstanding authorities during the course of the three-day convention. These include rural child health, taxation, secondary highway development, farm finances and waterways. On each of these a definite expression of policy will be formulated by the delegates and the project incorporated into the American Farm Bureau's program of service to agriculture for the coming year.

Continue Wheat Program

Representatives of several co-operating agencies met in conference at Manhattan last week to make plans for the fifth annual Kansas Wheat Improvement program. Wheat festival trains will be run in 1930, beginning about July 22, over the Santa Fe and Rock Island railroads in their Southwestern, Central and Northwestern Kansas territories. Tours will be similar to those conducted during the last four summers. The aim will be to maintain the state's reputation for

growing "the best wheat in the world." Championship county and state wheat growing contests will be conducted again and a Kansas wheat queen contest will be revived. Combined tours over the Rock Island and the Santa Fe systems will run for approximately three weeks, covering many counties that have not been traversed by tours of other years. Advance local meetings and follow-up schools for farmers will be featured. The five-phase program launched in 1926 was reviewed for delegates at the convention by H. Umberger, dean of the agricultural college extension service. It places special emphasis on marketing, crop standardization, soil management, insect control and smut eradication.

The agencies co-operating include the Capper Publications, Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association, Kansas State Board of Agriculture, state grain inspection department, Kansas City, Mo., Chamber of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo., board of trade, the Santa Fe, the Rock Island, the Union Pacific Railways, Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Kansas State Agricultural College, American Farm Congress, Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association, the State Grange, State Farm Bureau, Farmers' Union, Kansas Bankers' Association, Kansas Chamber of Southwestern Millers League, Association of Operative Millers, Kansas Chamber of Com-

merce, Kansas City Star, Topeka State Journal and the Salina Journal.

To Hold Poultry Show

The 41st annual Kansas State Poultry Show will be held at the Auditorium, Topeka, January 6 to 11, 1930. The last legislature increased the appropriation making it possible to offer more liberal premiums than ever before. No other show in the nation offers better premiums considering the small entry fee. The show last year at Kansas City, Kan., was one of the largest of the country, east or west. The prize money always is ready for the exhibitor to take home with him, and if he is not present, the money gets to his home before his birds. Three of the best judges in the country make the placings. They are all American Poultry Association men and a square deal is guaranteed to everybody. The judges are V. O. Hobbs, Kansas City, Mo.; G. D. McClaskey, Topeka, and R. P. Krum, Stafford. Admission is free to the state show for the first time in history and a large attendance is anticipated. This will be one of the largest shows ever held.

The premium lists will be ready for distribution about December 15. Write for one to Secretary Thomas Owen, R. R. 7, Topeka, Kan.

Let's all be soil builders.



Left, Elizabeth Mock, Wabaunsee, Right, Florence Mock, Leader of the "Wabaunsee Bouncers"

Marshall; Alberta Hammett, Marshall; Eunice Howes, Marshall; Alice Nelson, Marshall; Dorthea Nielson, Marshall; Allen Dixon, McPherson; Florence Dixon, McPherson; Byron Brown, Allen; Frances Stigers, Butler; Millard Stigers, Butler; Valmer Stigers, Butler; Virgie Stigers, Butler; Leota Harrell, Coffey; Leslie Thompson, Coffey; James Pierce, Cowley; Gail Thompson, Cowley; Hazel Marston, Donlphan; Lawrence Wheaton, Edwards; Dean Hoopes, Franklin; Beth Byers, Jewell; Ralph D. Hilbish, Lyons; Eldris Barney, Marshall; Millard Ralph Kohler, Sherman; Dwight Henry, Douglas; Wayne Bieber, Rush.

At Chicago December 9

The 11th annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation will be held this year from December 9 to 11 at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago. Because it is the first national assembly of the Farm Bureau since the passage of a farm relief measure, for which the organization was so persistent an advocate, unusual significance attaches to this year's gathering. Preceding the convention, a two-day leadership training school for Farm Bureau executives will be held December 6 and 7.

In recognition of the progress in the farm relief fight, Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, and the man entrusted by President Hoover with responsibility for administration of the Farm Relief Law, is to



Look Behind the Cost

It is not what an oil costs, but how thoroughly it protects against wear and power loss which counts. The little difference between En-ar-co Quality Motor Oil and ordinary oil will be returned to you many, many times over in less upkeep, longer life and greater power. Under the most intense heat and pressure, it retains its full body and lubricating quality. Don't take chances—insist on En-ar-co Motor Oil.

THE NATIONAL REFINING CO.
 Producer, Refiner and Marketer of Quality En-ar-co Products for Nearly Half a Century
 Refiner of the famous White Rose Gasoline
 Branches and Service Stations in 129 Cities

You'll find a hundred uses for this newest product, En-ar-co Household Oil in the handy can—for vacuum cleaners, washing machines, fans, guns, sewing machines, etc. It oils, cleans, polishes and prevents rust. Use the Coupon.

THE NATIONAL REFINING COMPANY
 809 National Building · Cleveland, Ohio Date _____ 1929
 Enclosed find 25 cents (coin or stamps) for which mail me a Handy Oil can filled with En-ar-co Household Oil, and send me Free () En-ar-co Auto Game () Bridge Score Pad. (Check which is wanted.)
 My name is _____
 Street or R. F. D. No. _____
 Post-office _____ County _____ State _____
 My dealer's name is _____ Address _____
 (If coin is sent, protect with cardboard or paper) [F 113]

Send for this Handy Can of Oil FREE with the oil—your choice of bridge score pad or En-ar-co Game for the Children





Soon the Family Will Be Gathered Around the Festive Board

THANKSGIVING is the time when family, friends and children want to get together for an informal, jolly time. Important of the group are the children. What, we might ask, would holidays be without their laughter? Yet keeping youngsters entertained and happy takes usually considerable skill and foresight. And at no time is this more apparent than at a big family dinner.

The adults want to talk abundantly and eat in leisurely fashion. The children want to eat and run. So the wise hostess will provide something to divert them during dinner. A table decoration that they will like, or suitable games to play between courses, will do much to keep them happy until everyone is finished. If a large group is to be present, the time-honored method of having the children sit at a separate table is a really excellent one, for there they can chatter to their heart's content.

For the children's table, a cardboard house, covered with brick patterned crepe paper and with a roof covered with cotton batting to represent snow is popular. And how much more attractive it would be if the front doors would really swing open and exhibit dolls dressed in foreign costumes—a flax-haired, blue-eyed doll from Germany, a doll in peasant costume from Czecho-Slovakia, and others. For the boys, lead soldiers are appropriate. The children may guess the country of each doll, the guesses passing to the right, and the first to guess the doll, gets it.

Another game which will fill in between courses is Cross Questions and Crooked Answers—a game which will send children into shrieks of laughter. To play it, someone, say Number 1, turns to his left-hand neighbor and asks a question, which she answers. Number 1 remembers the answer and number 2 the question. Then number 2 turns to her left-hand neighbor, number 3, and asks a question which he answers. Number 2 remembers the answer and number 3 the question. So it goes on around the table. When all are thru, each tells the question his right-hand neighbor asked him, and the answer he received from his left-hand neighbor. When all are thru Number 1 begins by saying, "I was asked, 'Who stole down the chimney last night and filled our stockings?' The answer was, 'Six big reindeer.'" Number 2 says, "I was asked, 'What does Santa Claus drive?' and my answer was, 'An electric train and a tricycle.'"

If, before or after dinner, the children are getting too boisterous, here is a lively game which will appeal to them. The children form a ring, with one in the middle. He is called the turkey. The circle dances around him singing, "Turkey in the middle, jump in, jump out, take a stick and pull him out." At the last word the turkey takes the nearest child from the circle by the hands and pulls him into the circle and takes his place in the circle. This process is repeated until the children tire of the game.

For the adults, a simpler table decoration than the one for the children is desirable. A band of red or brown crepe paper or ribbon may be laid length-

Butchering Time Is Here!

WHAT will you do with your meat after you've butchered? Eat it, naturally, but you can't eat it all at once, or even in a week. More and more, housewives are coming to prefer canning fresh meat to smoking or otherwise preserving it. Perhaps you like this method but have no definite information on how to go about it. In that case, we have just the help for you.

"Meat Canning" is a leaflet written by the women's editor of Kansas Farmer, dealing with problems of this art. Care for various cuts and kinds of meat, the length of time to cook or process them, are among the important subjects discussed. This leaflet will be gladly sent to you on receipt of a 2-cent stamp. Send your requests to Foods Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

wise on the table, and then a ribbon obliquely to each place. On the intersection, have a small pumpkin and tiny ones at the places. The tablecloth, of course, should be of one's finest linen damask. The silver and china and glassware should all be gleaming and bright.

As for the menu, it must be comprehensive, for

By Blanche Theodorr

such is the tradition of Thanksgiving and one cannot cater to many tastes with a few foods. The menu given here looks much more elaborate than it is, for very little needs to be attended to at the last minute. The menu, with recipes calculated for eight, follows:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Oyster and Ripe Olive Cocktail | | |
| Stuffed Olives | Consomme | Saltines |
| Mashed Potatoes | Roast Goose—Chestnut Stuffing | Gravy |
| Asparagus with Parsley Butter | Apricot Muffins | Spinach Cakes |
| Cheese Straws | Steamed Fig Pudding | Sparkling Salad |
| Salted Nuts | Cheese Balls | Mince Pie |
| | Coffee | Hard Candies |
| | (Cereal Coffee for the Children) | |

Oyster and Ripe Olive Cocktail

Arrange 24 small canned oysters in cocktail glasses. Add ¼ cup minced ripe olives. Pour the following sauce over and serve ice cold. Mix together thoroly 1 tablespoon horseradish, ½ teaspoon tobasco sauce, 1 tablespoon vinegar, 1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce, 2 tablespoons lemon juice, 1 tablespoon tomato catsup, and ½ teaspoon salt.

Asparagus With Parsley Butter

Heat canned asparagus in its own juice and drain. Pour over asparagus 1 tablespoon chopped parsley mixed with 2 tablespoons melted butter.

Spinach Cakes

Drain 1½ cups canned spinach, and chop it very fine together with a hard-cooked egg. Add salt and pepper to taste and 1 well-beaten egg. Let stand 15 minutes. Form into flat cakes and dip in fine crumbs. Saute until brown on both sides. Add ¼ cup minced pimientos to 1 cup hot white sauce, and pour it over spinach cakes. Serve.

Apricot Muffins

Beat 1 egg, add 2 tablespoons sugar and 1 cup sour milk. Mix and sift 1 cup flour, 1 cup cornmeal, ½ teaspoon soda, ½ teaspoon salt and add to first mixture. Stir in 3 tablespoons melted butter and ½ cup apricot pulp made by pressing canned apricot halves thru sieve. Bake in buttered muffin tins at 400 degrees Fahrenheit for 20 to 25 minutes.

Sparkling Salad

Soak 1 tablespoon gelatine in ¼ cup cold water and dissolve over boiling water. Cool. Add ¼ cup lemon-flavored, carbonated beverage gradually, stirring. Add the following fruits cut in pieces: ¼ cup crushed pineapple, ½ cup sliced peaches, ¼ cup Maraschino cherries, ¼ cup mint cherries, and also 2 tablespoons powdered sugar. As mixture begins to set, stir and pour into a large, shallow pan or individual molds to set. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise.

Steamed Fig Pudding

Drain a can of figs; chop coarsely. Mix and sift 1 cup flour with 2 teaspoons baking powder and ½ teaspoon salt, and stir in 1 cup bread crumbs and ¾ cup chopped suet. Add figs to this mixture, moisten with a beaten egg and ¾ cup milk. Turn into a greased bowl or mold, cover closely and steam for 2 hours. Serve hot with hard sauce.

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.

Protection for Bedding

TO SAVE your pillows and beds from being soiled or turning yellow, use an old blanket or pad beneath the sheet and heavy muslin slips beneath the pillow cases. They can be laundered as often as desired. This also prevents the feathers from losing.

Save on laundering quilts by taking a strip of cloth either to match or contrast with your quilt. This cloth should be about 4 inches longer than the quilt is wide and about 12 or 14 inches wide. Fold in the center and sew on by hand, turning all edges inside neatly. This makes a cover 6 inches wide across the top end of quilt and is easily removed to wash. Mrs. R. D. Crites. Stevens County.

Only Thirty-Two Days Left

DO YOU realize that Christmas is just one month and two days away from us? Of course you do, and you are spending spare moments preparing gifts.

What are some of the gifts you are giving this year? Especially, what are you making? For the cleverest original ideas in Christmas gifts, Kansas Farmer will pay \$5. For the next best, \$3 will be paid, and \$2 will be awarded as third prize. For other usable suggestions \$1 each will be paid. Send your entries to the Gift Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., before December 16.

Little Cooks Give Thanks

DEAR Little Cooks: We have a good many things to be thankful for this year and I hope you won't forget them when you sit down to a bountiful Thanksgiving dinner at home or at grandma's. I know you will have more to be thankful for, and your mother, too, if you will be able to help her with the dinner this year, but how would you like to cook the main part of the dinner and let mother help you? The meat part of the meal should be the most important, and I am



going to give you a recipe for panned chicken which is very delicious.

Slightly flatten a fair-sized chicken, cover with bits of butter, and place in a moderate oven. When nearly done, sprinkle with salt and pepper and dredge with flour; return to the oven and brown, first on one side, then on the other. Keep hot while you made the sauce. Pour a cup of hot milk into the pan, and add 1 tablespoon grated bread crumbs, also a few drops of onion juice. Stir the sauce vigorously, let it boil 1 minute, turn over the chicken, garnish with parsley and serve.

Of course the Thanksgiving dinner would not be complete without a large dish of cranberry sauce, and this is easy for little cooks to make too. Here is the recipe for it:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| 4 parts cranberries | 1 part water |
| 2 parts sugar | |

Pick over and wash the cranberries. Put into a saucepan, add the water and sugar. Cover and boil 10 minutes or until the skins burst. Skim and cool. Long cooking is to be avoided as it makes cranberries bitter. When cooking small quantities a larger proportion of water may be needed.

And I almost forgot the pumpkin pie! We just couldn't call it a Thanksgiving dinner if a great big helping of pumpkin pie with whipped cream didn't come to top the meal off, and for which we had kept one little corner. Here is the best recipe I ever have tried:

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 1 cup cooked, strained pumpkin pulp | 1-3 to ½ cup sugar |
| ¼ teaspoon salt | 1 egg, slightly beaten |
| ¼ teaspoon each of cinnamon, nutmeg and ginger | 1 cup milk or cream |

Mix the sugar, salt and spices. Add to the egg, then add the pumpkin and milk. Pour into a pan lined with plain paste. Bake in a hot oven until the crust begins to set, then reduce the temperature and bake very slowly until the custard is very firm. Serve with whipped cream. If desired, add ½ cup chopped nuts.

And now, little cooks, I want to tell you how thankful I am to know all of you, and hope you won't forget to be thankful for all of the good things around you, and most of all that you are learning to cook nice things to eat.

Your little girl cook friend,
Naida Gardner.

The man who has not anything to boast of but his illustrious ancestors is like a potato—the only good belonging to him is underground.—Sir Thomas Overbury.

KC

BAKING POWDER

Same Price for over

38 Years

25 ounces for 25 cents

Guaranteed Pure and Healthful

Millions of pounds used by the Government

More than Warm-Comfortable too!
Indera COLDPRUF FIGURFIT KNIT SLIPS

Here's a knitted princess slip that keeps you coolly warm even in zero weather. Yet it is so soft, so well fitting that it may be worn under your loveliest dress.

For Indera's are knitted and tailored by a special process that prevents bunching up between your knees, riding up around your hips, or slipping off your shoulders.

Indera's launder easily—without ironing.

Made in many attractive patterns in a wide range of weights and fast colors.

Your choice of cotton, wool mixtures, rayon and wool, 100% wool worsted.

Your favorite store has Indera's or can quickly get them, so don't take a substitute.

Write for Free style folder No. 64 in colors.

INDERA MILLS CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.



swift end to **COLD**
3 ways to be sure

Here's amazing help. In the next few minutes get Hill's from any druggist. Take it and relieve that cold in one-third the usual time. Without upsetting you or your day, Hill's stop cold 3 ways at once...1: Checks Fever...2: Opens Bowels, no gripping...3: Tones System, Restores Energy. For all folks little and big.

Ask any druggist for the red box of **HILL'S CASCARA-QUININE**

Attractive Indoor Wear

Practical Garments Which Will Appeal to the Home Dressmaker



417—Here is a practical "all-over" apron which will give the wearer no end of mental comfort in the knowledge that no matter how the grease spatters, her dress is well protected by a sturdy apron. Piping and binding in a contrasting or matching color give just the needed bit of decoration. Designed in sizes 36, 40, and 44 inches bust measure.

458—This is a good dress for growing girls. The long waist is attractive and does not permit the dress to have a skimpy look after its wearer has lengthened out another inch or so. Designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, and 12 years.

2808—The small brother and sister

can cram their days even more full of exciting adventures when wearing this comfortable play suit. It is easily made and easily laundered. Designed for sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

2630—Frosty mornings will not seem quite so frosty if one has a comfortable robe to slip into, such as the one pictured here. It may be made of velvet, corduroy or cashmere. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

Patterns illustrated on this page are 15 cents each. They may be obtained from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Out-Door Jackstraws

BY LOIE E. BRANDOM

THE game is played just like the indoor game of that name but on a much larger scale. The jackstraws are straight sticks a foot long that may be gathered from any nearby woods. There should be quite a large pile of them. A long stick with a crook or curve at one end is used to draw the sticks from the pile. The straight sticks or jackstraws are piled carelessly in one large heap. The players take turns trying to see if they can draw one or more sticks from the pile, with the help of the curved stick, without disturbing any of the other sticks. Each jackstraw should have a bit of the bark cut away on one side and a number marked on the peeled place. After the jackstraws have all been secured by the players, the numbers on each one's collection are added up and the player having secured the ones which, when added up make the largest total, wins.

Women's Service Corner

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

Ideal Whole Wheat Bread

Please send a recipe for making nice, light, whole wheat bread. R. K. G.

Here is the recipe for whole wheat bread which you asked for. I hope you will enjoy making it.

4 cups scalded milk 1 yeast cake
1 1/2 teaspoons salt 9 cups whole wheat flour
1/2 cup brown sugar

Put sugar and salt in a bread raiser and pour the hot milk over them; when cool, add the flour and yeast cake, heat hard with a wooden spoon for 5 minutes, cover the pan and set in a warm place until the batter doubles its bulk. Beat it down, turn

into greased bread pans, having each half full. Let the batter rise nearly to the top, then bake.

Gilded Nuts for Holidays

I should very much like to know how to gild nuts for use on a decorative holiday dinner table. Can you tell me how to do this? Earla D.

I am telling you the very best way to gild nuts for whatever use you wish. Go to a dealer in house paints and buy smalts in gold, silver, or metallic colors. Get also an eighth of a pound of glue, put in a can or jar, pour on a pint of water, and set in a vessel of boiling water, letting the glue thoroly dissolve. Drive a tack in the nuts, dip in the glue, roll in the colors, and lay aside to dry.

Steam Freshens Velvet

Is there some way to freshen velvet when it becomes wrinkled and the nap is rubbed the wrong way? Mrs. L. E. W.

Yes, there is a home remedy which makes velvet like new. Hold the wrinkled portion of the dress over a steaming pan of water until the dress is steamed well. Then hang in a cool place. After the steam has evaporated you will find your dress freshened.

Raising Flowering Geraniums

What size flower pots should I purchase for geraniums that I am growing for the flower alone? Mrs. G. M.

Flowering geraniums do best when kept in pots of moderate size, but those grown for their foliage should be given more root-room. These can be trained into miniature trees with but little trouble.

Grandmother's Jewelry

LONG winter dresses, and they seem to be here definitely, for a time at least, have played one prank on jewelers. The mode for longer dresses makes it quite all right to wear heavy jewelry. Old-fashioned jewelry such as our grandmothers wore is the vogue just now. Their brooches, heavy chains, and the like, are favorites.

Farm Wives

Mark this Message for Your Husbands



EVERYWHERE on the farm drudgery is being banished by new implements, which do the job better, quicker, easier. But what about the home, and the woman's work, which "is never done"?

Are you, for instance, still enduring the back-breaking task of the weekly wash, that comes as regularly as Monday, and leaves you so tired for the week? Then you should know the Horton Perfect 36, the machine that actually does the wash-day work, that gets work clothes thoroughly clean, swiftly, yet so gently that no garment is ever harmed.

Your husband particularly will be glad to know that the mechanism is so perfectly engineered and so thoroughly tested that we seal it at the factory. You will never be bothered with the need for tinkering repairs. Choice of porcelain or copper tub, in several color combinations. Phone your dealer now for a free demonstration with your weekly wash.

Free Book, "Modern Home Laundering," full of helpful hints to make washing easier. Send coupon for your copy now.



The Perfect 36 may be had with a dependable four-cycle gasoline engine, as pictured at the top, or with electric motor, as shown here. Also power pulley type.

Exclusive Kansas Distributors

A. J. HARWI HARDWARE CO.
Atchison, Kansas

HORTON

A GOOD NAME FOR 53 YEARS

HORTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY
2137 Fry St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Gentlemen: Please send copy of "Modern Home Laundering," and literature telling why the Perfect 36 is superior.

Name.....
St. or R.F.D.....
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State.....
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Here's Fun for Every Girl and Boy



Cut out the black portions of this puzzle and fit them together to form the picture of a favorite pet. When you have found what it is 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.

Dorothy Writes to Us

I am 11 years old and am in the seventh grade. My birthday is September 8. Have I a twin? I have light hair and gray eyes. I go to Prouty school. For pets I have four Angora cats and one dog. I have two sisters and two brothers. My sisters' names are Pauline and Gladys and my brothers' names are Wilbur and Junior. I have two nieces, Peggy Alice and Jean Ann, and one nephew, Bobby. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Dorothy Prouty.
Newton, Kan.

We Hear From Helen

I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade. My teacher's name is Mr. Domlaugh. For pets I have two cats named Negro and White and a kitten named Tootsie. I like to read the children's page. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Helen Turner.
Anthony, Kan.

Likes to Live on a Farm

I am 13 years old and am a freshman in high school. I have one sister and one brother. Their names are Loren and Maxine. I live on a 230-acre

farm and like to live on the farm. My birthday is December 2. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Hanston, Kan.

Nina Croft.

from my friends where I used to live. I hope the girls and boys will write to me.

Ruby Clum.
Harrisonville, Mo.

Betty Has Six Sisters

I walk 1 mile to school. I am 9 years old and in the fifth grade. I live with my grandpa and grandma and uncle. I have six sisters. Their names are Mildred, Marjorie, Maxine, Hazel, Oma, and Flora Pearl. For pets I have a calf, a dog and a cat. The calf's name is Rose, the dog is Rover and the cat is Tabbie. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Betty Warren.
Sawyer, Kan.

My Pig's Name is Esther

I am 8 years old and in the third grade. My birthday is December 11. I live 10 blocks from school. I have one sister and one brother. Their names are Margaret and Arthur. For pets I have a Jersey helper. Her name is Buttercup. I have a pig named Esther.

Edna Lenore Pontius.
Hugoton, Kan.



1. Which nut is used to describe a pair of Oriental eyes?
2. Which nut is found in a dairy?
3. Which nut is found in every home?
4. Which nut suggests a popular beverage?
5. Which nut bears a girl's name?
6. Which nut forms a part of the human body?
7. Which nut suggests a favorite summer vegetable?
8. Which nut is found at the seashore?
9. Which nut is both an animal and a receptacle?
10. Which nut has a South American flavor?
11. Which nut might be expected to grunt?
12. Which nut suggests a historical nickname?

The answer to the first question is "almond." Try to 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 or boys sending correct answers.

Can You Guess These?

What's the difference between a soldier and a belle? One faces the powder and the other powders the face.

Why does a preacher have an easier time than a doctor or a lawyer? It is easier to preach than to practice.

What do we often catch yet never see? A passing remark.

Why is horse racing a necessity? Because it is a matter of course.

What question is that to which you positively must answer yes? What does y-e-s spell?

Of what trade is the sun? A tanner.

What is the difference between a man going up the stairs, and one looking up? One steps up the stairs, the other stares up the steps.

Why is a spendthrift, with regard



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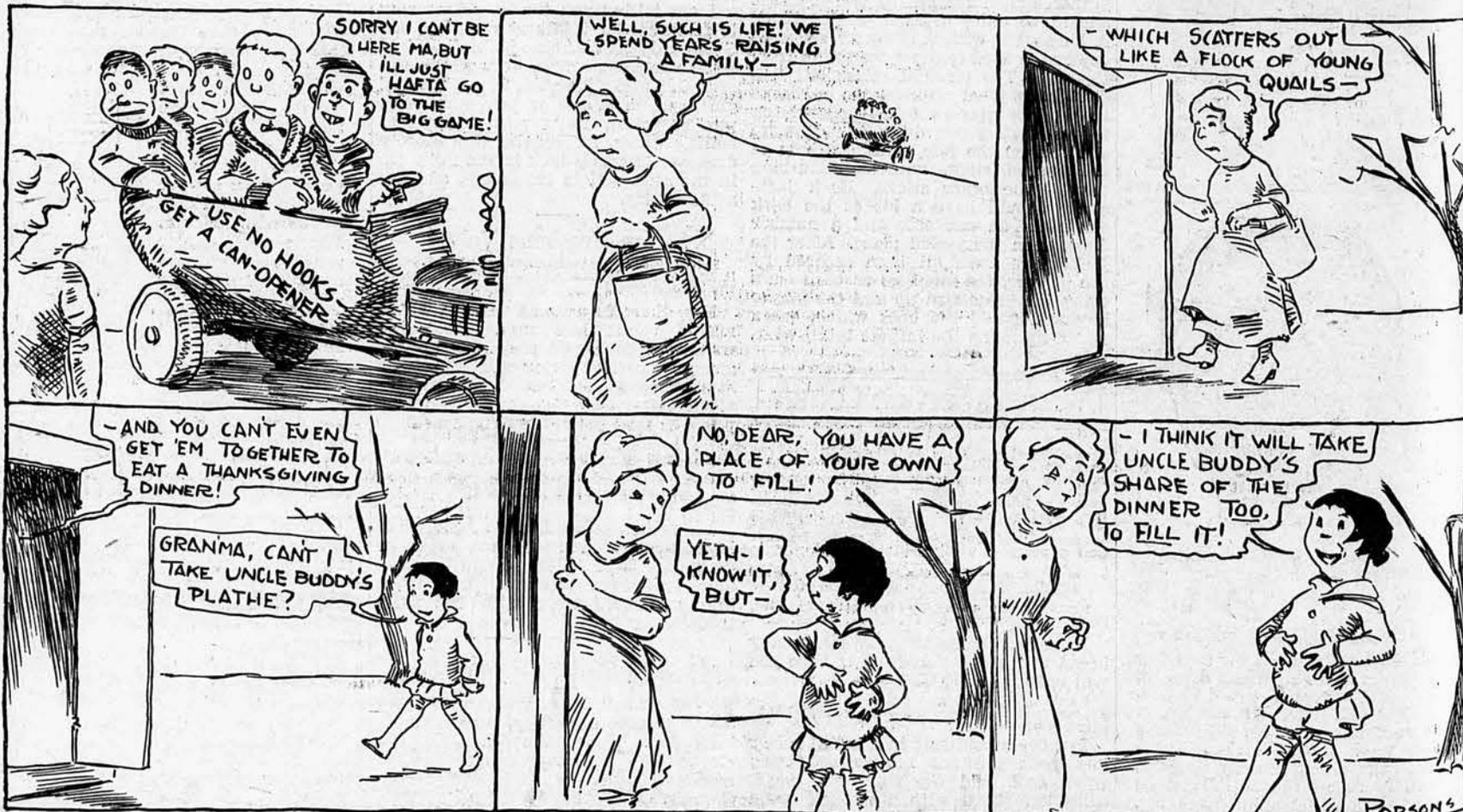
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3

There are Nine of Us

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Miller. I like her very much. My birthday is September 15. I have five sisters and three brothers. Their names are Frances, Maxine, Avis, Ruth, Vera, Ralph, R. G., Jarold and myself. I have read many letters on the children's page. I have found many letters



The Hoovers—An Optimistic Appetite!

Likes to Take Music Lessons

I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade. I go to Scott school. I take music lessons. My music teacher's name is Miss Stump. I have two sisters. Their names are Ella and Rose. I have two brothers. Their names are Adolph and Robert. I like to read the children's page. I would like to have some of the girls write to me.

Mildred Balaban.
Caldwell, Kan.

Word Square Puzzle

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

1. The bird in this picture; 2. Motion in the water under it; 3. The Latin word for "bird"; 4. This bird's home. From the definitions given fill in the dashes so that the square 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. The picture gives a clue to the answer.



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Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

Diphtheria Could Easily Be Eliminated From Every Rural Community in Kansas

KANSAS has not had a really bad diphtheria year since 1921. In that year 7,849 children had the disease and 382 died. In 1922 the number of cases was reduced to 4,089 and the deaths to 288. Since then there has been a fairly rapid decline until 1928, when only 793 cases were reported, with 61 deaths.

This year diphtheria is inclined to be active again. The State Department of Health advises that 55 new cases were reported in the week ending November 2. Tho not so dangerous as it was before the days of antitoxin, diphtheria still is a deadly disease. And it is one that is within your power to prevent. You can feel safe about your children if you will have them immunized against diphtheria by the use of Toxin-antitoxin.

The best time to have a child immunized is between 6 months and 5 years old. If done at this early age there is a 95 per cent guaranty of immunity for life. However, if your child is past 5 he needs the immunization just as much. See that the work is done by a good doctor who knows just how much to give and is careful in doing it. It is a very simple thing to inject 1 cubic centimeter of Toxin-antitoxin, but it must be done by a competent physician. The injection is repeated three times at intervals of one week.

The State Department of Health will make special arrangements with the doctors of any community to help immunize every child and will supply the material at cost price, which is less than 25 cents a child for the three injections. With a small sum of money and a little persistence in the campaign, diphtheria may be wholly wiped out of a community within a few years. And remember that you need wait on no one else. You can begin the protection of your own children today.

Operation is Needed?

I am a married man 60 years old. Not in very good health. I have had nervous spells. My feet swell at times and I have a cold feeling about my hips and spine. I am bothered quite a lot about resting well nights. I have been told that I have prostate glands. I would like to know if there is any help I can get without an operation. R. T. W.

All males have prostate glands, but many men past middle life have inflammation and enlargement of the gland. Presumably that is your trouble; the enlargement crowds the bladder and causes you to get up frequently to void urine. I am sorry to have to say that if the enlargement is as far advanced as your letter indicates you are not likely to get any relief except by a surgical operation.

Not the Second Time

I am writing you in regard to whooping cough. I have been told that one may take it as often as exposed to it, and my children all had it last winter. Now it is all around this neighborhood, and I have been wondering if there is any danger of them taking it again. I certainly don't care to have another siege of it. S. D. G.

I do not know of any disease that never has a recurrence, but I consider whooping cough as one of the least likely to do so. In my 26 years of practice I have never known anyone to take whooping cough for the second time. I think you may feel quite safe about your family. It should be remembered that a child who has had whooping cough recently and takes cold will have a cough that sounds very much like the real thing. But it will lack the whoop and the germs. So it is safe enough.

Comes From Exposure?

Please tell me what can be done for neuritis. Is it the same thing as rheumatism? Do teeth that are decayed or bad tonsils have anything to do with it? S.

Neuritis is inflammation of a nerve. It does not generally cause any disabling pain unless it attacks one of the large nerves. A common site is the upper arm. While decayed teeth or diseased tonsils might be among the causes of the disease, it is more likely to come from other things. Accident or strain are quite common causes of

neuritis. It may come from exposure to severe weather. It often follows a painful wrench or severe bruise. One of the most essential features of treatment is to give complete rest to the affected part. When it affects the arm it is often necessary to carry that member in a sling, and, too, it should be protected from cold by careful padding. When the neuritis has become chronic it responds favorably to treatment by use of the baking ovens that so many physicians have. There must

be no violent treatment and much patience is necessary for recovery is always slow.

Start Respiration at Once

Is it any good to use the pulmotor or attempt any other form of artificial respiration in a drowning accident where the body has been in the water all day? S. H. K.

Not if the water was deep enough to shut off respiration. When a body has been in the water only a short time, artificial respiration should always be tried, and it should be begun at once without waiting for a pulmotor or other device, as every second is precious. But once a person is dead no device is going to bring him back.

Needn't Change Climate

Please tell me just what Alopecia is and if it is curable? Would a change of climate do any good? F. G. W.

Alopecia is loss of hair, and is the medical term for plain baldhead. There are certain forms that come as the result of disease, in which treatment is well worth while. But the bald-headed

man who has come to his distinction thru the changes of time, especially the one in whom it is a family trait, would far better reconcile himself to the loss. I do not think change of climate would do any good. The writer feels a little hesitancy about discussing the subject, however!

See a Good Doctor

Please tell me what causes tetter in the hands and what will kill it. I have had it for 14 years, and never have found anything that will cure it. S. K. F.

Eczema of the hands often is very stubborn. There is no one remedy that will cure every case. It all depends on the cause. Your best plan is to put yourself in the hands of a good doctor and give him plenty of opportunity to find the cause of your trouble. A case of so long standing will be difficult.

It is an old saying that it doesn't matter so much how much we make as what we save. Look at all the words Mr. Coolidge has been saving for years, and what he gets for them now.

Why not?

Yes, why not find out if a new separator will make money for you?

Why not find out if your old separator is wasting cream?

If a new Melotte will get you enough more cream to pay for itself in a year, you want to know it.

Well, here's a way to test these things out without obligating yourself to buy anything.

I might spend a lot of money writing you letters.

And a lot more money printing elaborate catalogs.

But after reading them all, you wouldn't KNOW a bit more than you know now.

I can't PROVE to you on paper what my separator will prove for itself if you will give it a chance.

I can't convince you by anything I SAY, that the Melotte is the separator you ought to select.

The only way you can settle these questions is to actually use a Melotte and see for yourself.

I mean just that. There won't be any salesman hanging around trying to convince you that you like this separator. You will do the deciding all by yourself.

So why not let me send you this new Low Model 740 pound size ball bearing Melotte? It's the size you need for six to twenty cows.

If it doesn't sell itself to you... there's no deal. You don't owe me a cent... nor even an explanation of why you are going to send it back. Take full 30 days to make up your mind.

\$20 for Your Old Separator

If you do want to buy it, you can pay for it \$5 a month. And besides, I'll give you \$20 for your old separator. That allowance will make this Melotte cost you only \$87.50... no carrying charge nor interest for the privilege of buying on easy terms.

Thousands of other farmers have accepted this same offer and have learned by experience that the Melotte's Self-Balancing Bowl cannot ever get out of balance... and that a Melotte soon pays for itself from increased cream checks.

\$5 a Month—if you decide to buy after 30 days Free Trial

All I want is your permission to ship the separator. No formalities. Just fill in the form below.

H. B. BABSON, U. S. Manager, Melotte Separator
2843 West 19th Street, Chicago, Ill.

You may ship me your separator on 30 days' free trial, without any obligation to buy, in accordance with your offer in Nov. 23rd issue of Kansas Farmer, (Mail & Breeze).

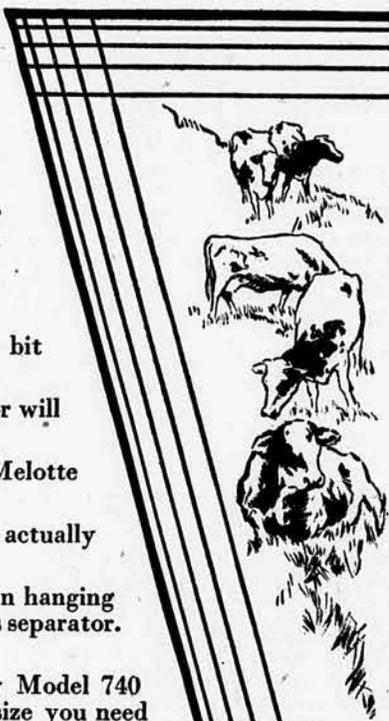
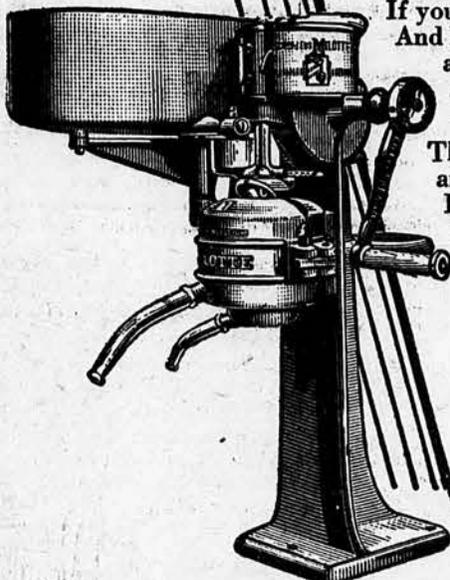
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NEW LOW MODEL MELOTTE



\$5,000.00

CASH AWARDS for TRAPPERS

Here is a real opportunity to receive an award up to \$2000.00 and also get the highest market value for your raw furs. As you know, quality and condition of pelts largely govern the prices paid, so to call all fur shippers' attention to the importance of proper handling, we announce the—

FIRST NATIONAL FUR SHOW

Sears, Roebuck and Co. have marketed millions of dollars worth of fur for more than 500,000 trappers. In practically all cases higher prices were paid than could have been secured elsewhere. However, many of our shippers would have received even bigger fur checks had they been more careful in skinning, stretching and packing.

As always, we are anxious to help trappers obtain peak market prices on their shipments and the purpose of the First National Fur Show offering awards totaling \$5000.00 in cash is to demonstrate how proper handling will aid you to get better prices for your pelts.

WIN THESE CASH AWARDS:

- 1st Award.....\$2000.00
- 2nd Award.....500.00
- 3rd Award.....250.00
- 4th Award.....100.00
- 218 Honorable Mention Awards of \$10.00.....2150.00
- Total \$5000.00**

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The Quality Must Be Right

This Hen Produced 306 Eggs in a Year but She Wasn't Good Enough to Keep

WOULD you think of sending a hen to market that laid 306 eggs in 365 days? On first thought you probably will answer in the negative, and perhaps on second thought, too. It is generally understood that a hen laying 250 eggs a year is well worth having in the flock, and the 300-egg mark is more or less unusual. But a 306-egg hen was sent to market last year from the Beltsville Experiment Station, conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture.

You good poultrymen already have guessed why. Her eggs were too small, underweight and poorly shaped. The only reason she was kept in the flock was so her record could be compared with those of other birds in a study of inheritance, and you will be interested in the results.

The 2½ dozen eggs this hen laid weighed less than 18 or 20 dozen standard eggs, and in addition had less food value. The department's study of inheritance shows it is much more difficult to breed into a flock the factors responsible for size and quality of eggs than it is to breed merely for numerical production. In the interests of the industry the Department has set a minimum standard for the hens it will use in experiments, and this is recommended to poultry growers. The department's hens must produce eggs weighing not less than 2 ounces each, or 1½ pounds to the dozen.

We Stress Clean Ground

We have had White Leghorns for seven years and have been trapnesting for three years. As yet we never have had a 300-egg hen, but have had some over 250. This year I will have some better records.

In the past I have sold eggs to three large hatcheries, but this next spring will sell chicks, as I have bought a 23,530 electric incubator.

All of my chickens are raised on clean range, as I have four portable brooder houses and move them to clean ground every year. This year I had them by my cornfield and sure like the clean range for the control of round worms. I have three straw-loft hen houses and sure think they are fine. One is 20 by 50, one 24 by 24, and the other 20 by 30. The last two were old buildings that were on my farm, so I just changed them to laying houses.

I think anybody can make a success of poultry, if they will buy good stock, raise them on clean range, feed them a good mash, keep them free from worms, and give them a good laying house for the winter. Too many people have a brooder house to raise the pullets in, but just an old shed for a hen house, and wonder why the birds don't lay in the winter. Last winter my pullets laid more than 60 per cent during December, January and February. My March 20, hatched pullets were laying 20 to 30 eggs a day in August.

I have 300 hens to trapnest this year. I keep no hens that lay fewer than 200 eggs their first year, and they must weigh 4 pounds or more. Production is what I am after.

Tescott, Kan. G. T. Davis.

Cull the Flocks Often

I use eggs from my flock for hatching and sell many for that purpose every spring. I never have had anyone else hatch the eggs for me, but I usually buy 500 baby chicks from some reliable hatchery for my early chicks, because I do not have enough incubators to hatch as large a bunch as I like to have for my brooder house. I would rather have them all exactly the same age. For my later bunch, I hatch with two incubators and sometimes a bunch of hens sit at the same time.

To breed up my flock I have a poultry expert cull my flock two or three times a year. He culls them for stock as well as laying qualities. I always purchase roosters from purebred stock and have them looked over the same as the hens. When I buy baby chicks I always buy purebred stock and usually from state accredited flocks.

I think it is very important to cull the layers. In the first place one can

cull out the "loafer" hens that do not lay enough eggs in a year to pay for what they eat. Then if the hens are carefully culled, especially in the heavy types, only the best layers are kept and this does away with so many "broody" hens, which we do not have much use for in this age of incubators. Then, too, the best layers always are the healthier type.

My most satisfactory way of starting off baby chicks has been to keep them in the boxes that they come in until they are from 48 to 60 hours old. Then remove them one at a time and dip each one's bill in sour milk—not buttermilk, as I think it is too rich for the newly hatched chick—and put them under the hover. Then in about 2 hours give them a little cracked grain. I feed them the grain about every 2 hours, gradually increasing the amount until they are a week or 10 days old, then I start feeding a mash along with the grain, keeping sour milk before them all the time. Also I feed a little fine gravel with each grain feed from the first until they are 3 or 4 weeks old, then keep gravel before them all the time. When I start feeding mash I do not let them eat it longer than about 15 minutes at a time and about one-half hour between feeds for a couple of days, and then keep it before them all the time.

I think it pays to feed mash the year around as well as a grain feed, for young chickens will grow more rapidly and the pullets will mature earlier and lay better during the winter months when the price of eggs is higher.

Mrs. Harry Cornick, Anthony, Kan.

Our Best Investment

A few years ago I awakened to the fact that my poultry methods were not bringing sufficient returns for money invested, and I decided to change. Listening to the wise counsel of our county agent, J. A. Hendriks, a poultry specialist, I invested in a few White Leghorn baby chicks of the Mendenhall strain. We had fine success with these. They seemed to excel not only in egg production but also in size. We have continued with this strain with great satisfaction.

I use modern brooder houses, heated by hard-coal burners. I start baby chicks on dirt floors without litter, which are swept every day.

On the fifth day I give the chicks access to an outdoor run, just small and round-cornered so chicks can easily get back to the heat. The first week I darken the windows, putting them to bed at 4 o'clock, which gives me the rest of the day for my household duties. They are fed by the Hendriks method, starting them on grain and in a few days adding mash. When they are 2 weeks old they are on full feed, with hoppers of grain and mash before them always. They get nothing to drink except sour milk for the first 15 days. For several years my loss has been remarkably small.

We are housing 300 layers in a 20 by 40, open-front, straw-loft henhouse. Mash and grain always are before them, also all the sour milk they can consume, and fresh water, grit and oyster shell.

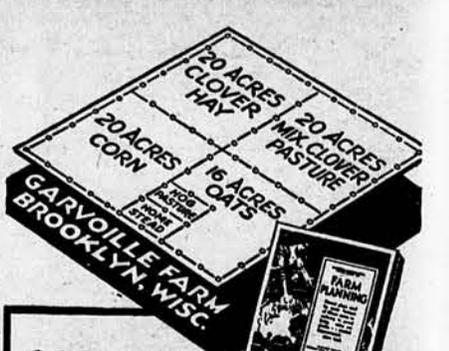
The green feed supply is the fourth cutting of alfalfa hay baled. I have had April-hatched chicks in 50 per cent production by November 1, just when eggs are most profitable. For several years with 400 hens I have not been able to supply all the demands for hatching eggs during that season at \$4 a hundred. The rest of the year we sell at produce houses.

I cull closely for egg production and size. I also sell every hen that starts sitting, and out of a flock of 400 this year I sold just 20. By this method I am breeding non-sitters, for who doesn't dislike always to be shutting up hens and having them go back on the nest again as the heavy breeds do?

We have found poultry the most profitable investment on our farm.

Mrs. H. C. Ferguson, Garnett, Kan.

We hope that the Noise Commission will make itself heard.



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Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N. A. McCune

THE story of Jonah has had much publicity, and been the topic of countless arguments. However else we may think of Jonah, he is at least interesting. And the little book contains one of the biggest lessons in the Old Testament. Indeed, some writers say that it is the biggest book in the Old Testament, so far as its message is concerned. For it teaches that God has no favorites, altho many of the ancient Hebrews thought he had, and they thought that they were the favorites; but that he is the God of all men who believe, and he is anxious that they shall know so that they may believe.

Jonah was no worse than many folks of our day, would you say, in his theory that God loves one nation only? What about some of those old stories of the denominations, where one denomination thinks itself better than the others? We are not so far from Jonah's standard, are we? He did not want the Ninevites to repent and be saved, because he thought that God had enough to do to save the Hebrews, and be their exclusive God.

What was it we heard during the war, about the kaiser's remark about the "Good old German God?" Others were certain that he was the God of the Allies in general and of America in particular. We have all of us to guard against the attitude that God belongs to our country, or our party, or our "set," or our church, more than to others. Particularly is this true when it comes to thinking of different races. Racial feeling and racial hates are the worst.

Now, is there a new or a higher patriotism? Can there be? If our country is the greatest country on earth and the best, as we say, and at the same time the German says that about his country, and the Englishman about his, and all the others in the same way, it may lead to serious differences some time. Is it a fact that any one country is the best, above all others? Does not one nation excel here, and another there? When the American gets to traveling in Europe he sees many things that might very profitably be introduced in the United States, and he wishes they were. And when the European comes over here he is honest to say that he wishes many of our institutions might be transplanted to his country. One thing we may say, however, and be certain that we are right. Our country is the best country on earth, for us. And judging by some of the Europeans I have met this summer, I would suspect that they would loudly proclaim that their country is the best on earth, for them. That, at least, is common-sense patriotism, the kind that will not make any one mad, or sad.

Just a short time ago we all witnessed a little adventure in building up what you might call the higher patriotism, or, if you prefer, the newer patriotism. I refer to the visit of Mr. MacDonald to the United States. Never before had the Prime Minister of England come to our shores while in office, and we gave him a welcome he will remember. Now, note one or two of his sayings in his speeches over here. To the Senate in Washington he said, "I come not to advance material ends but in order that we two great nations, powerful in the past and still more powerful in the future, shall shake hands and pledge ourselves, not to any alliances, for they belong to the old bad order of things, but to common aspirations, pledging ourselves that we two, wherever the work of God is to be found, will be found doing it, pledging ourselves not to each other, but to causes, standing side by side and straining our ears to listen to the Divine call, ambitious in nothing, competitive in nothing except seeing which is first of us to obey that call and to carry it to a successful issue." Again he said, "In these democratic days, when heart speaks to heart, deep speaks to deep, and silence talks to silence, personal contacts are the important things, and it is these that are to be as important as anything in laying the foundations of enduring peace. In these days when two nations speak together it should mean hope and confidence to the rest of the world, especially when neither of us will form any alliance toward any other nation on the face of the earth. The whole spirit of war must be extirpated. Our idea is

free, open, intellectual and spiritual co-operation."

Such an earnest and direct appeal can hardly be called anything but a move in the direction of the higher patriotism. May we all catch its spirit.

Lesson for November 24—"Patriotism and Internationalism." Jonah, entire book. Golden Text—Acts 27:26.

Grain View Farm Notes

H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

The sun is shining this morning after an absence of about four or five days. While Old Sol was taking his vacation J. Pluvius got busy and gave us about 4 inches of wet snow and then changed the snow program to a slow, warm, gentle rain. In all we had about 2 inches of moisture that soaked directly into the ground. Very little water was left standing in the fields. North and west of here there must have been a great snow from all reports. It is so seldom that Western Kansas has a snow that does the wheat crop much good. But it seems that this was one of the few snows that does not all blow into the roads. We have had about 6 inches of moisture in the last 60 days and it has gone into the ground about as evenly as is possible. The subsoil is soaked and the top soil is saturated. With moderate weather until Thanksgiving the wheat will make a wonderful growth. The rain put an end to the wheat pasturing for several days. We found the stock did not miss the wheat so much with plenty of good corn silage before them all the time. We

surely would hate to be without the silage. If one has no silo and never has had silage to feed he cannot realize how fine it is. It is a source of satisfaction just to see the stock enjoy eating the silage.

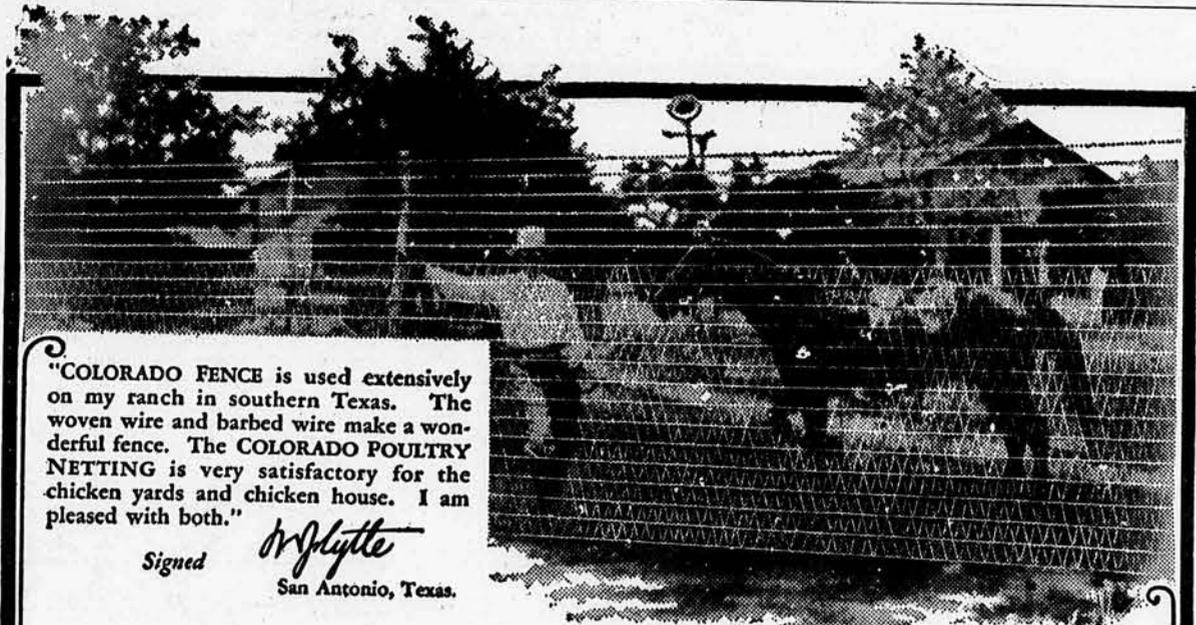
This is the season of year when the gophers take a heavy toll in the alfalfa fields. They will work early and late until the ground freezes so hard they cannot work. There are several reasons why we notice their work more now than at other times. One reason is because the fields are bare and we can see the mounds easily. A second reason is because the gophers are storing away their winter's supply of food. They are cutting off sections of the roots and carrying them away to their storage supply. In plowing up old stands of alfalfa, occasionally one will turn out a storage supply. Probably there will be as much as a peck of alfalfa roots. Usually each section of the root Mr. Gopher stores away means he has killed an alfalfa plant. It does not take many gophers to materially thin a very good stand of alfalfa. The mounds made by the gophers cover up and destroy a great many plants also.

Probably the most successful method of ridding a field of the pest is with poison. Several different methods can be used to apply this. The most common method, and also the easiest, is to put oats with strychnine on them into the runways. In counties having a Farm Bureau, the poison grain usually can be obtained from the County Agent at cost. Sometimes a farmer will cut carrots or sweet potatoes into small squares and then make a cut into the square with his pocket knife and into the cut place some strychnine. Sometimes raisins are similarly prepared. But the latter methods are not so successful as the poison oats, due to the

fact that the poison piece soon rots in the ground. The gopher runways can be located by pushing a sharpened broomstick into the ground. The gopher always throws out his mounds on alternate sides of the main runway. About twice over a field of alfalfa this time of year will practically rid it of the pest. The time and money invested in the work is one of the best investments we can make. The floods the last few years have done much to drive the gophers out of the low ground and concentrate their work on the upland where stands of alfalfa are difficult to maintain under favorable conditions.

This year and for several years past we have been having considerable trouble with crows in this part of the country. Up until about eight years ago it was very seldom that we ever saw a crow. Now they are here by the thousands. They are doing considerable damage to the kafir and maize shocks and we have noticed a great many ears of corn that have been damaged by them. Where they all come from is quite a problem. They make their roosting quarters mostly along the Arkansas River, altho occasionally they decided to take over an outlying grove of trees. If they get much thicker something will have to be done to get rid of them. They are here only in the late fall. During spring and summer we seldom see a crow.

About 20 years ago we used to see large numbers of sea gulls, but only occasionally do we see any now. About that time long thin lines of gulls would fly over for maybe an hour or more. Sometimes they would settle on a wheat field and make it look white at a distance. But the gulls do not come any more. Some wise bird probably has discovered a much easier and shorter route to Canada and the Great Lakes.



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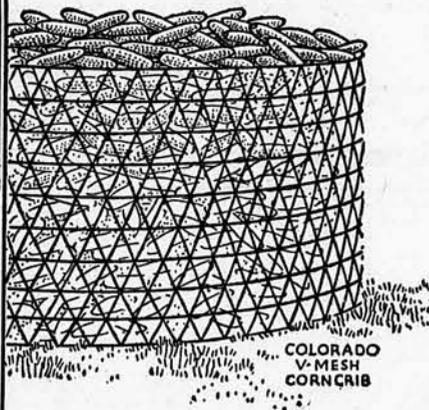
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A Few More Places Left on Tour of the East

THIS is your last chance to send in an application for a reservation on the third annual "All-Kansas Special." The train leaves Topeka December 1—just eight days from the date of this issue—and returns December 14.

-The Itinerary-

DECEMBER 1
Entrain at Topeka

DECEMBER 2 and 3
Seeing Chicago

DECEMBER 4
Detroit—Motor Capital

DECEMBER 5
Niagara Falls

DECEMBER 6, 7 and 8
The Glories of New York

DECEMBER 9
Philadelphia

DECEMBER 10, 11, and 12
Washington, D. C.

DECEMBER 13
Akron, Ohio

DECEMBER 14
Home Again!!

Mail your check today! It will insure your chances of getting a place if you notify us that the check is on its way. Send a wire to F. B. Nichols, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, or call him by phone—the number is 6461.

Only 31 men will be taken on the tour. The party is nearing

completion now. Those who work speedily will be the ones for whom remaining reservations will be made.

If all places are filled by the time your check reaches Topeka, your money will be refunded promptly. The full amount—\$198.70—now is due from each passenger. This includes all expenses of high-class traveling and hotel accommodations—not meals or side-trips other than those scheduled.

Meet us at the Capper Building, Topeka, at 2 p. m., December 1.

**"Hurry-Up"
Application**

Date.....

F. B. Nichols
Kansas Farmer
Topeka, Kan.

My check for \$198.70, covering reservation on "All-Kansas Special," is attached.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

I notified you today by telephone or telegram that the check had been sent.

Reservations Close November 27, Wire Today



The Members of the 1928 "All-Kansas Special" at the White House

Farm Crops and Markets

Wheat Has Provided Excellent Pasture; Crop is in Good Condition Over State

ADDITIONAL moisture has fallen in all sections of the state and the soil now is well supplied. The western third of the state received the first snow of the season but other sections have had plenty of rain and some snow. Wheat has been making a heavy growth and has provided a great deal of pasture for livestock in the Wheat Belt. In the eastern third of the state where seeding was late, the growth in many fields was not large enough to pasture, but the crop is in good condition. Counties in the central part of the state have some infestation of Hessian fly.

Corn husking has been held back by so much moisture and heading and threshing of grain sorghums also have been delayed. Fall seeded alfalfa has made good growth in most localities. A late frost date and plenty of moisture in recent weeks were favorable for this crop. Light-weight hogs are going to market from some communities, due to a shortage of corn.

Corn Better Than Anticipated

The November estimate for corn indicates an average yield of 17 bushels an acre for a crop of 108,273,000 bushels this year on 6,369,000 acres planted. Last year's crop amounted to 179,118,000 bushels and the Kansas average production for the years 1923 to 1927 has been 120,170,000 bushels. The average yield to the acre last year was 27 bushels and the 10 years preceding that, averaged 19.1 bushels an acre.

Nearly every section of the state shows that early husking returns are from 1 to 2 bushels an acre better than seemed probable on October 1. A long growing season made it possible for late planted corn to mature. These late planted fields in many instances are showing sounder corn than early planted fields that were caught in the vital period of earing by heat and lack of moisture in late July and August.

The percentage of this year's corn that will be of merchantable quality is rated at 80 per cent of the whole crop. While this is a poor showing compared with last year's 92 per cent, it compares favorably with the 10 year Kansas average of 80 per cent. This lower percentage of merchantability does not necessarily mean proportionally lower feeding value. Corn that does not grade as high in market channels may have excellent feed value where consumed on the farm. A comparatively small percentage of Kansas corn regularly reaches central markets. The bulk of the Kansas corn crop is marketed on the hoof. When the yield is light and livestock plentiful, as this year, the amount of cash corn is regularly small.

Hold-over of old corn on Kansas farms as of November 1, is estimated at 5.0 per cent of last year's production or about 8,956,000 bushels. This compares with a hold-over a year ago of 3.5 per cent of the 1927 crop or 6,192,000 bushels. This is one of the largest stocks of old corn held on Kansas farms as of the same date in many years.

The average yield of grain sorghums, based on total acres planted for all purposes, is estimated at 16 bushels an acre for a production of 17,664,000 bushels. Last year the state produced 28,833,000 bushels, and in 1927 the estimated crop was 32,880,000 bushels.

Average weight per measured bushel of small grains is the usual criterion of quality. This year's crops are estimated to have averaged 57.5 pounds a bushel for winter wheat, 55.5 pounds for spring wheat, 31.5 pounds for oats, and 44.5 pounds for barley. The 1928 crops of these grains were estimated at 58 pounds for winter wheat, 54 pounds for spring wheat, 33 pounds for oats, and 45 pounds for barley. The five-year average for 1924 to 1928 in the same order of crops has been 58.6 pounds; 56.1 pounds; 32.0 pounds; and 43.0 pounds.

The crop reporting board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has issued a preliminary estimate of the United States production of corn this year at 2,621,451,000 bushels, compared with 2,836 million bushels in 1928, and an average of 2,747 million bushels for the five year period 1923 to 1927. The yield to the acre this year is 26.8 bushels; last year 28.2 bushels; and the 10-year average 27.8 bushels.

Anderson—We had one good rain recently which assured plenty of water for the stock this winter, and since then we have had cloudy weather with plenty of moisture for the wheat. This weather has retarded the sorghum cutting considerably. Not much corn is being cribbed yet.—Olga C. Slocum.

Atholson—The weather is fine. We have started to husk corn but the yield is even below our expectations. Wheat is looking good. There is plenty of fall pasture. So far we have had no snow, and very little cold weather. Wheat, \$1; corn, 70c; oats, 52c; shipped in; eggs, 38c; cream, 42c; hens, 17c; hay \$10 to \$12 a ton, good quality, loose; potatoes, \$1.75 a bushel. Hogs are scarce.—Mrs. A. Lange.

Barton—A great deal of land has been leased here recently by the oil and gas companies. Duck hunting has been a popular sport recently. A considerable amount of hay, especially alfalfa, has been baled recently. Many farm buildings have been erected here this fall. Eggs, 35c.—Alice Everett.

Coffey—The weather has been cloudy and cool with a bit of rain and some snow. Corn husking is the work on hand now. Kafir is all in the shock and is a fair crop. Prices for all kinds of farm produce are unsatisfactory. Many public sales are being held, and nearly everything brings fair prices. No land is changing hands.—Mrs. M. L. Griffin.

Douglas—The rain, followed by a wet snow, with damp, chilly weather has caused a great demand for wood, especially by those in towns. Many prefer the wood to coal, as wood in some parts of the county is sold very cheap in order to use the woodland for pasture.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Ellis—We had our first touch of winter rain recently, which turned into snow. Not much corn husking has been done yet on account of the cold, wet weather. All farm work is being delayed because of the bad weather. The roads are worse than they have been for some time. Because of the

muddy roads very little wheat is going to market. Stock is doing very well on wheat pasture. Wheat, 90c; corn, 70c; barley, 45c; shorts, \$2 a cwt.; bran, \$1.60; hens, 15c; turkeys, 22c.—C. F. Ebert.

Franklin—We are having some damp, snowy weather. Most of the feed crops have been harvested. Stock cannot remain on pasture much longer. Not many cattle are being fattened. Duck hunting is a favorite pastime. Some chickens have been stolen. Wheat, 95c; corn 35 to 90c; kafir, \$1.25 a cwt.; oats, 45c; butterfat, 35c; eggs, 45c; butter, 50c. Much fall plowing is being done.—Elias Blankenkemper.

Finney—The weather is warm. Last week it rained and turned to snow, with about 8 to 12 inches, making 2 inches of moisture in all. Wheat is looking good. Feed is scarce in some localities. Corn husking has started, but has been delayed on account of snow. Wheat, 90c; corn, 80c.—Dan A. Ohmes.

Graham—Farm work is delayed because of the wet weather. Roads are very muddy. We have had about 10 inches of rainfall since the first of September. There is plenty of wheat pasture, but the fields are too wet to get much good out of them. Most livestock is on dry feed. There seems to be plenty of farm help for present needs. Farm sales are scarce, but everything sells well.—C. F. Welty.

Harvey—The weather has been quite rainy for two or three days and the roads are very muddy. While it is fine for growing wheat, it makes corn husking disagreeable. Not many public sales are being held. Wheat, \$1.04; corn, 87c; oats, 45c; kafir, 70c; butterfat, 45c; eggs, 35c; potatoes, \$1.90; flour, \$1.45; heavy hens, 18c; springs, 17c.—H. W. Frouty.

Jackson—Weather conditions unsettled, with indications of snow. Corn is being cribbed on account of low prices. The quality of the corn is generally good. The yield is better than was expected. Feed is plentiful. Corn, 65c; prairie hay, baled, \$10; eggs, 40c; home grown potatoes, \$2 a bushel. All poultry prices are down, due to overstocked market.—N. Edwards.

Lane—About 9 inches of snow has fallen during the last four days. Wheat prospects never were better. Roads are in poor condition, but the main highways remain open. Many cattle are being shipped in for wheat pasturing.—A. R. Bentley.

Lyon—Corn husking has been delayed because of the rain. Most corn will average about 45 bushels to the acre. A good crop of kafir, feterita and alfalfa has been cut and shocked. Wheat has made a big growth. Milk cows are on bottom pastures. Several farmers are raising sheep. There are not many large fat hogs here. Livestock is doing well. There is plenty of feed.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—We had a great deal of rainy weather last week, which will delay corn husking. All farm products are at a low level. Corn, 60c; wheat, 80c; oats, 40c; hay, \$10; potatoes, \$1; eggs, 40c; cream, 40c; hens, 18c.—J. D. Stosz.

Mitchell—The first snow of the season fell November 7, followed by a two-day rain. Wheat is making good growth, but the muddy fields are delaying pasturing. Farmers are busy getting up the winter supply of fuel and preparing the winter meat. Poultry buyers are canvassing the country for turkeys, but are offering only 22 cents and the turkey raisers are feeling pretty blue.—Albert Robinson.

Morris—Corn is making from 20 to 30 bushels an acre. Very few cattle are being fed here this year, but farmers have quite a lot of hogs. Practically all the kafir matured. New corn, 75c; old corn, 95c; oats, 50c; barley, 68c.—Elmer Finney.

Neesho—Wheat is showing up nicely as a result of rains which averaged 1 to 3 1/2 inches during the last 10 days. There seems to be plenty of moisture to carry the crop into the winter season. Corn husking is progressing, although somewhat retarded by the greenness. Grain sorghums generally were matured before frost or freezing, although possibly 20 per cent was damaged. Livestock and poultry are doing excellently. Roads are in fair condition. Very few public sales are being held. Dairymen are not very well pleased with the present prices of cream. Wheat, \$1; corn, 90c; kafir, 70c; hens, 19c; eggs, 41c; butterfat, 35c.—James D. McHenry.

Ness—Winter came all of a sudden, but didn't stay very long. About 2 inches of snow fell and some rain, which was fine for the wheat, but was very hard on the stock. No public sales are being held. Roads are in bad condition. Wheat, 97c; corn, 35c; cream, 35c; eggs, 35c.—James McMill.

Osborne—Wheat is doing fine. We are having an unusual amount of rain and snow. Corn husking has been delayed to quite an extent on account of muddy fields. Cattle have been taken off wheat pastures because of wet fields.—Roy Haworth.

Pratt and Klowa—We have received another good rain, and the soil contains considerable moisture. Wheat is making a fine growth, and is supplying excellent pasture. Corn husking is the main farm job. Yields are quite satisfactory. A keen interest has been shown in the community fairs here in the last few weeks. A few public sales are being held; prices are quite satisfactory. There is enough farm labor to meet the present needs.—Art McAnaney.

Rice—This county has been having some real winter weather, with plenty of moisture. Wheat is looking unusually well throughout the county and looks like a banner crop for next harvest. Several new test wells are being drilled for oil. Some real estate is changing hands at good prices. No public sales are being held at present. Wheat, 93c; cream, 38c; eggs, 43c; hens, 16c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Riley—We have been having some cold, wet weather here with two snowstorms, which did not amount to very much. Quite a few farmers have finished husking corn, while some have not started. Livestock is doing well for all the cold, wet weather we are having. There have been quite a few farm sales near here. The farm markets are not very steady now as they move upward and downward so often. Hogs, \$8.40; wheat, 98c; oats, 50c; rye, \$1.35.—Ernest H. Richner.

Rooks—We have had another 1 1/2 inch rain, with a little snow. Growing wheat looks yellow and spindly, and is well-coated with red rust. Corn husking is going slowly on account of wet weather. Bran, \$1.60; shorts, \$1.80; eggs, 35c; turkeys, 22c.—C. O. Thomas.

Republic—The first snow of the season fell November 7, followed by rain. Roads are in bad condition. Corn husking has started, but the yields are not good, except on the valley farms. Quite a large amount of alfalfa seed is being threshed. It is worth from \$7 up a bushel over of farm

(Continued on Page 21)

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13.....	1.30	4.16	31.....	2.90	9.28
14.....	1.40	4.48	33.....	3.00	9.60
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16.....	1.60	5.12	37.....	3.20	10.24
17.....	1.70	5.44	39.....	3.30	10.56
18.....	1.80	5.76	41.....	3.40	10.88
19.....	1.90	6.08	43.....	3.50	11.20
20.....	2.00	6.40	45.....	3.60	11.52
21.....	2.10	6.72	47.....	3.70	11.84
22.....	2.20	7.04	49.....	3.80	12.16
23.....	2.30	7.36	51.....	3.90	12.48
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DEALERS SELL REPLACEMENT FARM Lighting Storage Batteries. Write for particulars. Western Cable and Light Company, Baldwin, Kan.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS, BOOKLET AND ADVICE FREE Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 724 9th St., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS—TIME COUNTS IN APPLYING for patents; send sketch or model for instructions, or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form; no charge for information on how to proceed. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney, 150-Z, Security Savings & Commercial Bank Building, Washington, D. C.

KODAK FINISHING

PRICES SMASHED—SIX GLOSSY PRINTS, 18 cents. Young's Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

TRIAL ROLL, SIX GLOSSY PRINTS 20c. Globe Studio, 737 Fannie, Wichita, Kan.

TRIAL ROLL DEVELOPED, SIX GLOSSY prints, 25c. Day Night Studio, Sedalia, Missouri.

LUMBER

LUMBER—CAR LOTS, WHOLESALE prices, direct mill to consumer. Prompt shipment, honest grades and square deal. McKee-Fleming Lbr. & M. Co., Emporia, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS

CHRISTMAS SHOPPERS! HAND EM- broidered work, prize winning, satisfaction guaranteed. Bessie Richards, Beverly, Kan.

BUG WEAVING

BEAUTIFUL RUGS CREATED FROM OLD carpets. Free circular. Kansas City Rug Co., 1518 Virginia, Kansas City, Missouri.

AVIATION

LEARN TO FLY WHERE LINDBERGH learned. Complete courses in Flying, Airplane Mechanics and Welding. Big pay job open for graduates. Write today. Lincoln Airplane School, 461 Alcora, Lincoln, Neb.

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES, write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis. BROWN SWISS BULLS AND HEIFERS, all ages. Col. Warren Russell, Winfield, Kan. FOR GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN DAIRY Calves Write Oakwood Farms, Elm Grove, Wisconsin. SIX REGISTERED GUERNSEY FEMALES and one bull. Murrfield Farms, Tonganoxie, Kan. REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL CALVES from tested dams, for sale. F. C. Kay, 260 Collins Ave., Pueblo, Colo. FOR GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN DAIRY calves, from heavy, rich milkers, write Edgewood Dairy Farms, Whitewater, Wis. REGISTERED AYRSHIRE BULLS, C. T. A. record on dams, 18 mo. old. Also heifers. Write Hugh Snyder, Rt. 8, Lawrence, Kan. FOR SALE: REGISTERED RED POLLED bulls. Herd bull, extra good choice young bulls from milk strain. Jacob Fisher, Goff, Kan.

HOGS

O. I. C. BOARS, SERVICEABLE AGES. L. E. Westlake, Kingman, Kan. O. I. C. PIGS—EITHER SEX; NOT AKIN. Peterson & Sons, Osage City, Kan. CHOICE CHESTER WHITE SPRING Boars. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan. REG. BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA BOARS, immuned. Leland Duff, Concordia, Kan. REGISTERED DUROC BOARS, BRED gilts, pigs. L. M. Fish, Bolivar, Missouri. 10 WEEK OLD DUROC BOAR AND SOW pigs. Registered and immune. Frank Yost, Culver, Kan. REGISTERED SPOTTED POLAND SPRING boars; bred right, priced right. F. D. McKinney, Menlo, Kan. O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE PEDIGreed pigs \$24 per pair, no kin. Write for circulars. Raymond Ruebush, Sciota, Ill. MODERN BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA boars. Size, Quality, popular breeding, easy feeding. G. E. Schiesener, 1 mile east, 3 1/2 miles north, Hope, Kan.

Kansas National Stock

(Continued from Page 3)

Iam Bentley and William Marcy judged for Manhattan. The vocational team from the Chase County Community High School at Cottonwood Falls won second. First, second and third high individuals respectively in this division were Lyle Beshore of Kingman with 495 of a possible 600 points, Archie York and Lorraine Burns of Cottonwood Falls.

In the 4-H club division of the judging contest the Chase county team, composed of Bernard Hodgekin, Fred Glandville and Clarise Burns and coached by County Agricultural Agent E. A. Stephenson, won first. Oklahoma county, Oklahoma, won second place. Bernard Hodgekin, with 502 of a possible 600 points, J. Ramsey of Oklahoma county, Oklahoma, and Fred Glandville were first, second and third high individuals respectively.

Seven college stock judging teams participated in the judging contest held the last day of the show. The contesting teams with their respective scores and in the order of their placing are: Texas A. and M. College 2,634 points, Kansas State Agricultural College 2,627, Oklahoma A. and M. College 2,625, Colorado Agricultural College 2,560, Iowa State College 2,537, Missouri University 2,482 and Wyoming University 2,474 points. Professor Mackie is coach of the winning Texas team.

Tomboy and Alice, champion Ayrshire hiking cows, were accorded more individual interest than any of the other champions at the Kansas National Show. These hiking Ayrshires walked to St. Louis for the National Dairy Show from Brandon, Vermont. The cows covered the 1,275 mile hike in 90 actual walking days. They averaged 14 miles a day and their longest day's hike was 25.2 miles. For protection to their hoofs, the cows wore steel shoes. During the hike Tomboy averaged 41 pounds of milk a day. Alice presented her caretakers with a bull calf during the Wichita show. While hiking, no silage or hay was given the cows. They depended on roadside grass for roughage and received a daily diet of grain. They had no shelter during the hike, which started on June 20. On the hike the cows lost no weight and are in as good condition now as when they left Vermont, according to Russell Elfer, who has charge of the hiking cows.

Open Class Blue Ribbon Winners

Herefords—Senior champion bull, C. M. Largeant & Son, Bellevue, Ia., on Publican Domino; junior and grand champion, Foster Farms, Rexford, on Prince Primino. Shorthorns—Senior and grand champion bull, A. C. Shallenbarger, Alma, Nebr., on Browndale Premier; junior champion, R. C. Boeger & Son, Salisbury, Mo., on Cavalier's Stamp. Aberdeen-Angus—Senior and grand champion bull, Mrs. Irene Brown, Rose Hill, Ia., on Excelsior; 3rd junior champion, Mrs. Irene Brown, on Revolution 94. Senior and grand champion female, Mrs. Irene Brown, on Blackbird of Pinehurst 5th; junior cham-

pion, Mrs. Irene Brown, on Blackbird 52nd. Holstein-Friesians—Senior and grand champion bull, P. P. Stewart, on Skylard Hengewald Butterboy; junior champion, A. J. King, Holstein Farm, Kansas City, Mo., on Sir Billy Jennie DeKol. Senior and grand champion female, D. W. Norris, on Queen Ormsby DeKol; junior champion, Hargrove & Arnold, on Miss Tribune Ormsby Wayne. Milking Shorthorns—Senior champion bull, A. W. Kohley & Sons, Lisle, Ill., on Bahrahams Chief; junior and grand champion, A. W. Kohley & Sons, on Bladen Royal. Senior and grand champion female, Bennington Brothers, Cameron, Ill., on Brookside Satin 11th, junior champion, Olson Brothers, Hannaford, N. D., on Hillside Beda M.

Potatoes Must Have Pep!

BY B. E. BROWN

The potato, while widely grown in the United States on many different kinds of soils, does better on certain types of soils than others.

If one were attempting to describe an ideal soil for potatoes, it would be about as follows: The soil should work easily and not get in poor physical condition after heavy rains; should be well supplied with organic matter or humus; and should be well drained but possess a good water-holding capacity, due to the presence of organic matter on the one hand and a proper proportion of the fine soil constituents, silt and clay, on the other. The soil should possess a good physical condition to some depth to enable the roots of the potato plants to enter the soil readily and allow for proper tuber development.

Well-drained, sandy, gravelly or shale loams, if well supplied with organic matter, generally are excellent soil types for potato production. A good crop of potatoes may be obtained on fairly heavy clay loam provided the drainage is all right and organic matter is incorporated with the soil by turning under a leguminous crop or sod with any available manure. Muck soils will produce very satisfactory crops of potatoes if adequately drained and well supplied with available plant food.

The soils to avoid for potato production are deep, sandy soils which tend to shift or blow, and heavy, poorly drained clays or clay loams with compact subsoils near the surface. Soils which are very sandy will possess a low water-holding capacity and during a drouthy spell a lack of soil moisture may prove very detrimental and result in too early maturity of the vines. Heavy, poorly drained clays and clay loams lacking in good tilth may be counted on generally to produce low yields of tubers of inferior shape and quality. Avoid such soils for potatoes until put in good condition.

The foregoing are rightly termed marginal soils. There is entirely too much wasted effort on the part of some in trying to produce potatoes on them when it would be much wiser to grow crops better adapted to such soils. In the aggregate there are enough potatoes grown on such land to seriously compete with the product of good natural potato soils, thereby contributing to some of the surplus potato crops of recent years.

Good soil preparation for the potato crop is indispensable to good yields; just as much so as good seed, spraying, and cultural care are essential.

Thrifty vine development is of paramount importance, for good vine growth is what insures starch formation and tuber development. One after all applies fertilizer primarily to influence leaf and stem growth; the tuber development follows. If the plants are fed in the beginning with plenty of available plant food the chances are, unless seasonal conditions are very unfavorable, that tuber development and resulting yield will be more certainly assured than in the case of underfed plants possessing comparatively limited leaf areas.

Olson Again Placed First

(Continued from Page 7)

of Commerce, and his entire organization gave freely of their time, labor and money. The banquet they sponsored was unusually successful and certainly sent folks back home to their several states with a neighborly feeling for Missouri and a firm belief in that fine state. Platte City is to be congratulated for the very excellent way in which its streets and store windows were decorated. Missouri entered into the work of the contest to do its best. Kansas is proud of you, our neighbor state, and of you, Platte City, and all you represent. We heartily congratulate you on the successful completion of your project and

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KANSAS

BEST PRICES ON NEW WHEAT LAND. E. E. Nelson, Garden City, Kansas. WHEAT, corn, potato land. Shallow water. Imp. & unimp. \$20 up. Crabtree Realty, Scott City, Ka. 5,000 ACRES Wichita County wheat and corn land \$12.50 to \$30.00 per acre, Bess Holmes, Leoti, Kansas. 800 A.—500 culti. bal. pasture, 8 room house other imp., a real bargain. \$30 A. terms. P. J. Kealing, Norton, Kan. 80 ACRE FARM, WELL IMPROVED, 15 miles south, 3 1/2 east. Topeka. Frank Chamberlin, Carbonate, Kan. STANTON and Baca county wheat and corn lands \$15.00 to \$25.00 per acre. Peterson Land & Inv. Co., Johnson, Kan. GREELEY County wheat land in big yield, section \$10 to \$15 per acre, easy terms. J. W. Triplett Land Co., Tribune, Kan. 400 ACRES \$55 per A. Joins town, 1/2 cult. fine alfalfa soil. Balance grass. \$7,000 imp. bargain. M. T. Spong, Frontia, Kan. FARMS for sale at bargain prices and on easy terms, about like rent. Send for list. Humphrey Inv. Co., Independence, Kan. 20 WHEAT farms. All sizes \$30 to \$50 A., including share growing wheat. A. J. Mann, Nat. Bank Bldg., Dodge City, Kan. 160 ACRES, 8 MILES FROM WINFIELD, all in wheat, improved, \$85.00 per acre. You must act quickly. Sommerville & Boyles, Winfield, Kan. CHOICE wheat and corn land for sale; one crop will pay for land. A golden opportunity for you. Phone 188, A. C. Bailey, Syracuse, Kansas. WELL IMPROVED 160 Osborne Co., Kan. Suitable for general farming, dairying and stock raising. Write for particulars. H. Shepherd, Osborne, Kan. 200 ACRES, good improvements, and fences. Extra well watered. 1 1/2 mi. town. Price \$12,500.00. Terms on any part up to \$10,000.00. A real stock and grain farm. Big bargain. Write for full particulars, Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan. 158 1/2 A. CORN, ALFALFA and bluegrass farm. Good improvements, soil and water. 1/2 mi. town. High school and surfaced road. 35 mi. K. C. priced right, will carry \$9,000 5 1/2%. Hosford Inv. Co., Lawrence, Kansas. FOR SALE BY OWNER. 154 acres Leavenworth Co., all tillable, 3 miles market, good road and water, 7 room house good, 2 barns, school on farm. Property clear, price cash \$60, will carry part back. Write K-449 Care Kansas Farmer.

160 ACRES 3 miles from town, well imp. 80 acres bottom, 80 acres alfalfa, 30 acres of pasture, price \$55.00. \$1,800 cash will handle this, long time on balance. This is a snap. Norton county is the banner corn county of the state this year. Bullock & Bullock, Norton, Kan. 320 A. level, all in wheat, 1/2 goes delivered, \$35.00 A. 320 acres, 1/2 grass, 1/2 summer-fallowing wheat, partly improved, \$30.00 A., \$2,000 will handle both close to Colby. ARTHUR CONNELLY, Colby, Kansas

KANSAS, the bread basket of the world, is the world's leading producer of hard winter wheat. Kansas ranks high in corn. It leads all states in production of alfalfa. Dairying, poultry raising and livestock farming offer attractive opportunities because of cheap and abundant production of feeds and forage, and short and mild winters which require a minimum of feed and care. The U. S. Geological Survey classifies many thousands of acres of Southwestern Kansas lands as first grade. These lands are available at reasonable prices and easy terms. Write now for our free Kansas Folder. C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 990 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

ARKANSAS

55 ACRES; 35 ACRES CULTIVATED; ALL fenced; 8-room house, barn, well, small orchard; 2 miles Calico Rock; a real bargain. Price \$1500. Free list. W. J. Copp, Calico Rock, Ark.

COLORADO

EASTERN Colorado wheat-corn land for sale. Box 387, Cheyenne Wells, Colorado. NEW WHEAT LAND, also corn farms in the famous Eads district, Wm. T. Holland & Co., Eads (Kiowa Co.) Colo. WHEAT AND CORN lands in southeastern Colorado. Ideal climate, good schools. Liberal terms. J. L. Wade, Lamar, Colo. 25 QUARTERS, the cream of new wheat land also corn land in the famous Eads District, Mitchem & Hollingsworth, Eads, Colo.

MINNESOTA

MINNESOTA offers many advantages for farming. Most farmers do better here. Fertile soil, plenty of rainfall, good pastures. Wonderful dairying opportunities in America's greatest butter state. Free book tells all. Get all the facts and figures. Learn about the low priced farms and easy payments. Write today! Ten Thousand Lakes, Greater Minnesota Ass'n, 1410 University Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota.

will welcome you warmly when you cross the line into Kansas for the National Corn Husking Contest of 1930.

Farm Crops and Markets

(Continued from Page 19)

sales are being held, cattle selling especially well, and other livestock and machinery bringing good prices. Wheat, 98c; corn, 77c; oats, 40c; butterfat, 36c; eggs, 25c to 42c; heavy hens, 19c; springs, 17c.—Mrs. Chester Woodka. Trego—We have been having some nice fall weather. Wheat pasture never was better at this season. There is plenty of subsoil moisture, and the wheat plants should remain in good condition for some time. Corn yields are light. Wheat, \$1.04; barley, 60c; oats, 45c; eggs, 34c; butterfat, 44c.—Charles N. Duncan. Wallace—A fine snow fell November 7, 8 and 9, about 1 foot deep. It fell gently and is starting to melt. Rabbits are damaging the corn that is down. There has been some cool weather but no real winter. Winter work is progressing about as usual. Eggs, 36c; barley, 38c.—Everett Hughes.

MISSOURI

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo. LAND SALE, \$5 down \$5 monthly buys 40 acres. Southern Missouri, Price \$200. Send for list. Box 22-A, Kirkswood, Mo.

OKLAHOMA

FOR SALE to Ambitious Farmers—Clear imp. farm lands located in best agricultural sections of state. Small down payment, 10 yrs. or longer on bal. Real opportunity to own your own farm. F. H. Porter, 104 Braniff Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.

SOUTH DAKOTA

BEST LAND OPPORTUNITIES WEST OF Missouri River—High quality lands, virgin or cultivated, available at low prices and on easy terms in South Dakota, from Chamberlain to Rapid City. The entire territory is improved with roads, schools, churches and railroads, and enjoys a friendly neighborhood spirit. Its record is good for production of nonperishable crops of wide demand and climatic conditions are favorable to comfortable family life; also for development of livestock. Surface of this territory varies from large level areas or slightly rolling lands—suitable either for tractor or horse power farming—to rough or hilly lands, ideal for grazing. Prices vary according to location and quality, ranging from \$5 to \$25 per acre for unimproved and from \$15 to \$40 per acre for improved lands.

Real opportunities exist in this South Dakota region for men seeking to engage in grain, diversified or stock farming. Corn, wheat, flax, oats, barley, alfalfa, sweet clover, vegetables and small fruits profitably grown. Production of alfalfa seeds extensive. Horses, cattle and sheep thrive on the nutritious, native South Dakota grasses. Poultry, hog and dairying industries are successfully carried on and are rapidly increasing.

Residents of this section also have easy access to the scenic, fishing and hunting advantages of the Black Hills. The Milwaukee Road seeks to aid qualified settlers; to protect them against unfair statements about conditions to help secure maximum land values for prices paid; to advise before and after locating. Write for illustrated booklet and detailed information. Ask questions. All answers cheerfully and carefully given. Reliable information on all parts of this territory. Low Homeseeker Fares every Tuesday. R. W. Reynolds, Commissioner. The Milwaukee Road, 924-X, Union Station, Chicago.

TEXAS

IN THE GULF COAST country of Texas, there is now a splendid opportunity to buy forty acre farms at very low prices with long easy terms. Down payment within your means. Deep, black fertile soil with excellent drainage. Long and favorable growing season permits wide range of crops including cotton, corn, magnolia figs, satsuma oranges, all kinds of vegetables. Especially well adapted for dairying, hogs and poultry. Lands ready for cultivation. Excellent railroad facilities afford ready access to large markets. Good roads, schools, churches. For detailed information, Address C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization agent, Santa Fe Ry., 970 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

FARMS and suburban homes, write for list. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan. OWN A FARM in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payments on easy terms. Free literature. Mention state. H. W. Byerly, 81 Nor. Pac. Ry. St. Paul, Minn. 120 ACRES, TEAM, WAGON, HARNESS, cows, hogs, bees, 35 poultry and tools included; near improved road, 3 1/2 miles town; 100 acres tillable, 50 in cultivation, lime soil for timothy, clover, corn, oats and all vegetables; woodland pasture, estimated 1400 cords wood and 7000 feet timber; nearly 300 bearing fruit trees, grapes and berries; 3-room house, fireplace, 2 porches necessary farm buildings; all goes \$1650; \$750 cash. Other rare bargains. Free list. United Farm Agency 828-KF, New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

RENT OR PURCHASE IMPROVED FARM Crop payments, low prices. Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana offer good opportunities. Purchase like renting, one-fourth of crop to pay principal and interest. A good farmer can pay out in a few years with cattle, sheep and hogs. Clover, alfalfa grow luxuriantly. Feed crops very successful. Make a vacation trip and see the country. We can help you find a location. Write for free book, list and detailed information. Low excursion rates. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 500, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn. Free Zone of Plenty book tells about Washington, Idaho, Oregon.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

BARGAINS—E. Kan., W. Mo. farms, sale or exch. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kan. 160 ACRES KANSAS FARM LAND TO trade for Montana land. Arthur Barkemeyer, Great Falls, Mont. 105 A. FARM, LAFAYETTE CO., MO., \$10,000; loan \$2,500. Want imp. farm Eastern Colorado. Louis Miller, Frankfort, Ind. 240 A. GOOD STOCK AND GRAIN FARM; 2 sets of Imp. 1 mi. R. town. Want Kansas land Owner, Box 275, Cabot, Ark.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANTED—GOOD FARM, OWNER ONLY. W. Stevens, R. R., Quincy, Mich. WANTED: Hear from owner having good farm for sale. Cash price. Particulars. John Black, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin. SMALL FARM WANTED Located in Kansas, suitable for general farming, dairying and stock raising. If a bargain, write me full description and lowest cash price. John D. Baker, Mena, Ark. WANTED TO LIST REAL ESTATE. WANT FARMS from owners priced right for cash. Describe fully. State date can deliver. E. Gross, N. Topeka, Kan. SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.



KANSAS LIVESTOCK NEWS

J. R. JOHNSON
1015 Franklin Ave.
Wichita, Kansas



J. W. JOHNSON
7% Kansas Farmer
Topeka, Kansas

SEVERAL years ago E. A. Brown, a Pratt county wheat farmer, bought a few head of grade Holstein cows and the butterfat return from them was such a help in tiding over short wheat crops and low prices that he was converted to the idea of the wheat and dairy cow combination. About 10 years ago Mr. Brown bought four registered females. Believing that every crop of heifers should be better producers than their dams and knowing the only way to bring this about was by the use of good sires he paid \$1,000 for his first herd bull when it was only a calf.



This bull's dam had a yearly record of 1,000 pounds as a 4-year-old, and his sister, Duchess Skylark Ormsby, was a world's record cow having 1,506.4 pounds of butter in one year. Every female now in the herd except three are daughters or granddaughters of this bull. More than \$1,500 worth of young bulls sired by him have been sold and his descendants on the farm number about 35. All of the females old enough to be in milk have records made by the County Cow Testing Association. These records run as high as 700 pounds of butter in one year, and 15,000 pounds of milk.

Mr. Brown called this bull Sir Ormsby Segis Beets. He now is heading the Oklahoma A. & M. College herd at Stillwater. After disposing of him Mr. Brown bought another calf from the Carnation Farms, Prospector Imperial Corndyke, paying \$800 for him. His dam has a 34-pound seven day record and his five nearest dams have an average record of 34.71. Daughters of this bull with first calves now are making average records of 500 pounds of butter. Now the third bull has been purchased, Dutchland Denver Sir Colantha. His dam, Aggie Hartog Colantha, was a world's record cow in the 13-year-old class, having produced 970.2 pounds butter and 23,264.2 milk in 10 months, and 1,085.28 of butter and 25,548 of milk in 12 months. His sire Dutchland Creamelle has two daughters that have produced 1,250 pounds of butter in one year and his five nearest tested dams average 1,209.8 butter and 27,502.6 of milk. Four of them have broken world's records.

C. R. Rowe, Soranton, Kan., writes me he has had unusually good luck this fall selling his Poland China boars and is expecting a good demand for bred gilts later on this winter.

Jos. Baxter & Son, Clay Center, breeders of Polled Shorthorns and who have been advertising in Kansas Farmer recently report good sales and that they still have some cows and heifers for sale and four young bulls of serviceable ages.

Monday, Nov. 25, that is this coming Monday, is the date of the Ed Wells dispersal sale of Scotch Shorthorns at the farm near Concordia. E. A. Cory is the sale manager and the offering is one of great merit.

John D. Henry, Lecompton, Kan., offers some well bred and well grown spring boars for sale and for a short time will price fall pigs of either sex at attractive prices. Mr. Henry's farm is about 1 1/2 miles south of Big Springs, which is on highway No. 40, about half way between Topeka and Lawrence.

Ernest Bird, young son of Ben Bird, Shorthorn breeder located at Protection, exhibited the second prize 4-H club calf at the Wichita show last week, and sold him at auction for \$18 per hundred, weighing 810. This calf was a pure bred and sired by the Tomson bred bull Scottish Marquis. His dam was by another Tomson bred bull, Golden Crown 2nd.

J. T. and W. D. Morgan of Latham, Kan., have one of the very few herds of Polled Milking Shorthorn cattle in the country. They are breeding along straight Bates lines and making good progress. They have done no official testing but make private records that are very satisfactory. Their herd bull Overlook 2nd is an outstanding good individual. Just now they have several very attractive young bulls for sale.

Kansas Holstein breeders held a well advertised sale at the Forum during the stock show in Wichita. The consignments from Kansas herds were of high merit and sold well. Prices up to \$500.00 were received and buyers were present from many parts of the state. Wichita and vicinity is fast becoming known as headquarters for the best in Registered Holsteins. Buyers from out over

Kansas and Oklahoma are coming to know the wisdom of coming here instead of to Wisconsin.

Mrs. Ruth Vincent, winner of first in the hog calling contest at the Kansas National stock show, is a Wichita woman and has never lived on a farm. She won in one of the strongest classes ever entered at the show, including some of the oldest swine growers from parts of the state where scarcity of feed has been a hindrance. Hogs listen better, for under such conditions they wander farther from home and the caller develops more volume. Mrs. Vincent however in spite of the above handicaps was an easy winner in a field of about a dozen.

D. W. Brown and wife of Valley Center, Kan., were interested spectators at the Wichita stock show. Mr. Brown has one of the leading herds of Spotted Poland Chinas in the state. He buys right along the best individuals for herd and carefully selects the blood lines that have done the most in building the breed. Mr. Brown advertises in Kansas Farmer and says he has no trouble in finding buyers for all the surplus stock he has for sale. He sold over 30 spring boars and is now nearly sold out on bred sows and gilts but has 100 mighty choice September boars and gilts ready for the trade.

W. S. Jones, Linwood, well known Holstein dairy farmer near that place, has rented his farm and will close out his herd of working Holsteins at public sale Friday, Nov. 29. For more than 20 years Mr. Jones had conducted a Holstein dairy and has made a success of it and the herd of dairy cattle he is dispersing on the above date is well worth considering by anyone that wants good dairy cows. The herd is federal accredited and has been closely culled down to just profitable production. The herd is practically a pure bred and the papers have not been kept up on many of them. But it is selling as a grade herd and no catalog is being printed. If you want further information about the offering write at once to W. S. Jones, Linwood, Kan., owner.

J. F. Walz & Son, Hays, Kan., are selling 75 Ayrshire cattle at auction on their farm 6 miles west of Hays on highway No. 40 south next Tuesday, Nov. 26. The offering consists largely of grade cows and heifers with a fine string of pure bred bulls, most of them calves but some of the old enough for service. The Walz herd of pure bred Ayrshires is one of the largest in the West and the sale next Tuesday is made to dispose of the grades not because they can't care for so many cattle and have decided to close out the grade herd and devote all of their time to the pure bred herd. Four of the greatest Ayrshire sires in the West are in service in the Walz herd and the young pure bred bulls are by one or the other of these bulls as are the young cows and heifers in the sale.

The Shorthorns sold in the annual sale at Wichita during the stock show were of high quality. Although young they were of excellent type and most of them well conditioned. The 42 head sold for a total of \$6,060, a lower general average than last year. The prices received in most instances were rather discouraging especially to the younger consignors. Supreme Marshall consigned by W. F. Baer of Ransom, Kan., topped the bull sale at \$425.00. He was bought by Ezra Wolf of Quinter, Kan. Ben Bird of Protection bought Lavender Archer, a nice roan consigned by Tomson Bros. for \$210.00. John Reiter of an April yearling to Frank Yule of Winfield for \$115.00. It was bargain day all round. But breeders while unable to see any good reason for the low prices did but little complaining.

Achenbach Bros., Washington, Kan., are advertising Polled Shorthorns for sale in this issue of Kansas Farmer and want to reduce their herd which has increased to the point where it is taxing their facilities for caring for them. It is unnecessary for me to tell the average Kansas breeder of the quality of cattle he can expect to find in this herd as the herd is too well known in Kansas and adjoining states to need a statement like that from me. They will sell you about anything you want and let you make your own selections and at prices that will be found very fair. There is no tall end to the Achenbach herd in the sense that that word is usually used in speaking of pure bred cattle. Prices have been too good at Kansas City to make it profitable to hold anything but the best to sell for breeding purposes. If you are interested in a young bull, bred cows, open or bred heifers write to this well known firm at once for descriptions and prices.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Ayrshire Cattle
- Nov. 26—J. F. Walz & Son, Hays, Kan.
- Shorthorn Cattle
- Nov. 25—Ed. Wells, Ames, Kan.
- Jersey Cattle
- Dec. 4, Beal's Jersey Farm, Iola, Kan. R. T. Lee, sale manager, Iowa City, Iowa.

Those Weather Changes

BY ELLSWORTH HUNTINGTON

National character is a dish of many and varied ingredients. One of the flavors most noticeable in our national character is our intense activity. We want to be always on the go; we do not take time to think; "results" are what we demand. So active are we that we make work of our play, and have scant respect for the man of leisure who puts culture ahead of wealth. This virtue or vice is doubtless due partly to the boundless opportunities of a new country and to the fact that immigrants to such a country tend to be people of unusual energy and of a temperament which seeks activity and novelty. But in addition to this our

climate appears to stimulate activity more than does that of any other country. England, Germany, Australia, and even most parts of Canada have climates just enough different from ours so that their people do not feel the constant stimulus which keeps us so swiftly on the move.

The feature of our climate which probably has most to do with this activity is not our extremes of heat and cold. Siberia has far greater extremes, but they do not result in such activity. The vital feature appears to be our cyclonic storms and the variability from day to day which accompanies them. Students of the problem are not yet in entire agreement, but the facts have recently become much more clear thru investigations of the Committee on Atmosphere and Man of the National Research Council at Washington.

The changes in the weather act something like this: A low temperature from one day to the next is followed immediately by increased activity in the daily work of life by an improvement in health, and by a diminution of the death rate. A rise in temperature from one day to the next is followed by diminished activity, poorer health, and a higher death rate. This seems reasonable enough in cold weather, but why should it also be true in cold weather? It seems only reasonable that in cold weather a rise of temperature should be stimulating and a drop the reverse. And such is actually the case after a day or two, but not at first. The extraordinary and as yet unexplained feature is that the change in itself seems to have an effect quite apart from that of the temperature to which it leads.

This seems so unreasonable that some of the best authorities are skeptical about it. Yet each new investigation establishes the fact more surely. An analogy will make the matter clear. A person in vigorous health steps into a cold bath. He is in a warm glow. If he at once dries himself and dresses he feels strength and vigor which make him want to work with unusual energy. But let him stay in the cold water an hour, and he emerges so chilled that he may become ill. A hot bath produces the opposite effect. Upon exactly the same person. The moment the warm water flows over him the bather feels an immediate sense of relaxation. So well known is this that physicians often employ hot baths as a means of relieving nervous tension. But if the patient stays in the hot bath an hour and then dresses and goes out into the cold, he is so sensitive to the outside air that he may catch cold even in summer. Now carry the problem a step further. Do the effects of the atmospheric changes from one day to the next balance one another? It would seem reasonable to suppose that they do, but the facts are to the other direction. The Committee on Atmosphere and Man has assembled data for Stockholm, New York City, and other parts of the United States. These strongly suggest that at all temperatures, summer and winter alike, a certain definite degree of variability is associated with the best health and greatest activity. In other words a certain degree of variability from day to day appears to be just as essential to the best health and greatest activity as are certain conditions of temperature and atmospheric moisture. Too much variability is harmful, as every one recognizes. The new thing is the discovery that too slight a degree of variability is even more harmful.

This conclusion sounds reasonable enough, but it is wholly at variance with our ordinary practice. The average physician almost invariably sends his patients to a mild and stable climate where the changes from day to day are at a minimum. This may be wise in many cases, but it is like taking warm baths all the time with no cold douches—very pleasant, but not at all stimulating. If a man wants the maximum stimulus let him take a Swedish bath where he is showered alternately with water from two hoses, one hot and one cold. Even a very tired man emerges from such a bath with a surprising access of vigor.

By reason of our many storms and continental climate, we in the United States, especially in the northeastern quarter from Minnesota and Kansas to the Atlantic, are subjected to a sort of atmospheric Swedish bath all the time. Whether that is good for us or not in the long run remains to be seen. At any rate it appears to be an important element in giving a distinct flavor to our national character. Perhaps this flavor is no more important than the salt and pepper in our soup, but it has an astonishing effect upon our relations with the rest of the world. It does not make us intellectual, or thoro, or tactful, but it does make us extraordinarily active. That may be one of the chief reasons why we excel not only in mere material wealth, but in our love of speed, our passion for "putting things over," and our extraordinary activity in bootlegging and other kinds of crime. We cannot change our climate, nor can we change those particular flavors of our national character which rise from our climate. Nevertheless, if we know what it is which makes us go so fast, we can perhaps find out how to regulate our powers of speed more reasonably, and thereby improve our character.

Egg Co-operatives Gain

Eggs and poultry have been marketed co-operatively with more or less regularity since 1874, when the Grangers tried to establish their own sales agency in Chicago. The oldest of the existing marketing associations is located in the fertile valley of Central California. This association was formed in 1913. Prior to that date there had been an association of producers at

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Buy Registered Pigs



Raise your own herd boar and foundation brood sows. 100 Sept. pigs, either sex. Pairs and trios not related. Attractive prices. The blood of Singletons, Giant, Lone Eagle and other noted sires. D. W. BROWN, Valley Center, Kan.

GOOD SPOTTED GILTS

Bred to The Corporal for October farrow. Good boars, blocky or stretchy. Drive over or write. WM. MEYER, Farlington, Kan.

REG. BIG TYPE SPOTTED POLAND spring boars of leading bloodlines. Cholera immuned, for sale. FRANK BEYERLE & SONS, Maize, Sedgwick Co., Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Boars and Gilts at Private Sale

Boars by Armistice Over and Super Knight. Also choice fall pigs either sex. Write quick if interested. JOHN D. HENRY, Lecompton, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Grandsons of Fancy Stills

for sale, including the first prize Futurity boar at Topeka and Hutchinson. Also gilts sired by Kansas Stills. H. SHENK, SILVER LAKE, KANSAS

March Duroc Boars

Wt. 250 and better. Heavy boned great feeding quality. Plenty of size and length. Immuned. Reg. Shipped on approval. W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Kan.

Boars Ready for Service

Registered, immuned boars shipped on approval, write for prices. STANTS BROTHERS, ABILENE, KAN.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

White Star Farm's

Purebred Big Type Chesters won Senior, Junior, Grand and Reserve Grand Champion boars, Kansas State Fair 1929. Write your wants. Boars and open or bred gilts, reasonable. PETRACEK BROS., Oberlin, Kan.

Blue Grass Stock Farm

Big type, Clover Leaf Chester Whites. 40 boars and gilts sired by first prize Jr. Yearling boar, Topeka, 1929. Prices, \$25, \$30, \$35. OLYDE COONSE, HORTON, KAN.

Chester White Boars and Gilts

Bugged boars 175 to 200 lbs., immuned, Champion Bloodlines. Shipped C.O.D. on approval \$37.50. Sows loaned to reliable parties on shares, no money required. ALPHA WIEMERS, DILLER, NEBR.

Valley Blue Grass Herd

15 March boars, well grown with loads of type and quality. 40 weanlings in pairs and trios. Everything reg. free. ERNEST SUITER, Lawrence, Kan.

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Chas. W. Cole

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER WELINGTON, KANSAS.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

AYRSHIRES PRICED TO SELL Five calves, seven bred heifers, six yearlings, four heifers ready to breed. Also some cows. C. C. Claridge, Baldwin, Kan.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Polled Milking Shorthorns

Pure Bates breeding. 4 red bulls, in age from 7 to 19 mos., out of heavy production dams. The blood of the great Overlook 2nd. J. T. and W. D. MORGAN, Latham, Kansas.

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LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

Santa Rosa, Calif., which had operated successfully for a number of years.

In nine years the co-operative marketing of poultry and poultry products has increased from a business of about 10 million dollars a year to a business of nearly 50 million dollars, with the prospect that in a season or two more the annual business will amount to 100 million dollars.

Of the 130 associations active today, all but one have been formed since 1915, and all but nine since 1920.

About four-fifths of the co-operative business in poultry and eggs is being handled by seven associations all

located west of the Mississippi River. The largest of these associations was formed in 1916. Its annual sales of eggs and poultry now amount to more than 13 million dollars.

On Rural Education

Agricultural education in the United States has become as extensive and complex as the agriculture of the nation it is intended primarily to serve. The development of it in the last 40 years is presented in detail by Alfred Charles True, formerly a specialist in states relations work of the United States Department of Agriculture, in Miscellaneous Publication No. 36-M of the department, "A History of Agricultural Education in the United States, 1785-1925."

Doctor True died at Washington, D. C., on April 23, in his 76th year, his history of agricultural education then being in press. His death brought to a close a career which perhaps was as wide in its influence as that of any man who ever served in the department. He was in the department for 40 years, and during that time he was associated with, and largely directed, from the federal standpoint, the two great systems of agricultural research and extension education which are conducted co-operatively by the state colleges of agriculture and the Department of Agriculture, and he also made a great contribution to the development of resident instruction in the land-grant colleges.

From its inception, agricultural education in this country has been related to the general progress of scientific knowledge and education. Doctor True traces this relationship from colonial times to the present, and gives an immense fund of information about the institutions, private and public, thru which the progress of agricultural education has been made.

Prominent among the early organizations that had a favorable influence on agricultural education was the American Philosophical Society, founded in 1744 by Benjamin Franklin. This society published many articles on agricultural subjects, and its work led to the organization, in 1785, of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture. Thereafter organizations for the

origin and benefits of the Morrill Act. The author discusses the general economic conditions after the Civil War, when the land-grant colleges were established, and shows how these conditions affected agricultural education. The expansion of the United States Department of Agriculture and the evolution of its manifold activities are discussed. He recounts controversies which took place on the problem of how to devise a type of agricultural education that "would not educate the students away from the farm."

In the period following the great panic of 1873, the over-production of agricultural commodities and the depression of agricultural values deterred young men from entering the agricultural courses of the colleges, and, moreover, much of the agricultural instruction then given was either too theoretical or did not rise above the level of informational accounts of farm products and farm operations. Doctor True indicates how these drawbacks were largely overcome. Agricultural experiment stations accumulated a large body of scientific and practical knowledge related to agriculture. Out of this a broad science of agriculture was created, which was made the basis for courses of instruction and these became increasingly specialized. Better textbooks, laboratories and apparatus for agricultural instruction were produced, and special buildings, larger college farms, and better livestock made the college courses in agriculture more attractive. From about 1900 the popularity of agricultural education increased rapidly. Today agricultural education emphasizes the fundamental importance of vocational subjects, while at the same time giving a broad foundation training in scientific and cultural subjects.

Corn, an American Crop

BY E. N. BRESSMAN

Corn is one of the few important crops which originated in America. It is mentioned in tradition that the Norsemen found corn on this continent in 1002, when they touched this country. Of course, the crop became well known after the discovery of America in 1492 by Columbus and after the first settlers came.

There are two places which appear to be the most logical spots where corn was first grown. These are the highlands of Peru and Southern Mexico. In 1914 an explorer found a fossil ear of corn in Peru. This ear of corn is without a doubt many thousands of years old. It is of interest to know that it is very similar to the small varieties that they are still growing in Peru, and rather similar to our ordinary rice popcorn. One outstanding authority thinks that corn originated in Mexico then moved north, reaching the Rio Grande about 700 A. D., and got as far north as Maine by the year 1000.

Of real support to the claim of Mexico as the first home of corn is the finding of two native grasses which are related to corn. These grasses are Teosinte and Gama grass. Teosinte is very similar to corn. It has a tassel like corn. The ear is enclosed in a husk, but there is no cob. The kernels are arranged end to end and number anywhere from five to 10. It is extremely easy to make crosses between Teosinte and corn. This shows that there is a close relationship between these crops.

It appears that the Indians grew at least three types of corn known as sweet, flint and gourdseed. Dent corn, which is the corn of commerce and the ordinary field corn, is not mentioned by any of our earliest writers. It appears that this important type of corn was originated by both accidental and intentional crossing of the flint and the gourdseed types. H. A. Wallace, editor of Wallace's Farmer, and the writer developed this theory.

As late as 1858 Iowa farmers were still speaking of yellow flint and gourdseed varieties and not about dent corn, which is now their common corn. Neither the flint or gourdseed varieties were satisfactory. The flint corn was too hard for best results in feeding. On the other hand, the gourdseed corn was too soft and light to have much feeding value. One grower stated that it took about a fourth more of the gourdseed corn to have the same feeding value as flint corn. As late as 1825 it was common to mix the flint and gourdseed varieties. One writer at this time says, "So prevalent are mixtures that I have never examined a field of corn which did not exhibit evident traces of all the corn in general

use for field planting, with many others that are not used for this purpose."

The writer is of the opinion that the long shoe-peggy type of kernels that we commonly find in our dent or field corn is due to the gourdseed parent. Many tests have shown that these long, shoe-peggy kernels are of poor yielding ability. It is of interest to know that by inbreeding corn for several generations it is possible to obtain from dent varieties a pure flint, similar to the flint grown by our earliest settlers. On the other hand, it is not easy to get out a pure gourdseed type by inbreeding, because they are so extremely late and susceptible to disease.

All of this will show that our field corn today is in a very mixed condition and anything but pure. It is also true that this mixed condition has much to do with the yielding ability of our corn. Selection, therefore, in some cases may be of no value, as it may tend to concentrate some of the weaknesses of corn which are ordinarily covered up by its mixed or hybrid condition.

Corn quickly became the most important crop in this country. In 1609 it is stated that there were 30 acres planted. About 40 years later there were 600 bushels of corn exported and almost every year since then there has been an exportable surplus of corn. In 1800 there were more than 2 million bushels of corn exported, showing the rapid increase in the corn acreage. In 1839 the leading corn states were Tennessee and Kentucky, and the entire crop of the United States was less than the crop in Iowa at this time. Twenty years later or in 1859 the corn growing area moved to the west and north. Illinois and Ohio became the leading corn states at this time. Ten years ago or in 1919 the corn growing area was still moving north and west. One authority states that in the 50-year period from 1849 to 1899 the center of corn production moved westward nearly 500 miles but northward only 5 miles, showing that the trend was to the west at that time.

From 1900 to the present date, the movement has been a little faster toward the north, because of the development of early varieties of corn, and the corn growing area has been spreading toward Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana.

At this same time, corn was spreading over much of the old world. It did not spread with the same rapidity, however, that it did in this country and in no place did it become the dominating crop as it has here. As early as the Sixteenth Century, however, corn was being grown in practically the entire temperate and subtropical regions of the entire world.

For Better Seed Corn

Better Seed Corn, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,175-F, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Help for Beef Producers

Beef Production on the Farm, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,592-F, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Russia and China seem to have settled their quarrel, but forgot to tell their armies about it.

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.

L. G. Mortimer, Corbin. Five young and one old turkey hens and a young tom. Roscoe Amon, Netawaka. Axminster rug 9x12 feet.
Mrs. Charles Means, McLouth. Half set of 1 1/2 inch harness and half set of 2 inch harness.
M. B. Spear, Berryton. Fifty Single Comb Rhode Island Red capons averaging 8 pounds. Two toe punches in left foot.
Mrs. J. B. Hawkins, Mankato. Between 30 and 40 turkeys tattooed in the right wing with KF 677.
John DeRoin, White Cloud, Corn.



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Wednesday, Dec. 4

of the Entire Herd of Reg. Jersey Cattle Owned by The Beal's Jersey Farm Iola, Kan.

Accredited and Blood Tested for Abortion. "One of the healthiest herds in Kansas."

There will be 25 or more fresh or heavy in calf cows; 20 or more bred and open heifers and a few choice bulls. All cows in milk on test, and a number of 50 pounders.

Catalogues are now ready and can be had by addressing,

R. T. LEE, Sale Mgr., Iowa City, Ia.

Young Jersey Bulls

from calves to serviceable age, out of Register of Merit dams or cows closely related to R. M. dams. Good individuals sired by a Raleigh bull, whose dam had a high R. M. record. Will also spare a few Register of Merit cows.
FRANK L. YOUNG, Cheney, Kansas.

JERSEY BULLS

for sale, old enough for service, sired by Brilliant St. Maves Lad, whose daughters are testing from 5.7 to 7.4% butterfat, write T.D. Marshall, Brookside Stock Farm, Sylvia, Kas.

Bulls of Serviceable Ages

Sons of Wexfor's Financier and others that are line bred. Golden Fern's Noble. Dams with R. of M. and C.T.A. records.
R. A. GILLILAND, DENISON, KAN.

Jersey Bull 14 Months Old

Bull calf four months old. Sire, a son of a Gold Medal cow and now a proven sire of high producing daughters. Prices reasonable.

H. L. McCLURKIN, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Complete Dispersal Sale

Holstein Dairy Herd!

Sale at the farm one and a half miles northwest of Linwood, 11 miles east of Lawrence and 27 miles west of Kansas City.

Linwood, Kan., Friday, Nov. 29

This herd was established 20 years ago and has been carefully culled down to good producers only. Most of the cattle are pure bred and papers furnished for some of them.

HERD FEDERAL ACCREDITED

45 Head, 44 Females
Including 12 cows and heifers that freshened in September. Others to freshen in December and January.

One four year old registered herd bull.
Balance young heifers, calves and yearlings.

W. S. Jones, Linwood, Kan., Owner.

Meadview Holstein Farms

Young bulls for sale. Calves up to breeding age. Sired by our Carnation bull Prospector Imperial Corndyke whose five nearest dams average 34.71 lbs. butter in 7 days. Three world record dams appear in his four generation pedigree. Out of cows with records of over 700 lbs. butter and 15,000 lbs. milk in one year.
Write E. A. Brown.

BROWN & COOK, PRATT, KANSAS

2-Year-Old Bull Bargains

Registered, out of high producing dams. Also some nice purebred bull calves. Farm four miles west of Lawrence on Highway 40.
E. E. KEIFER, Lawrence, Kan.

7 Fresh Reg. Holstein

cows for sale. C. T. A. records up to 463 lbs. fat. Some two-year-old heifers fresh soon. Some good baby bulls.
R. W. GALLOWAY, JAMESTOWN, KAN.

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Reg. Guernseys

yearling heifers and bulls for sale. A few high grade springer heifers. Fed. accredited herd. FRANK GARLOW, Concordia, Kan.

To Reduce Our Herd

We offer 30 long two year old Guernsey heifers that will freshen in September and October and some nice young cows. Also three two year old bulls. Address, WOODLAWN FARM, Rt. 9, Topeka, Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Grassland Polled Shorthorns

OUR HERD MUST BE REDUCED
Cows, heifers and young bulls for sale. Come and see, or write.
ACHENBACH BROS., WASHINGTON, KAN.

Echo of Happy Days

AN ILLUSTRATED travel article, describing the 1929 Jayhawker Tour to the Pacific Northwest and Canada, written by Floyd L. Hockenhull of the Copper Publications, who was director of the tour, appears in the current issue of the Great Western Magazine, published in Chicago by the Chicago Great Western Railroad.

The 1929 Jayhawker Tour was an all-Kansas, two-weeks pleasure trip thru nine states and four Canadian provinces, sponsored by Kansas Farmer. Nearly 350 Kansas folks were on the tour last summer. The Jayhawker Tour was the largest visiting the Pacific Northwest in the 1929 season. All except 10 Kansas counties were represented by passengers on the trip. The same tour will be made again next August.

study of agricultural problems sprang up from time to time. Doctor True gives much information about the leaders in this movement among whom were Washington, Marshall, Madison, Jefferson and many other distinguished men. The history tells much of interest about the early agricultural fairs.

In 1749, the history notes, Benjamin Franklin recommended that agriculture be made a subject of study in an academy in Philadelphia and out of this grew the University of Pennsylvania. The university's first curriculum included instruction in the chemistry of agriculture. A course offered in Columbia College, in 1792, by a Doctor Mitchell, professor of natural history, chemistry and agriculture, is described. The early use of land grants and public funds for the support of schools and colleges is cited as laying the foundation for state and federal aid to institutions for agricultural education.

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Send for my new FREE Book that tells all about Murphy's Minerals. Why they are different and guaranteed to give better results. Why they contain no coarse agricultural limestone—no rock phosphate—no high powered physics—no medicines or injurious ingredients whatever. Murphy's are all FEED and SAFE to feed. Livestock will eat Murphy's readily when they won't eat other kinds of Minerals, because Murphy's contain just what they need and what they crave. That alone proves that Murphy's are more palatable, easier digested and far more effective. And don't forget—when you use Murphy's Minerals there is—

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