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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

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See Page 9 About This Award Shield For High Schools

Under a Vast Flood of Food!

American Farmers Are Efficient — Except in the Art of Salesmanship

BY ARTHUR M. HYDE
Secretary of Agriculture

THE problems of agriculture are many and perplexing. There is challenge in the mere approach to its problems. Agriculture has inherent difficulties which cannot be overcome by the individual farmer acting alone. The production line of agriculture, consisting of small production units, is stretched entirely across the continent and from the Lakes to the Gulf. It is divided into 6 million producing plants, each managed by that most independent and individualistic of all industrial captains, the American farmer. Agriculture is not one industry. It is as many industries as there are agricultural commodities. Each commodity has its own separate set of problems. Competition between commodities is keen.

The farmer competes not alone with foreign standards of wages and living, but with different domestic standards as well. The most favored area is in competition with all other sections of our own country, and each area, thru its production, contributes to the surplus which so often and so seriously depresses the price for all.

We Use 350 Million Acres

The proper utilization of land is one of the most important elements in farm problems. Our national heritage covers 1,903 million acres. Of this, 505 million are classed as improved farm lands, capable of producing crops. Only about 350 million acres are actually producing crops. On those 350 million acres, American farmers are annually producing vast stores of foodstuffs, which supply the demands of our own people and overrun into the markets of the world.

It is hardly too much to say that American farmers could, by using intensive methods on the whole 505 million available acres of farm lands, double this crop. This would disastrously break the price. The threat of possible surpluses too great to handle is always present.

There are those who like to jibe at agriculture on the ground that farmers are impervious to change. We still farm, they say, as our grandfathers did. If they speak of the production side of agriculture, nothing is further from the truth. Agriculture has made great strides in adapting the discoveries of biologists, scientists and inventors. Contrast the beef animal of the show ring with the best beef animal our great grandfather possessed. Measure the milk production of our best dairy cows against those of 60 years ago. Consider the changes in seed, in fertilization, and in all the various applications of pure science. Examine the operation of mechanized farms and compare it with the farms of our granddads.

Contemplate, for one instance, the combine. This invention has revolutionized wheat farming, brought vast acres into cultivation, reduced the labor costs of production and precipitated the wheat crop of America into the market in a vast unmanageable torrent which has choked elevators, filled thousands of railway cars, embargoes ports, and well nigh broken down the marketing machinery of the country. So far from being static, agriculture has accepted the findings of biologists, adapted the discoveries of inventors, and kept pace with progress.

'Tis a Wasteful System

The distribution of farm products is to a large extent wasteful and inefficient. The markets for agricultural products are, with few exceptions, "buyers" markets. What chance of success would the manufacturer of automobiles, or of cash registers, or of any other industrial product, have, if his output had to sell at the factory door to the best bidder, or had to pass thru many middlemen before it reached the consumer? Distress, price cutting and waste would inevitably result. And yet, with some few exceptions, this is exactly what happens to farm products.

The progress of many commodities from the producer to the consumer is

disorderly and wasteful. An enormous amount of cross hauling takes place. Commodities do not flow evenly to points of consumption. There is a glut in one market and a dearth in another. There is entirely an inadequate grading and standardizing of certain commodities, with the result of uncertainty in price and opportunity for advantage over the producer and for speculation against the consumer. There is an inadequate development of processing for disposal of occasional surpluses of many commodities into by-products. There are, in fact, great wastes in the whole chain of distribution which are a tax on both the producer and the consumer. Agriculture needs a sales department to help find new markets, to distribute the flow of commodities and to assure to the producer a square deal on his product.

The modern organization of business and industry has complicated and enlarged the problems of agriculture. Organization has taken over every industry except agriculture. Competition in industry is no longer between individuals, but between organizations. Labor is organized. Agriculture alone interposes against the competitions of powerful organizations the bare breasts of its individual producers.

Those 6 million farmers are the most efficient farmers on earth. In numbers they are one-twentieth of the world's farmers, but they produce two-thirds of the world's corn, three-fifths of the world's cotton, one-half of its tobacco,

Has Raised Living Standards

one-third of its hogs, one-third of its poultry, one-fourth of its oats, one-fifth of its wheat, one-seventh of its cattle and one-tenth of its sheep. Their other contributions, while small in percentage of the world's totals, yet bulk large in the feeding of their own nation. In the face of a declining farm population and an increasing urban population, American agriculture has supplied the nation's needs and pro-

duced a vast surplus of commodities in addition.

We Americans are at once the most individualistic human beings on earth and the greatest believers of organization. And, why not? It has co-ordinated the efforts of thousands of producers and welded them into a resistless force. It has taken its toll from us in certain attributes, but it has given us homes, a high standard of living, schools which are models of efficiency, and an industrial development which is the envy of the world. The perpetual paradox of organization is that, by the sacrifice of some of his personal rights, the individual finds a greater freedom.

Has Two Alternatives

Given a multitude of producing plants, a production too large for the demands of the market, and an annual surplus so great as to seriously depress the price, industry would meet the problem by mergers. Such has been the record. But you cannot merge 6 million farms. We have no desire to do so. The farm family is a social unit of value so great as to demand its preservation. Its independence, its compactness, its ideals, must be maintained, but in maintaining them we must remember that we are preserving a small producing unit in a society in which all other forms of production are organized into large units. The farmer must have help, not only to reduce the competition within his own industry, but to see that the social, economic and industrial adjustments and combinations which are going on all about him do not bear too heavily upon him.

The answer to these problems is not going to be found "in the back of the book," nor in any single scheme of statecraft. No single answer exists because the problems presented are not single. The farm problem is not one problem, but scores of problems grouped about each of a score of different farm commodities.

The farmer then has two alternatives. He can depend on private agencies to market his products, or he can develop his own co-operative agencies. He can follow the old course of private bargaining with the buyers who come to his door, or he can develop his own co-operative marketing system operated in his own interest, which by combining the products of many farm units can exert an appreciable influence in the market, and thru knowledge of sup-

plies and demands can deal in the light of the same facts as the buyer. He can continue to sell on a "buyers" market, or he can create a "sellers" market. There can be but one choice of these alternatives.

If agriculture were well organized, it could standardize its products, control and distribute their flow to the consumer; eliminate much of the waste, duplication and inefficiency of the marketing system. Thus the farmer could approximate the position of industry. By the long arm of his own organization, the farmer could make himself felt beyond his own line fences and in the markets of the world. Thru his organization, the farmer could get information as to commodity supplies, could help to bring his production within the limits of demand. By organization the farmer can control his own industry, re-establish the independence of his calling, win his own place in the sun of economic equality, and having won it, hold it against all the changing vicissitudes of the future.

The mere contemplation of these elements in farm problems compels the conclusion that the organization of agriculture is one of the first and most important steps to be taken in the direction of economic equality. Most farm problems are economic in their nature and must be answered with economic solutions. Many of these problems cannot be foreseen. Many others have not been clearly understood. For these reasons, the statesmanship of Herbert Hoover long ago conceived the idea of creating a farm instrumentality to deal with farm problems as they arise.

To assist in the organization of agriculture, to take the problems of the various farm commodities out of the realm of politics and to meet them in the realm of economics, to set up an authoritative tribunal which shall study each separate problem, and afford financial assistance when necessary—this is the aim and purpose of the Agricultural Marketing Act.

In seeking solutions of farm questions, the board is to a large extent blazing new trails. The elements of any special problem, and the circumstances under which the board will be called on to act, cannot be foreseen. Wide latitude of power and of discretion is therefore necessary. The act makes no attempt to describe or limit the powers of the board, save only to direct that the board shall deal only with the farmer-owned and the farmer-controlled organizations. The heart of the plan is to set up the instrumentality and to arm it with the power, the money and the discretion to deal with farm conditions, organizations, commodities and problems as they arise. This is the vital feature of the plan. All the rest is detail.

Lowers Plowing Costs

The value of limestone applied to the soil as revealed in increased crop yields often overshadows to some extent its other virtues. Besides the increase in crop profits, other benefits of liming include improved soil structure, due to the action of lime in modifying the physical mass of soil, or bringing about what is commonly known as granulation.

Granulation is an improved physical condition which makes the soil yield readily to tillage. The result is a more mellow seedbed, easily prepared. Another great factor, however, is the decreased power required to plow. Tests at the Rothamstead station in England show that plow draft is lowered 16.5 per cent by liming and the speed of motion increased 26 per cent. The difference would not be so great except upon soils badly in need of lime.

Lessened power requirement and increased speed are important factors in plowing, resulting in lower fuel consumption and greater daily acreage tilled.

Average returns from liming for the entire United States are \$7 an acre a year. Costs average \$3 an acre, leaving an acre profit of \$4. Profits credited to liming vary widely over the country, running about 200 per cent in the East and from 50 to 100 per cent in the Corn Belt.

Root crops have given the greatest returns, an average of \$13.75 an acre a year over costs, while legumes, including clovers, alfalfa and soybeans, pay \$5.50 an acre for liming. Among the legumes, alfalfa responds most readily to limestone applications, showing an 85 per cent net profit.



They Always Want More!

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

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Sunflower State Did Well at Royal

Jayhawkers are Important to Greatest Show of the Southwest

KANSANS swamped the American Royal Live Stock Show this year. Every day there were Jayhawkers galore in the huge, 10-acre building just across the Missouri line, but on Kansas day they poured in from every one of our 105 counties until between 12,000 and 15,000 sons and daughters of the Sunflower state had pinned on the badge of honor for the day. The Royal can readily be divided into several parts—the beef show, dairy, swine, horse and sheep sections; college and university activities; junior programs and Kansas support—and the greatest of these is the factor named last.

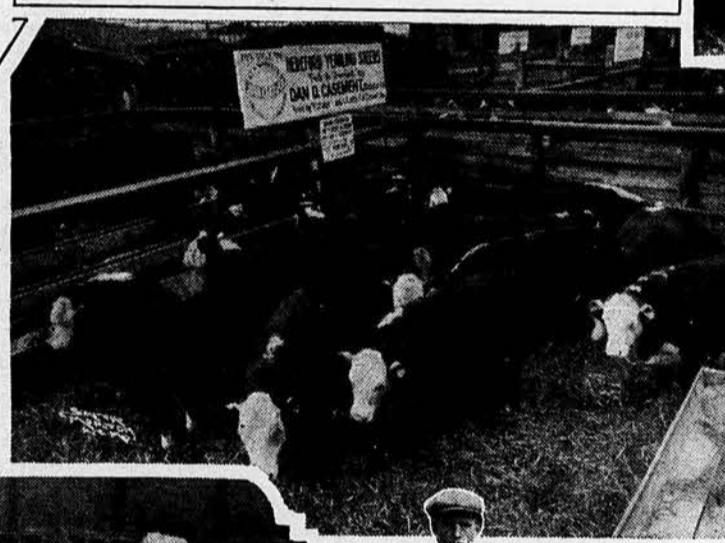
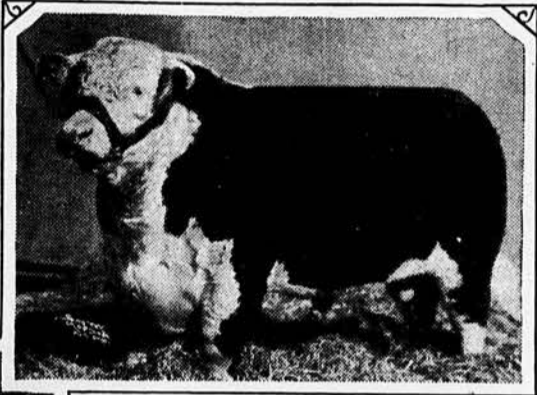
Without Kansas the American Royal would suffer, to say the least. With her support the big show at Kansas City has grown from its humble start in a tent set up on the site of the stockyards 31 years ago to the Southwest's greatest exhibition, capable of boasting quarters valued at \$800,000, involving 10 acres of show space under one roof. Of course, other states have been important in the progress of the Royal, but Kansas leads them all. If you had any doubt of this when you started for Kansas City last week, you certainly must have been convinced by the huge throng of Kansas folks at the Royal with you, by the fine success Kansas exhibitors had in taking top money and by the statement of J. C. Swift, president of the American Royal, who said: "Kansas probably has done more toward the success of this great institution than any other state."

There always is a keen spirit of rivalry exhibited between Kansas and Missouri from the standpoint of attendance. Each

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

two neighboring states have a three-year contest on to see which one can bring the most folks to the Royal. Kansas won in 1928, this year also and we will do it again in 1930 without a doubt.

Unquestionably the American Royal is a leader among the great livestock shows of the nation. The name it has earned drew more than 7,000 head of the best livestock in the country, all animals that have won many honors on the various show circuits of the season, and at the Royal these animal peers were exhibited by expert showmen for \$95,000 in premium offerings. Proudly we note that a good share of this money, along with many



championship ribbons, came to Kansas.

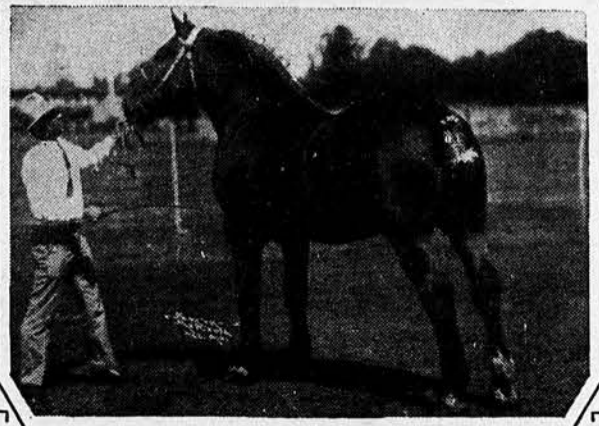
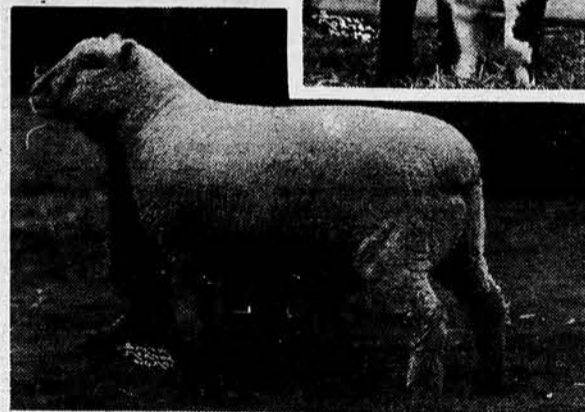
Outstanding winnings were made by Dan D. Casement, Manhattan, in the carlot division. He had the grand champion load of fat steers and also took grand champion honors for his carlot of feeder calves. This certainly is a record of which all of Kansas should be proud. Mr. Casement is a veteran in this particular work, but he was showing against veterans. It would be an honor to win one of the top ribbons, but Captain Casement doubly honored the cattle industry of his state by taking both big prizes. Twenty-one years ago Mr. Casement took his first load to the Royal and since then he has been in all of the big shows of the country, and has been in the money many, many times. The carlot of feeder calves on which he won at this year's Royal is an indication of the quality that is produced on Juniata Farm in Riley county. It is worthy of note that this grand champion load was bred by the exhibitor, and also that the reserve grand champion load was from Kansas, bred and shown by Johnson Workman of Paradise. These were Angus calves while both of the Juniata Farm winnings were on Herefords.

How Carlot Was Fed

The grand champion fat carlot was from a bunch of 300 or more calves Mr. Casement bought in November 1928. They were Mator calves. Out of the total number Mr. Casement selected 100 head for the carlot shows. He tells that they were started out, weighing about 200 pounds, on ground corn, cottonseed meal, silage and alfalfa hay. In February the silage was held out and the ration was self-fed. Linseed oilmeal and gluten meal, half and half were substituted for the cottonseed. Liquid molasses also was included for a time. Mr. Casement estimates that the maximum consumption of the ration was around 18 pounds to the head daily. In September of 1929, ground barley was added to the ration, making a mixture at that time of 3 parts ground barley, 11 parts ground corn and 1 part of the linseed and gluten meal. One load of the carefully selected animals took grand champion award at the Baltimore Fat Stock Show this fall, and sold at 50 cents a pound at auction, weighing 951 pounds. Another load took third place at Omaha in the Aksarben show, the third load was at the Royal and another load goes to the Los Angeles fat stock show. Certainly Mr. Casement is doing things in a big way to keep Kansas on the livestock map, along with Mr. Workman and livestock men of that caliber.

Foster Farms of Rexford, and R. H. Hazlett, El Dorado, made excellent showings in the Hereford breeding section. Out of the 352 head shown by 46 exhibitors, there was nothing that received more favorable comment than the Kansas herds. Reading over the list of awards one finds these two well-known names in the money in many places, and Foster's Anxiety 42nd was named senior and grand champion bull of all Herefords. Other

(Continued on Page 22)



Here Are a Few of the Kansas Champions of the Recent American Royal Live Stock Show. Upper Right, Foster's Anxiety 42nd, Owned by Foster Farms, Rexford, the Senior and Grand Champion Hereford Bull. At Center, Grand Champion Carlot of Fat Steers of the Whole Show, and of Course, Champion Herefords, Shown by Dan D. Casement, Manhattan. At Left Center, Champion Team in Meat Identification and Judging, from the Kansas State Agricultural College; Left to Right, Frances Wentz, Vivian Abell, Mary Wilson, Alternate; Orpha Brown, Florence Harris, Assistant Coach, and Prof. D. L. Mackintosh, Coach. Right Center, "Cutie," First Senior Hereford Vocational Agriculture Steer with the Owner, Robert Steel, Barnes. The Grand Champion Fat Wether, Shown by the Kansas State Agricultural College, and Named "Aggie 6, K. U. O." You Also Will Recognize J. J. Moxley, Manhattan, with "Kansan," Reserve Grand Champion Percheron Stallion, and the Best American-Bred Horse in the Entire Show. "Kansan" Stands Undeclared in His Class in Four Seasons of Showing

state puts on a campaign to get more of her citizens registered and properly decorated with the official state badge than the other. "Missouri Day" came first this year and Kansas folks who were present to hear the applause of 5,000 "show me" folks as band after band paraded around the arena, might have felt a little "submerged" perhaps. But "then came the dawn" of "Kansas Day," and what a day! We Jayhawkers bought out every seat in the arena, packed all available standing space, produced a fine lot of bands, and probably consumed all the hot-dogs, ice cream, candy bars and red, red apples that were at hand. Kansas beat Missouri attendance almost three times. These

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

I ATTENDED the National Corn Husking Contest at Platte City, Mo. What struck me as remarkable about that contest was not the speed of the huskers, altho, of course, they were all experts, but the size of the crowd. I think it is not an exaggeration to say that there were 5,000 persons gathered at the field where the husking took place. There is nothing spectacular about a corn husking contest. The fact is that 15 minutes after the huskers start, unless you are following along the row after some one of them, you can see only the top of the sideboard of the wagon against which the husker throws his husked ears of corn.

The crowd remained there for some time before the contest began, then thru the 1 hour and 20 minutes the huskers were actually at work, and for a good share of the afternoon. There really was not anything to see, but for some reason the crowd seemed interested. Just why they were interested I do not know. For that matter, why do people gather in crowds at all? As a general thing there is very little for the people who make up the crowd to see. There is something attractive about a crowd.

A Case of Imagination

PEOPLE are very interesting animals and difficult to understand. The longer I live the less I seem to understand the motives that apparently influence people. Just now there is a great excitement back in Massachusetts on account of some mysterious healing power that is supposed to come from the grave of a priest that very few persons ever had heard of a few months ago. Now all kinds of people are making pilgrimages to the tomb of this priest.

To me the whole thing seems utterly nonsensical. If the theological doctrine of the separation of the soul and body at death is correct, and that, at least, is good Catholic doctrine, then all there is at this grave is the dead and decaying body of the priest, which is slowly returning to its original earth. If that priest had any power of healing it would be reasonable to suppose that it was in his spiritual part and not in his material body. It is possible that some of the persons who visit this grave actually are helped. If so, it is because of the healing of their own imaginations.

A good many folks are the victims of their own nerves. Physically they seem to be sound, but just the same they really are greatly afflicted. As the origin of their trouble is imaginary, if their imaginations can be cured they will almost immediately get well. That kind of a person may be helped by visiting the tomb of the priest. The body of the dead priest has nothing to do with it except that it happens to be the object which turns the current of the imagination. The people who really have something organically wrong with them will not be helped by their visits to this grave.

And on Boot Hill, Too

JUST at present the noted evangelist, Billy Sunday, is conducting a great revival meeting at Dodge City. The temporary tabernacle is located on "Boot Hill," where in the old days the bodies of the men who died "with their boots on" were buried, generally with very little ceremony. There is good psychology from the professional revivalist standpoint in locating the tabernacle on this historic spot. It affords a striking contrast between the wild, hectic, wicked days of old, and the present.

Billy seems to retain his vigor to a marvelous degree. He is 67, but still is able to perform his usual pulpit gymnastics about as well as he ever could. He still can jump from the floor to the top of the table; fall suddenly prone on the platform and then spring suddenly to his feet. Few men 27 years younger could hold a candle to him when it comes to physical gyrations of this sort. Billy says that the Lord sustains him and helps him to go thru these performances, which, if true, would seem to indicate that the Lord must have a sense of humor and maybe gets relief and amusement out of seeing Billy perform.

The evangelist announces that he is going to bury the devil right there on Boot Hill, but he also announces that he has a great many revival engagements booked ahead, so if he is going to keep his word and bury the devil out there he evidently expects that old boy with the cloven hoof

and forked tail will dig his way out as soon as Billy leaves.

Now just why do crowds of supposedly intelligent people attend the services of this revivalist? His performances seem to me to be nearly the limit of religious charlatanism. A good many of the folks who are carried away by the performances of Billy Sunday would scoff at the idea that there is any mysterious healing power in the grave of the dead priest at Malden, Mass., but after all, is there any more sanity in one performance than in the other?

While that is my personal belief, I am of the opinion that a good many folks have been helped by the preaching of Billy Sunday. They are the



kind of persons who have inherited superstitions, maybe from immediate, possibly from remote ancestors who believed in various kinds of evil spirits. Maybe this superstition has been latent in their minds, and for years they may have gone on almost unconscious of the fact that they had such a superstition. Therefore, for the time being, they were untroubled by the fear of a personal devil. They have gone along violating about all the ordinarily accepted rules of good conduct, but the superstition was in their minds, tho quiescent. Then came along Billy Sunday, a powerful personality, and aided by soul-stirring singers.

These individuals who have been treading the paths of sin are suddenly stirred by the dramatic appeal of the evangelist, aided by the soul-stirring music. The specter of the devil appears; it is right on the heels of the sinner, threatening his peace of mind in this life and eternal hell fire in the next world. Billy tells this man how the devil can be made to tuck his forked tail between his legs and flee away. That means that the man must change his way of life, leave off his wild and sinful ways, and conform to the established rules and concepts of morality. The man is at least temporarily a better man. Maybe the scare wears off and he goes back to his old habits, but a certain per cent stick.

'Tis a Local Problem?

I HAVE not pretended to follow closely the long, drawn-out discussion of the tariff bill in Congress, but so far as I have followed it I have become convinced that there is no well-defined principle in a tariff bill. Maybe there was a time when there was, but not now. There was a time, as history records, when there was a pretty well-defined line of cleavage between two schools of economic thought in the United States.

One school advocated a tariff for protection with incidental revenue. In other words, while the Government needed revenue and the easiest way to obtain it was by imposing duties on imports, the principal object to be attained by such duties was the building up and protecting of manufacturing industries in this country. The other school maintained that the sole purpose and only excuse for

levying import duties was to produce national revenue. Therefore, duties should be imposed only on such products as we could not produce in this country, such as tea, coffee and spices.

Before the Civil War the advocates of tariff for revenue only had rather the best of it. The South, with the exception of Louisiana, was almost solid for that idea, and the new West had a strong bent in that direction. But since the Civil War the protection idea has been steadily growing stronger, and the other idea growing weaker, until in the last national campaign one political party seemed to be just as strong for the tariff for protection theory as the other.

Whatever we may think of the respective merits of the House Bill and the Senate Bill and the amendments proposed by the farm group, honesty compels the admission that selfish interest dominates each group. We out here in the agricultural Middle West believe that our leading interest has been discriminated against to our detriment and to the advantage of the manufacturing business of the East.

That is no doubt true, but the interest of both sections of the country is entirely selfish. It cuts across party lines, which only demonstrates what I just said; that there is no well-defined principle involved in a tariff discussion.

I picked up, just a few minutes ago, the copy of the Congressional Record for November 15. In this number is found a discussion of the schedule fixing the duty on citrus fruits. It is interesting only because it demonstrates the selfishness that enters into the discussion.

The tariff bill of 1913 fixed a duty on lemons of 1/2 cent a pound. The Fordney-McCumber bill of 1922 raised the duty to 2 cents a pound, which was equivalent to an ad valorem duty of 63.68 per cent. The house bill left the duty the same as it was in the Fordney-McCumber bill. The Senate bill raised the duty on lemons to 76.60 per cent ad valorem.

Senator Walsh of Massachusetts is a Democrat; Senators Fletcher and Trammell of Florida are Democrats. Naturally it might be supposed that they would be voting together on a tariff bill, but they are not. Both the senators from Florida are voting to increase the duty on lemons, which the Democratic Senator from Massachusetts denounces as "outrageous, unjustifiable and indefensible." That explains why no political party is going to get much, if any benefit out of whatever tariff bill finally is enacted.

A Gold Star Pilgrimage

GOLD STAR mothers and widows are offered a trip to Europe, with all expenses paid, by the Federal Government, for the purpose of visiting national cemeteries in France where their loved ones are buried. This trip, which is called the Gold Star Pilgrimage, is authorized under a law, No. 952, passed by the Seventieth Congress, which appropriated the necessary expense money.

All mothers of deceased World War veterans, and all widows who have not yet re-married, are privileged to register for this trip. They do not have to be members of any veterans' auxiliary. The only requirement is that they have a son or husband buried in Europe.

A special provision in the federal law permits mothers or widows of soldiers reported missing in action, and never discovered, to make the trip as mothers or widows of the Unknown Soldier.

Reservations should be made immediately with Mrs. Bertha Z. Reeves, in care of American Legion Auxiliary, Columbus, Kan. Mrs. Reeves is Kansas chairman of the Gold Star Pilgrimage.

Maybe He Was "Framed"

REPRESENTATIVE Edward E. Denison, of the 25th Illinois Congressional District, together with his secretary, John Layne, were indicted last week by a federal grand jury on a charge of possession of intoxicating liquor. Last January prohibition agents found a leaking suitcase at the Union Station in Washington, addressed to Layne, in care of Denison. Afterward they went to the congressman's home and discovered a trunk which they broke open, finding that it contained whisky and gin. The Congressman asserts that the trunk did not belong to him, but had been sent to his address by mistake. Possibly that is true, and it may be that he has been

"framed" by his enemies. He is known as a dry, and he voted for the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead law.

If it is a frame-up, Congressman Denison ought not to have much trouble in establishing his innocence. He has been a member of Congress for a number of years, and men who know him know whether or not he votes dry and drinks wet. If he is that kind of man, I have no sympathy for him. I hope if that is the case that he will be stuck.

There may be some excuse for the man who declares that the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead law are violations of his natural rights to take a drink and keep liquor in his possession, but there is no excuse whatever for the Congressman who has voted dry, to abet the violation of the law.

Conditions in Mexico

WELL, the election in Mexico seems to be over at least for the present. Rubio is elected. His supporters counted the votes. His principal opponent, Vasconcelos, had something over 2,000 votes, according to the count, and Rubio had something over 100,000. Vasconcelos says he was counted out, and possibly he was, but Rubio will hold the office unless somebody assassinates him. The reports indicate it was a quiet election—only 19 were killed, so far as reported, on election day. A number of the outlying precincts have not reported. Judging from the newly elected president's picture, he is the kind of a man who intends to hold the job.

One wonders why any man should hanker after the job of being president of Mexico. But the explanation is not so difficult as it might be. The Mexicans have different ideas about politics from those which prevail in this nation. They regard official graft as legitimate. Perhaps Calles was as honest and as capable a president as Mexico ever has had. It also is reasonably certain that he really had the interest of the Mexican people at heart. He wanted to establish free schools, and did establish a good many. He is a very able man, and did a good deal for Mexico. Still, the fact cannot be denied that he was a poor man when he took office and a rich man when he went out of office. He did not get rich from his official salary. It is obvious that he followed the usual Mexican plan of "making hay while the sun shines," to his own personal financial profit while in office.

What Kind of Training?

AT THE last biennial council of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, which met at Swampscott, Mass., a resolution was unanimously adopted favoring religious training in the home. The women diplomatically refrained from intimating what kind of religious training they favored. This was wise, because it is entirely probable that Catholics and Protestants would not agree on the proper kind of training for the child, and also, in all probability, both would object to the kind of religious training that would be favored by a Mohammedan or a Buddhist. A member of the federation writes me asking that I write an editorial favoring the resolution.

Now if these women will suggest the kind of religious training they favor I will be ready to say whether I favor it or not, but for the present I remain neutral.

A New School Teacher?

Are there any states in which a girl can teach school on an eighth grade certificate? What age does she have to be and what are the wages paid? How would she apply for the job in another state? Who would she see to get the job?
I. L. K.

Each state has its own school law and its own regulations concerning the granting of teachers' certificates. I do not happen to have access to the various school laws of all the states. I imagine there are no states that would grant what is called an eighth grade certificate to teach school but there are a number of states where a certificate may be obtained by taking a county examination. As to the wages paid, that varies in the different states. Also she would have to apply to the school board, and school boards in cities are different from the boards of directors in country districts. About the only way that this young lady, if it is a young lady, can find out, is to write to the state school superintendent of the state in which she contemplates teaching school and find out what the regu-



SELF-DEFENSE

lations of that particular state are in regard to the granting of certificates. I do not imagine she can get more than general information as to the wages paid, but she probably can get that general estimate from the state superintendent of the state in which she wishes to teach.

Can Take a Homestead

Has a person who has taken advantage of the bankruptcy law and who claimed 150 acres in Kansas as his homestead a right to take a homestead and make proof anywhere in the United States? This 150 acres was bought and paid for long before the bankruptcy proceeding was started.
S.

Formerly the Government did not permit the taking up of Government land under the homestead act where the person already had a homestead, but this law was amended so as to permit the taking up of Government land under any one of several acts, in addition to the original homestead act. My opinion is that this person would have the right to take up the land under one of these acts that were passed by the Congress, granting additional privi-

leges in the way of taking up Government land, and I do not think that the fact that he had taken advantage of the bankruptcy act would affect his right in this respect. When he was declared bankrupt and was permitted the exemption of his homestead of 150 acres, and such assets as he had which were not included in his exemptions were distributed among his creditors, that closed the deal so far as he and his creditors at that time were concerned. And if, after that, he accumulated property either in the way of Government land or homestead or whatever it might be called, that would not be subject to execution by his former creditors, and neither would his original homestead.

No Pay for the Pasture

If a landlord rents a place for one-third of the crop and makes no charge for pasture, who would get the benefit of the pasture? If the renter does not have enough cattle of his own to fill the pasture and takes in a few outside would the landlord get the rent?
B. F.

If the landlord rents land simply on the condition that the renter shall pay him one-third of the crops grown upon such land without designating that the pasture shall be considered a separate item, in my opinion if he delivers one-third of the crops the landlord could not collect extra for the pasture.

Could Change the Will

A and B, husband and wife, own a farm. Could they will the property to their only child in such a way that in the event of A or B's death the survivor could not break or change the will and the child get the farm when both are gone?
C. C. G.

The will would be binding only as to the interest of the deceased. The survivor would have a right to change the will so far as it affected his or her interest in this property.

No Jurisdiction in Oklahoma

I live in Oklahoma and gave an appearance bond for a man in Kansas. Can the court in Kansas collect the bond, providing the man under bond disappears? If the bondsman is not worth the bond what can they do with him?
M. F. S.

The Kansas court would not have jurisdiction over the bondsman residing in Oklahoma and, of course, if the bondsman is execution proof nothing can be done with him.

Where First Cousins Marry

In which states are first cousins permitted to marry?
M. E.

Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Hawaii, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia and Washington.

Liable for the Damages

A was driving south at 35 miles an hour on the right side of the public highway. B was coming out of his yard from the west on a private road. Turning north his road was so obstructed with the hedges and evergreens that he could not see anything until he came out on the highway and ran into A's car, smashing it badly, but no one was hurt. Who would be liable for damages?
E. G. H.

B was liable.

Why Farmers Are Persistent

FOR dogged persistence against great odds, no other business man in these United States can hold a candle to the farmer. And it is lucky for the country that its farmers have this quality in their makeup.

Corn is one of the money crops—"the barometer of prosperity" the late F. D. Coburn called it. This year it seemed almost impossible to prepare a field for corn, even more so to plant and tend it. It rained almost twice a week, or oftener, way into June. Yet somehow, the farmers managed to get a crop in, virtually in the mud, and somehow the corn sprouted, altho the weather continued rainy and chill. Rarely had the crop ever been so late and backward.

Then nature smiled and the earth warmed. In July the tasseled ranks of corn stood row on row, like a great army. It seemed as if farmer persistence were to be handsomely rewarded. Then the rain failed and the sun beat down. Half the crop survived. Many acres didn't even give their planter his seed back. He will have to pay taxes on those acres just the same. The tax crop never fails.

There was a good wheat harvest this year in Kansas, the premier wheat state. The world situation should have made prices better. In time it will. But few farmers can hold their wheat. Those who cannot and who are not members of the wheat growers' co-operative, must take what is offered.

The Federal Farm Board has come forward with a \$500,000 loan to the Wheat Growers' Association, or 10 cents a bushel in addition to the 70 per cent of market value already lent the Association by the Intermediate Credit Bank.

These advances will enable Association mem-

bers to wait for the better price that is coming. That helps, but the general fact remains that taking one year with another, farming is a gamble and the wonder is farmers do as well as they do.

Compared with his Canadian brother, the American farmer also is out of luck in his freight rates. For example, from Kalispell, Mont., to the Lake Superior port, Duluth, Minn., is 1,195 miles. On the other side of the line, in Canada, the town of Lethbridge is distant just 1,177 miles from the lake port of Fort Williams in Ontario.

That makes the distance in each case about the same.

But on the Canadian side the freight rate for wheat is 25 cents a hundred pounds, while on the United States side it is 44½ cents.

The fact that the Canadian railways are government-owned doubtless has something to do with this promotion of the Canadian farmer's interests, also that it gives the Canadian farmer a tremendous advantage in the export market, enabling him to underbid his Yankee competitor. Probably the Dominion government believes it pays to help the Canadian farmer to market his crop.

This year our Class 1 railroads made \$827,735,000 net in eight months. That is a gain of more than 141 million dollars over last year, or more than 20.6 per cent. The gross-revenues of the roads for these eight months were 4,208 million dollars, or more than the income of the national government for the same time.

Eastern roads gained 23 per cent in net income, western roads a little over 22 per cent. The smallest gain was 8.7 per cent made by the southern roads. Some of the roads after meeting fixed charges, have earned more than \$13 a share on

their common stock, with four more months' earnings soon to be added.

It is a wonderful showing in the opinion of the financial journals, and the grain-belt railroads share in it, enjoying virtually an equal prosperity with the eastern roads.

I am sure everybody is glad that the railroads are prospering so abundantly. And yet the natural thought is in that wide expanse of producing territory—the western grain belt—"When are we to share in that national prosperity we have done so much to create?"

Just a few weeks ago it was necessary for the Kansas Utilities Commission and a delegation from the Kansas farm organizations to visit Washington to fight an increase in freight rates proposed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is estimated this increase would have cost Kansas shippers from 7 to 11 million dollars annually in addition to present rates.

Was it really necessary to put these Westerners to this trouble and expense?

It is not difficult to see how the farmer, engaged in the most hazardous of industries, has become persistent. He has to be persistent if he wants to be a farmer, to get much out of his year's work. And once he has obtained that, it seems he still must exert himself to keep a part of it. That would tend to make a man somewhat persistent.

Arthur Cappe

Washington, D. C.

A Real Wheat Pool Now, Maybe?

Canadian Farmers Challenge Europe's Buyers and the Farm Board is Active

By Charles O. Smith

AN EPIC of trade is being enacted in the Canadian West, where 150,000 farmers, holding practically all the exportable wheat of the nation, are grimly standing pat against the blandishments and threats of the wheat buyers of Europe.

The buyers have responded with a threat that they will form an importing trust.

Now comes the Federal Farm Board with 100 million dollars to finance what amounts to a pool of United States wheat against the same buyers.

The practical outcome may be a virtual Canadian-American pool. The entire wheat crop of the North American continent may be marketed, in effect, as a unit. And it may be confronted with unified European buying. Continent bargaining with continent may ensue, as the hitherto commercially backward farmers dramatically appear on the scene as the colossal exponents of big business at its greatest. Moreover, if present plans are crowned with success, the favorable effect on the economic position of the farmer may extend itself thruout the business structure of the continent.

The combine of importers still is only a possibility, that of the American wheat growers still is embryonic, altho already potent; but the Canadian wheat pool is a tremendous fact.

Thousands of interior elevators on the grain-growing prairies of the Canadian West are bulging with wheat. Every kernel's space of the 87 million bushels of capacity in the huge terminal elevators at Fort William-Port Arthur is filled. Along the Canadian side of the Great Lakes stand transfer elevators, all jammed with wheat. Montreal's grain bins, and Vancouver's on the other side of the continent, are full to the brim. Freight cars, distributed by the railway companies to care for this season's traffic, are being employed as side-track storage. Idle, too, are the mammoth grain carriers of the Great Lakes and empty of their grain ballast are the ocean vessels that would ordinarily be carrying Canada's wheat to Europe. The wheat of half a continent is dammed up. Never before has there been such a spectacle.

Farmers Will Not Sell

Nearly 300 million bushels of exportable wheat are in Canadian hands—this year's crop plus last year's carryover. The farmers refuse to let it go. Their pool is speculating with it. The pool wants more money for it than world markets offer. The pool assures its farmer-members that their wheat is worth more money. The pool can afford to wait.

This ability of wheat farmers to wait for a favorable market is something new. Grain exchange operators have been able to hold large amounts of wheat for their price. But who ever heard before of farmers—a solid army of them—the actual growers of the wheat, being in a position to refuse to sell?

Grain statisticians forecast a short world crop. They estimate that the world has 434 million bushels less wheat than last year. This points to ultimate higher prices. So, instead of rushing their wheat to market this year, instead of hurrying it to export and taking the price of the moment, the Canadians this year are holding it. They are sitting calmly back waiting until the world shall have to come to them for wheat. The Canadian wheat pool has so transformed wheat-marketing conditions in the prairie provinces that the wheat farmers out there are confidently content to buck the world market, to gamble boldly with their whole crop.

But wheat-buying countries are not suffering in the meantime. Wheat is planted, harvested, consumed, thruout the world with almost machine-like monthly rotation. One country after another, according to its climate and seasons, takes up the load of replenishing the world's supply. Europe this year had good crops. Like most farmers the world around, the European wheat-producer needs money. So he sold as fast as he harvested. The Argentine's supply is now going to the market. Argentina has no system of storage. Its wheat has to keep moving from the field to trans-Atlantic destination. So for the present, Europe is getting the wheat she needs and at her price.

Wheat Is Worth More?

The Canadian grower believes that his hard, high-protein wheat is worth more than European or Argentinian wheat. But, if he followed his past procedure and rushed his wheat to Liverpool, to Holland, to Hamburg and the other markets of the world, he would get for it only the price the Argentinian has been getting, or less. A crashed price inevitably would follow the dumping of 300 million bushels into the world market. There is a singular unanimity in the Canadian decision to hold wheat this season. The regular, old-line wheat-marketing agencies have been actuated by the same motives and confidence as the Canadian wheat pool.

That the pool members should want to hold their product is not extraordinary. That they are able to hold it is extraordinary. It is a gamble. It is a collective gamble by scores of thousands of growers, and the stakes are 300 million bushels of wheat.

What the Canadian wheat farmers have done, the Americans may do.

How did the Canadian wheat growers accomplish the seemingly impossible—this iron-clad selling pool of farmers? There has been co-operative effort in grain-handling there for a quarter of a century. Before 1923, they had too many co-operatives. Alberta had its own; so did Saskatchewan and Manitoba. They had co-operative stores, co-operative elevators, co-operators this and that. Just like the grain growers of the United States, but no cohesion, no uniformity of effort and competition among themselves instead of mass co-operation.

From this diffuseness of co-operative organization, Canadian grain growers went to the one big pool, a tight, firm, compact association. To a similar type of corporation the Federal Farm Board now is leading the scattered co-operatives of the United States.

Alberta, in 1923, led the way to nation-wide marketing of wheat. That year Alberta signed 25,000 farmers to a 5-year pooling contract. By that contract every member of the Alberta Wheat Pool agreed to consign and deliver to the association or its order at the time and place designated by the association "all of the wheat and the warehouse or storage receipts covering it, produced or acquired by or for him in the Province of Alberta, except registered seed wheat." This contract is legally

WHAT will be the outcome of the strike of the farmers of North America against the prevailing low wheat prices? Will prices stage enough of an advance later in the winter to make it pay? In this article, which appeared originally in The Magazine of Wall Street, the author expresses the thought that this will occur. More power to the Canadians, say we, and also to the Right Honorable Federal Farm Board.

enforceable. It had stood the test of the courts. It is an essential feature of the Canadian pool's structure.

The great grain producing province of Saskatchewan proceeded on a like plan the next year. Manitoba organized in the same way. Then the three provincial pools united in a central selling agency. They organized elevator co-operatives to buy, construct or lease interior and terminal elevators.

The Canadian Wheat Pool now markets thru a single selling agency the pooled crops of more than 140,000 farmers of Western Canada. Last year it handled 200 million bushels. About 75 per cent of its exports to 24 different countries was sold direct. These exports were equivalent to 15 per cent of all wheat entering into international trade. For the last two years the pool's annual turnover has averaged 257 million dollars. It is the greatest business organization in the Dominion of Canada.

With its record of undeniable success and with its store of information acquired from agents all over the world, the Canadian Wheat Pool now says to its army of farmer members: "Hold your wheat. Do not sell it for less than it is worth. Higher prices are promised by world conditions. Be patient and do not worry." So the Canadian farmer is holding his wheat, while railroad companies grumble and ship-owners complain, and Liverpool looks to other sources for supplies.

Besides being the world's largest grain marketing agency, the Canadian Wheat Pool owns the most extensive combined elevator system in any one country in the world. It has bought or built more than 1,000 country elevators. It owns or controls 11 huge terminal elevators. It has favorable contracts with private line elevators thruout the country. Its investment in elevators alone exceeds 20 million dollars, which sum is to be the capital of the new United States grain co-operative corporation.

The Canadian Wheat Pool has financed itself. It has not gone to the government for money. The farmer officers of the farmer-owned and farmer-controlled Canadian pool look without envy to the ½ billion dollar fund of the Federal Farm Board. Private contributions and small loans paid the organization expenses of the Western Canadian pools. Thereafter their first need was money to make the initial payment on the wheat in their possession. With their 5-year contracts in hand, and a guarantee from the provincial governments that has never been utilized, they went to the Canadian Bankers' Association and borrowed what they needed. On the security of their own collateral and on their record of sound, businesslike administration, they have since been able to get all the money they have required from the Canadian banks. Their temporary annual bank borrowings have exceeded 65 million dollars.

The Canadian Wheat Pool last year had a gross turnover of 323 million dollars. It withdraws 1 per

cent of gross sales for a commercial reserve and deducts 2 cents a bushel for an elevator reserve from each member's final annual payment. The commercial reserve amounts now to approximately 6½ million dollars and the elevator reserve to roughly 12 million dollars. The overhead administrative cost of selling the product of 140,000 wheat farmers thru one selling agency last year was 1-5 cent a bushel.

In general structure and aims the American national co-operative grain corporation is similar to the Canadian Wheat Pool. The former has just been created; the latter has been operating as one pool for six years. The experience of the Canadian pool may serve as a guide in answering the question: "What may be expected of the American grain co-operative?"

Chairman Legge, of the Federal Farm Board, has wisely warned the enthusiastic champions of farm relief that the board's activities cannot be directed to the arbitrary raising of the price level for agricultural products. Prices cannot be arbitrarily raised either by the federal board or by any subsidiary organization—like the American wheat pool—which it may bring into being. "Prices," Mr. Legge has said, "are determined by basic economic conditions—by the demand for a commodity, the supply available to meet that demand and the manner in which that demand is fed to market. What the board hopes to do is to assist the farmers to become better able to compete with the other groups in the markets of the nation and the world. It expects by aiding in the development of co-operative associations to make possible economies in marketing and stabilized marketing conditions, and to assist the farmers to obtain their just share of the national income."

Down a Mountain Side

That is exactly what the Canadian Wheat Pool has endeavored to do.

By controlling a sufficiently large volume of the country's grain production, the new American pool will be in a position to realize appreciable savings in marketing costs. By selling a considerable proportion of its holdings directly to buyers, it can help to keep prices stable. For nearly all time, farmers' wheat has rushed from harvest to market like spring floods down a mountain side. A national grain co-operative can do something to stop that. By spreading sales over all the months of the year instead of letting them concentrate upon two or three months, the co-operative corporation can secure for its members the benefit of actual prices in final markets. By acting in unison with the Canadian pool the crop of neither country can be played against the other—one further step in co-operating.

To compare cash results of pool selling of wheat with non-pool selling is exceedingly difficult. Managing officers of the Canadian Wheat Pool do not make extravagant claims of dollar-and-cents benefits. In the cash-return estimate they incline to the belief that pooling has raised prices somewhat all round, to the benefit of non-pool as well as pool growers. That this has been so probably would not be challenged by non-pool selling agencies.

Setting aside actual money results, the experience of the Canadian grain pool has been that two principal and undeniable benefits have come from national pooling of grain sales.

1. The pool system of distributing the farmers' returns helpfully affects not the farmer alone but all trading interests in grain growing territory. The pool is able to make a substantial initial payment on the wheat delivered. This provides for the farmer's immediate post-harvest money requirements. A second payment is released just prior to seeding time, and this saves him from borrowing at the bank to put in his crop. A third and last payment is made in the fall, the whole making a year-long financing operation.

2. The farmer-member of the Canadian Wheat Pool has learned how to finance on the deferred payments of a harvested crop instead of, as in former times, borrowing against a prospective crop.

A New Spirit Now

Business interests declare that the new system has vastly improved conditions of trade in grain growing communities.

But great as are the financial blessings that have flowed from national scale co-operative marketing of wheat in Canada, still greater is the new spirit it has brought to the farmers. They no longer are whining, complaining dependents. They are masters of their own fate. They are not forever seeking governmental favors, as they were, and as the farmers of the United States still are. The Canadian wheat farmer is become a successful business man, operating on a vast scale, bargaining instead of docilely accepting a price.

Who will say that this achievement will not be paralleled in the United States? Who will say that the wheat crops of the two nations may not be marketed in unison instead of in competition?

Imagine 1 to 1½ billion bushels of wheat moving

(Continued on Page 19)

World Events in Pictures



Workmen Are Now Tearing Down the Famous Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York, Where the Kansas Farmer Eastern Tour Stopped in 1928



Miss Janet Chandler is Seated on a Throne Made Entirely of Walnuts, at Los Angeles, Calif., Which Was Erected to Announce the End of the Harvest of This Crop in Southern California; the Yield is Considerably Above the Average, and is Worth About 14 Million Dollars; Prices Will be Somewhat Lower Than Usual at the Stores



Here is a Graceful Evening Gown of White Velvet, Just Imported From Paris, and Now on Sale in Many of the Eastern Stores



Just to Prove That the Charming Bathing Beauties Who so Often Grace Your Sunday Paper Are Not Useless, Except as Eye Exercise, This Group of Miami Beach Lassies Don Aprons Over Their Surf Raiment and Prepare a Community Pumpkin Pie for Thanksgiving



Here is the New Tardieu Cabinet in France, Which Has Received a Vote of Confidence From the Chamber of Deputies. It is Likely That the Present Government Will be More Friendly to the United States Than Some Other Governments, or at Least That Has Always Been the Policy of Tardieu Himself



Dr. John Garland Pollard of Williamsburg, Va., the New Governor-Elect of Virginia, and His Charming Daughter, Sue, Who Will be the First Lady of the Old Dominion



Premier Eleutherios Venizelos of Greece, Who Has Announced His Decision to Create a Ministry of Aviation, Which He Will Direct



Walter Olgon, 32, 1928 Corn Husking Champion, Who Successfully Defended His Title Recently at Platte City, Mo., by Husking 1,860 Pounds of Corn in 80 Minutes, in a Contest Sponsored by the Kansas Farmer and Other Papers



'Tis a Private Army: This is the Picturesque Viennese Mountain Battalion of the Austrian Army, Which is Supported by the Wealthy Prince Starhemberg, One of the Richest Noblemen in Europe



What Better Description Could One Write of These Charming New Modes From Paris, the Nominal Style Center of the World, Than to Say the Close Fitting Off-the-Face Hats Have Taken the Fashion Lead for the Season?

What the Folks Are Saying

Broomcorn Harvested When in the Milk Stage May Readily Become Grade A

THO broomcorn is one of the minor crops produced in the United States, yet in certain localities in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado and New Mexico it constitutes the most important cash crop for many farmers. If there are methods of handling and caring for a crop either to increase its yield or to better the quality, and incidentally to increase the cash returns, they are worth knowing.

The factors that determine the price of broomcorn are length and quality of brush. During nine years of experimenting at the United States Dry-Land Field Station, Woodward, Okla., Western Dwarf broomcorn has been harvested at three successive stages of development. The average length of brush varied, however, by only 1-10 inch after harvesting when the seed was in the milk stage, in the stiff dough stage, or fully ripe. Hence, the influence of time of harvesting on length of brush is negative.

It often has been stated that broomcorn brush will increase in weight as it becomes riper. In order to determine the facts, broomcorn has been harvested at three stages of development for nine years. The average number of heads in a pound of cured brush was 32.38 for brush harvested when the seed was in the milk stage, 31.87 when harvested in the stiff dough stage, and 32.12 when harvested when the seed was ripe. This very slight difference is not enough to determine when the brush should be harvested.

As the stage of harvesting does not significantly affect the length or weight of brush, any difference caused by time of harvesting or stage of development at harvest will be in quality of brush. This is expressed in terms of quality and color of fiber. Brush harvested at different stages of development shows practically no difference except that the more mature or riper brush loses more of the fine terminal fibers than does less mature brush, when the seed is knocked off in threshing. The difference in proportion of fine fiber is considerably in favor of harvesting at the milk stage, especially when compared with the ripe stage.

It is in the color of brush that the greatest difference is found when broomcorn is harvested at various stages of development. Broomcorn harvested when the seed is in the milk stage and properly cured thereafter is pea green and of grade A for color. Broomcorn harvested when the seed is in the dough stage, about one week or 10 days later than the milk stage, shows some red "boot," or reddish discoloration toward the base of the brush. The tips also may be bleached or slightly red, and the grade for color probably will be only B. The brush harvested when the seed is ripe will show much red discoloration throughout the length of the brush, and the basic color will be straw yellow instead of pea green. J. B. Sieglinger, Washington, D. C.

Noah's Ark, Maybe?

M. F. McCavanaugh of Elkhart had a letter in the Kansas Farmer for November 2 about his new building, and asks someone to name it, if he dares. I dare to call it "Noah's Ark," as Mr. McCavanaugh says that it will shelter everything from chickens to tractors—alho maybe Noah didn't have a tractor! Mrs. T. P. Wason.

Eva, Okla.

"Co-operation" With Crops

It may seem a little "far fetched" at first glance to apply the hard worked term "co-operation" to such things as fertilizers, field seeds and feeds, but I think the co-operation is very real, nevertheless. Let us consider the facts.

All crops, even those of livestock and poultry, come either directly or indirectly from, and are, in large part, taken out of the soil. If we continue year after year taking out of the soil those elements which make it productive, without putting anything back, it must be plain to anyone that the soil will in time become deficient in those elements which it has been giv-

ing to the production of crops, whatever their kind may have been.

Nature, if left to herself, sees to it that this deficiency does not occur, as the various elements are largely returned to the soil by the death and decay of vegetable and animal matter; but when man comes along, harvests the crops and removes them to distant places, the soil that produced them becomes deficient in those elements which go to the production of the crops. This is where fertilizers come in. They give back to the soil those elements which the soil gave to us in the form of crops.

We will suppose, then, that the soil has been fertilized and contains enough of the required elements to produce a good crop. The next thing is the seed for that crop, if it is to be one produced from seed.

The soil can use in the production of a crop only the seed which is supplied to it. If pure seed having a high germination is furnished to soil containing a sufficient amount of the necessary elements and in good mechanical condition, a fine crop may be expected, other things being equal. But if impure seed containing weed seeds which will, in their growth, use up the elements which should go into the crop, is planted, or seed which, because of its low germination, will not produce a stand, then no matter how well the soil is fertilized, it cannot produce a good crop.

On the other hand, even tho we use the best of seed, if the soil is infertile, that is, does not contain enough of the required elements, it cannot produce a good crop.

The working together, or co-operation, of fertilizers and pure, viable seed is required in order to produce the best crops.

Perhaps you are saying, "that's all very well, but where does the feed come in?" It comes in the production of a "crop" of livestock or poultry; beef, pork, mutton or chickens. Does not this crop of livestock or poultry receive, during its growth, the benefit of the co-operation of the fertilizing elements and seed supplied to the soil either by nature or artificially by man, in the shape of good nutritious grass, hay or grain? Could the soil have produced this good, nutritious grass, hay, or grain, if either the required fertilizing elements or seed had been withheld? Other things being equal, is it not plain that the quality of this feed depends on the co-operation, or working together, of both fertilizers and seed?

If only one of the required fertilizing elements is lacking in the soil,

say for example, calcium, then the vegetation, grass, hay and grain, or feed, produced on that soil will also be lacking in calcium, and if calcium is lacking in the feed, our crop of livestock will not receive as much as it requires, and, therefore, will not thrive as it should.

Kansas is comparatively new, and, for that reason, her soils are, in most of the state, still fertile; but the effect of continuous crop production is becoming more and more noticeable, particularly in the eastern portion, in some parts of which the use of fertilizers is necessary for the production of a fair crop.

If we wish to raise the best crops, it is imperative that we make sure of the fertility of our soil, of the purity and viability of our seed and of the quality of our feed. Each factor is important.

This means, of course, that if we want good results we must do our part by seeing to it that for whatever crop we propose to raise we furnish the best, and a sufficient quantity of those materials, whether they be fertilizers, seed or feed, that are required in the production of the particular crop we desire to raise.

But, perhaps, you are saying, "all of our soils are not of the same composition, and even if they were, different crops require not only different seed but also different fertilizing elements. How shall we know which of the many brands of fertilizers, seed or feed, as the case may be, is best? What is there to tell us? We cannot afford to try first one thing and then another."

This is where the service of the experiment station and our county agents is so valuable. They can, in most cases, and will, if possible, give us the benefit of the actual experimental work which has proved what is best for our peculiar conditions. Having this knowledge we are in position to purchase our materials.

But, I imagine you are saying, "What assurance do I have that I will get what I order, if I do take the trouble to inform myself as to what fertilizers, seed or feed, as the case may be, is best for me to use? What is there, for instance, to prevent anyone from gathering up road dust or some other equally worthless material and selling it to me as fertilizer? I might not know the difference."

Your protection lies in the fact that the inspectors from the Control Division of the State Board of Agriculture take samples of all of these materials, which are then analyzed in order to see that the label, which the law requires shall be on each of them, is true. Man-

ufacturers or dealers cannot afford to have the goods under their labels found to be other than as represented by the label.

Thus we go to the real purpose and object of the Control Division of the State Board of Agriculture, which is to see that our citizens receive what they pay for in the purchase of fertilizers, seeds, feeds, and livestock remedies, and that they are not imposed on. If we can be of any service to you, let us know.

Topeka, Kan. A. E. Langworthy.

Alfalfa Acreage to Increase?

During the last 18 years, in the time we have lived on this place, the acreage of alfalfa in our community has been decreasing. This has been caused mostly by too much wheat raising.

Harvesting the wheat has been considered of greater importance than caring for the hay crop, which usually calls for labor about the same time. Scores of harvest hands formerly came in on every train, demanding and receiving from \$4 to \$5 a day. Many times they were inexperienced and inefficient, but they moved from one wheat harvest to another, and often refused to help with the hay, even when offered harvest wages.

Thus the alfalfa would stand ready for cutting for several days, which injured the hay greatly. Both the scarcity of help and the high wages demanded caused many farmers to become discouraged with alfalfa, and thus the fields were gradually plowed up. The yields of the following crops were larger than they had been before this legume was grown, thus proving its value in supplying fertility to the fields.

The army worm, grasshoppers and gophers did their share at various times in destroying the alfalfa fields. Until we learned how to control them, these pests did much to reduce the acreage.

The first crop of alfalfa this year was unusually good, and later cuttings produced a fine seed crop, which is selling at good prices.

Little by little farmers here are realizing the excessive cost of producing a wheat crop, and diversified farming is gradually coming into favor. Many seedbeds for the crop were produced last summer, but the rains came too late to make fall seeding practicable. If next spring is favorable, quite a large acreage will be sown. Alfalfa is the most profitable crop we can grow here, either for use on the farm or for sale on the market. The efficient use of farm accounts has been helpful in bringing alfalfa into more favor here.

M. E. Williams, Jamestown, Kan.

Cedar Rust a Pest

Cedar-apple rust did much damage to Kansas apple trees during 1929. Some varieties, such as Jonathan and Wealthy, were nearly ruined in cases where growing near Red cedar trees. There are only two methods of protection against this disease. Destroy all Red cedar trees within 1 mile of the orchard. The second recommendation is to "top-work" the diseased trees to resistant varieties, such as Grimes, Winesap and York. Either method is expensive to the apple growers.

Manhattan, Kan. R. J. Barnett.

Away With Chinch Bugs

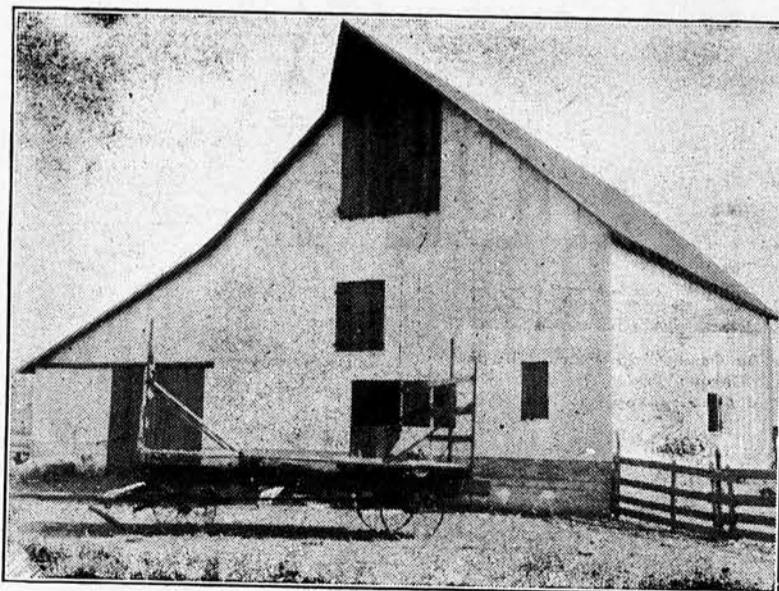
Brown clumps of bluestem grass are the winter homes of Chinch bugs. Have you looked for the bugs in the grass? Have you any waste places on the farm where the bluestem grows wild and the cattle cannot graze it? Burn bluestem grass clumps for Chinch bug control. This may save the corn next summer.

Manhattan, Kan. E. G. Kelly.

"Mr. Fixit"

Forgetful Husband (to friend)—"I want you to help me. I promised to meet my wife at 1 o'clock for luncheon, and I can't remember where. Would you mind ringing her up at our house and asking her where I am likely to be about that time?"

Builds Large Barn of Sheet Metal



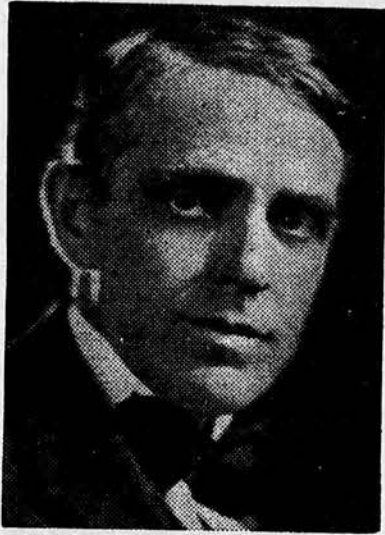
THIS large barn on the E. E. Bennett farm near Girard is built of sheet metal, on a concrete foundation and a lumber frame. Last summer Mr. Bennett's barn built of lumber burned. When he rebuilt he chose the advantages that an increasing number of Kansas farmers are finding accompany sheet metal constructed farm buildings.

An Essay Contest Every Year

"Why I Plan to Stay on the Farm" Is the Subject.
Senator Capper Offers \$105 in Prizes

BY CAPPER ESSAY CONTEST EDITOR

SENATOR CAPPER'S essay contest, started last year, is to be an annual contest. "Why I Plan to Stay on the Farm," is the subject chosen by the Senator for the annual essay writing rivalry among high school vocational agriculture students in Kansas who belong to the national Future Farmers' Association.



Senator Arthur Capper—the Kansas Boys' and Girls' Friend—Who Is Offering the Essay Contest Prizes

The Future Farmers of America is a national organization of affiliated state organizations which are composed of local chapters in schools having organized instruction in vocational agriculture under the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act.

Every Future Farmer member in Kansas who has completed two units of work in vocational agriculture, or who is actively enrolled in vocational agriculture is eligible to compete for the \$105 cash prizes, the trophy cup and for the essay award shield, a reproduction of which appears on the cover of this issue of Kansas Farmer. The liberal \$50, \$25, \$15, \$10 and \$5 prizes for first, second, third, fourth and fifth place winners respectively go to the individuals placing in the contest, while the trophy cup and the award shield will become the property of the high school attended by the boy winning first place with his essay—the award shield remaining at the winning school until won by another school, and the trophy cup remaining permanently.

Last year vocational agriculture students from 31 schools entered the essay writing competition. Howard Phillips, of the Dickinson County Community High School at Chapman, won the \$50 cash prize, and the trophy cup was awarded to the high school at Chapman. Winners of second, third, fourth and fifth places winning the \$5, \$10, \$15 and \$25 cash prizes respectively were Weldon Frank of Jewell City Rural, John Robinson of Colby Community, Billy Daniels of Manhattan, and Marvin Green of Crawford County Community High School.

The contest is different this year and will be different in the future because of the fact that only high school vocational agriculture students who are Future Farmer Association members can compete, whereas last year any vocational agriculture student could enter an essay in the contest.

This year the winner of first place in last year's contest will not be eligible to compete.

Contestants may submit their Capper Essay Contest entry to their local vocational agriculture teacher any time on or before February 15, 1930. The contest closes on that date to permit the judging and the awarding of prizes before the end of the school year.

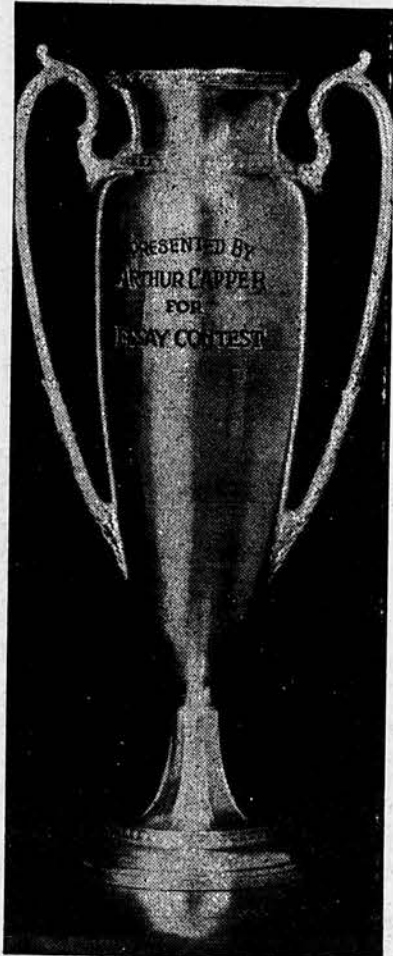
A local elimination contest may be held at each high school. Local judges chosen by the local vocational agriculture teacher will grade the essays submitted by the students of each high school. Then the two essays receiving the highest grade at each local high school will be forwarded to the Capper Essay Contest Editor, Kansas Farmer,

Topeka, by February 20, 1930, to be entered in competition for the prizes which Senator Capper has offered.

Should the local grading committee, or others interested, wish to award a silver trophy cup to the student receiving the highest local grade on his essay, Kansas Farmer will help make the Capper Essay Contest doubly worthy of participation. Kansas Farmer will pay half the price of any trophy cup the local committee may elect to award if the trophy is ordered through the Essay Contest Editor. This arrangement makes conditions more likely that every contestant who turns in the best essay for the local elimination contest may be awarded an appropriate trophy.

Five hundred words or less is the length of essays which should be submitted to the Capper Essay Contest Editor to enter in the state competition. The name and address of the contestant should not be written on the essay itself but should appear on a separate sheet of paper attached to the essay. Corresponding numbers then will be put on the essay and on the name sheet which will be detached. In this manner the names of the contestants will not be available to the final judges at the time they judge the winners of the best two essays from each school. Every final essay possible should be typewritten and double spaced.

Because of the interesting essays the judges read last year when they judged those essays entered in the state competition, all three of the judges who acted last year have signified their enthusiasm for judging this year's essay contest. These men are: J. C. Mohler,



This Is the Trophy Cup Which Will Be Engraved, "Capper Essay Contest, 1929, Presented by Arthur Capper to (the Winner)."

secretary of the State Board of Agriculture; L. E. Call, dean of the Division of Agriculture at the Kansas State Agricultural College, and L. B. Pollom, supervisor of Vocational Agriculture in Kansas.

End of the Trail

"Need any more talent for your motion-picture dramas?"
"We might use you. Had any experience at acting without audiences?"
"Acting without audiences is what brought me here."

Mountain Grown!

Coffees With a Flavor Unlike Any Known Before



MOST of the coffee that you get today—70% in fact—is of one common type, all grown in the same region—Brazil. That is why you notice so little difference in taste when you change from one brand to another.

But if you ask any coffee expert where the finest flavored coffees grow, he will point to the West Coast of Central America. High up in these fertile volcanic mountains, drenched by tropic rain and fanned by the breezes of two oceans, there grow coffees with a rare tang and rich mellow body, not duplicated by any other region in the world.

Only a small percentage of the world's coffees comes from these tiny mountain districts. The high prices they command prohibit their use in ordinary blends. Some crops we contract for from season to season while the trees are in blossom.

These rare mountain-grown coffees give Folger's a richness, a delicious satisfying tang that is entirely different from any other coffee that has ever come into your home. Never "thin" or "flat" or "tasteless". You'll notice the difference in the first rush of fragrance when you break the seal of the vacuum tin.

How To Test Coffee Flavor

Get a pound of Folger's Coffee from your grocer today. Drink it tomorrow morning. The next morning drink the coffee you have been using. The third morning drink Folger's again. Then decide which you like best. If, for any reason, you do not choose Folger's, your grocer will gladly refund the full purchase price. We will pay him. That's fair, isn't it? You risk nothing—so why not order Folger's now for the test?

FOLGER COFFEE CO.
Kansas City San Francisco Dallas



FOLGER'S COFFEE

© 1929, F. C. Co. VACUUM PACKED

BOOK DEPARTMENT

A Library is Not a Luxury But is a Real Necessity of Life

BY D. M. HARMON

A **BORROWED** book is like a guest in the house. It must be treated with a certain considerate formality. It must not suffer while under your roof, and you must see that no danger befalls it. You cannot leave it carelessly, you cannot mark it, you cannot turn down the pages, you cannot use it familiarly. And then some day you must return it.

But your own books belong to you. You treat them with a friendliness that does away with all formality. Books are for use, not for show. You should own no book that you are afraid to mark up, or afraid to place on the table, wide open and face down. A good reason for marking favorite passages in books is that this practice enables you to remember more easily the significant sayings, to refer to them quickly and then in later years it is like going back over a trail that you have blazed.

Filling Your Bookcase

Filling a bookcase is like a social group. Some people we know because they are helpful to us; some because they live next door; some because our parents knew them. And then, there are always our chosen companions who are with us all the time. All these are in one way or another among our friends.

Our books are like that. Some help us to get on in the world; some we inherit whether we are interested in them or not; some were given to us on birthdays and at Christmas, or gathered on our shelves because every one was talking about this one, or because we read a review about that one which aroused our interest. Yes, books are very much like friends, being about the most human things that are made. And it is easy to see why this is so. A book is made out of a man's life, his hopes, his dreams and his disappointments.

Every Book Has a Place

It is a mistake to think that books are only for literary purposes. It is much better to consider them as tools, which help us to get on with our work and to get up in the world. It may be a book on improved farm management or it may be a cookbook, but nevertheless it is a tool. Again, we may fill our book case for the purpose of education. Education is no longer a matter of a few specified years in youth, of going into school and out again. At school we learn how to read, and then all our life may be steadily enriched by our reading.

One of the most important and valuable developments in our new reading habits is the popularity of books on science, the type of books known as "popular science." This is because writers are now giving us books on science that are not only abreast of the times, but also are written in a language that we can understand. Books will not make us scientists, but they can make us aware of what scientists are doing.

Books of Travel, Too

Travel is only letting the body be moved about like a trunk unless the mind goes, too. It is just as possible for the mind to go on journeys whether the body goes or not. Your bookcase may easily be a door thru which you see the world. Adventure in the far off jungles may follow a day on a poultry farm, or you may come in from the prairie and spend the evening climbing Mount Everest. In the first place this keeps us from getting bored with our own life, and again it makes us realize the common interests of the nations of the world.

The Fascination of Biography

Today we find more biographies on the market than there were a few years ago. Biographies are now far more attractive than they once were. They are often so fascinating that they "read like novels," and thousands of confirmed novel-readers take them gladly. Every boy today can read the life of his favorite hero, be it Lincoln or Lindbergh. History comes alive in this way, and sometimes our own problems are illuminated by the discovery that someone has solved or surmounted troubles much like them.

Books Are for All the Folks

The days when books were only for the man or woman with "a good purse" are gone. The best of literature can now be bought for \$1 or less. There seems to be a new slogan among the book-sellers of America—"Cheap but Good Books." The classics are now put out in library series. Contemporary books are put out in dollar series. It is now possible to buy three books for the price that we once paid for one. Books are within the reach of every one. No man should be too busy to read. This is an age of change, of new discoveries, new thought trends, new standards, in which one must keep abreast of the times. We can say today that books are not only of the people and by the people, but they are also for the people.

Books Worthy of Your Library

A **L** **M** **O** **S** **T** unbelievable and yet true—these books, formerly selling for from \$2.50 to \$5.00 each, are now being offered to you for \$1 each, postpaid. This list includes worthwhile books of Biography, History, Travel, Science and Humor. Check the list, send the proper remittance, addressed to Capper Book Service, Topeka, Kan., and the books will be sent to you promptly.

- Astronomy for Everybody.....Prof. S. Newcomb
- The New Book of Etiquette.....Lillian Eichler
- The Common Sense of Health.....Stanley M. Rhinehart, M. D.
- Training for Power and Leadership.....Grenville Kleiser
- A Laugh a Day Keeps the Doctor Away.....Irvin S. Cobb
- Edison: The Man and His Work.....G. S. Bryan
- Revolt in the Desert.....T. E. Lawrence
- Brains and Personality.....W. Hanna Thompson
- My Life and Work.....Henry Ford
- The Book of Woodcraft.....Ernest Thomson Seton
- The Fabulous Forties.....Mead Minningreode
- Trader Horn.....Alfred Aloysius Horn
- Jungle Days.....William Beebe
- The Red Knight of Germany.....Floyd Gibbons
- Outline of History.....H. G. Wells

Capper Book Service, Topeka, Kan.



"I have just finished putting in a number of COLORADO SILVER TIP POSTS and want to say they certainly are the niftiest post I have ever seen, and they show up just as good at night as they do in the daytime. I guess that is because of the aluminum paint you put on the tip end, for they sure do sparkle in the moonlight. And I believe they are a tough article, for it is practically impossible to bend them.

"I also think a lot of the COLORADO Cinch FENCE STAY and, in fact, I like all COLORADO products, as well as the fellows who sell your goods."

Signed Theophile Brown

Freeman, Washington

Makes a Brighter Farm

COLORADO FENCE is a "shining" example! Its copper-bearing steel wire, heavily galvanized to further resist rust and wear, is a glistening deadline against trespass.

COLORADO Cinch FENCE STAYS, with their special lock feature, prevent the line wires slipping or sagging. By their use you may reduce the number of posts, yet have a stronger, tighter fence.

(Western Dealers)
Sell These Products

The COLORADO FUEL & IRON CO.
"A Western Industry"
DENVER COLORADO

COLORADO Fence

"Defies Time and Wear!"

CORRECT HOOPING for Cement Silos

Anderson Improved Type, Equally-Spaced Hooping assures DOUBLE STRENGTH and more years of service to your cement silo. Does not interfere with door openings. Insist that YOUR cement silo is equipped with ANDERSON PATENTED STEEL SPREADERS and Combination Ladder. There are many other silo facts you should know. Write us today before buying ANY kind of silo.

NEW MONARCH MACHINE AND STAMPING CO.
412 S. W. 5th Street
Des Moines, Iowa

MAYBE YOU ARE BUYING NEW IMPLEMENTS OR EQUIPMENT THIS SEASON. Use the Farmers' Market Page to sell the old.

Dr. David Roberts Says:

"Never Drench Cattle"

Don't risk losing cattle by drenching or physicing for bowel trouble. It's dangerous—sometimes deadly. For loss of appetite, constipation, stoppage of the bowels and bloating give

LAXOTONIC Dry On The Tongue

A safe treatment. Price, \$1.00. If no dealer, send direct. Ask for FREE copy of The Cattle Specialist and how to get the Practical Home Veterinarian. Veterinary advice FREE. Write

DR. DAVID ROBERTS VETERINARY COMPANY, Inc.
118 Grand Ave. Established 1890 Waukesha, Wis.

Better Sanitation Needed?

BY MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

"The man who culled my flock discarded the hens that had corns on their feet," a flock owner complained to me not long ago. "Now I know those hens will lay as many eggs as some of the hens that were left in our flocks." It naturally raised the question as to what birds should be culled that show or have shown in the past slight injuries or diseases.

Bumblefoot cannot be classed as a disease in the sense that it is contagious, neither does it interfere with the laying of eggs that in turn produce strong, healthy chicks, unless it is such a severe case that it interferes with the hen's activity.

When culling the hens that show signs of disease, it is well to consider the loss of vitality, and also whether it was an acquired or an inherited disease.

Take Bumblefoot for instance: we have found that it is easily cured if the place is opened, the cheesy matter removed and the cavity painted with iodine or other good disinfectant. It is caused by an injury or bruise. Perches may be too high, or too wide, or too narrow. This is an acquired, non-contagious ailment, and being such, there is no reason why the hen should not recover.

Roup, on the other hand, is a contagious disease, and chicks hatched from hens that have had roup badly frequently show a tendency to take cold easily, seemingly inheriting this weakness from the parent stock. Birds that have suffered from roup are very seldom fit for breeders.

We could learn a lot about fowls by watching the natural laws of living among humans. This statement isn't so far-fetched as one might first think. Applicants for life insurance have learned how much depends on their ancestors, how long they lived, what diseases were prevalent in their family, and some have found that they were not considered good risks on account of inherited tendencies to certain diseases.

With our flocks a lot depends too on their ancestors as to whether they are readily susceptible to certain diseases. It is to a breeder's credit when he has aged birds from which he produces chicks.

How can one tell whether a hen is vigorous and healthy? When examining our fowls we notice whether the head, comb, eyes and wattles are of a normal appearance. We look to see if there is any discharge from the nostrils which would indicate a cold, or first stages of roup. The mouth is examined to see if there are any yellowish patches or cankerous growths. The comb must be smooth with no wart-like growths. The breast bone is felt to ascertain whether the hen is in good flesh. If in poor condition it would indicate that the fowl is not in prime health. There might be different causes for thin breasts, such as insufficient feed, the presence of parasites, or an internal disease. Shanks are examined for bumblefoot or scaly leg, both of which can be readily cured in the first stages. The feathers around the vent may give indication of some intestinal disorder, which may be caused by wrong methods of feeding, or else by internal troubles of some kind.

When handling the different individuals, if many of the flock show the same symptoms it may be caused by the management, methods of feeding or care. In such cases, removing the cause may be the means of restoring the birds to health and with no loss of vigor. But when the entire flock, or the greater part of it, is diseased, it is sometimes best to kill and burn, following by disinfecting the premises, by liming and giving the ground a rest.

When the trouble cannot be determined by an outward examination it is necessary to make an internal examination.

Saved a Corn Crop

It was a dry summer in sections of the Corn Belt, but T. J. Charles, a Master Farmer of Republic county, managed to raise a good crop of corn on an "eighty" by irrigating with his tractor and a 4-inch pump which has a capacity of 600 gallons a minute. Water came from a nearby stream, and the outfit was operated day and night during the drought.

The success of this project can be seen in the comparison of two ears of corn, which grew 12 feet apart, one on irrigated ground and the other on a field which was not watered. The first ear bore a total of 1,150 mature kernels, while the latter had only 460 kernels.

Mr. Charles recently stated that the yield on his irrigated field was more than doubled, and that the cost was small in comparison to the returns. Next year he plans to install a larger pump with distributing pipe, and irrigate 100 acres or more, if rainfall is deficient.

Grain View Farm Notes

H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

If last week was a sample of the kind of weather we can expect all winter we are in for a real old-fashioned winter. It rained, snowed, blew, drifted and did most everything that a bad winter does. The more than an inch of moisture left the soil saturated to a depth of several inches. The snow drifts were several feet deep in places. The school busses could not make the rounds the last two days of the week, so we had no school. The main and well-graded roads were not so bad, but the crossroads were almost impassable with anything but a horse. The heavy moisture the first 15 days of November is very unusual. One fine thing about the bad weather so far this season is that it has never been much below the freezing point. We have some volunteer oats that are nice and green, and some of the largest bunches are jointed. Since taking the stock off the wheat we have turned them in on the oats, and they are doing fine. Of course the ground is soft, but tramping the

ground when wet in this part of the country does not do much damage to the soil. The volunteer oats are tiding the stock thru until they can get back on the wheat.

Last Thursday was the date for the annual Farm Bureau meeting, Ordinarily a large crowd turns out to the meeting, but only a few could get there this year, on account of the roads being blocked with snow. The main speaker was W. T. Angle, manager of the Kansas City Branch of the Producers' Commission Company. His talk on the marketing of livestock brought out many interesting facts, with which most persons are not familiar. Mr. Angle seems to think it is wrong to hold back feeder cattle when the market is low. Ultimately the cattle must be unloaded by the producer, and then a heavy run results and the market is depressed, because it cannot absorb the large numbers of cattle. In other words, holding out the cattle did not make prices much higher; in fact, he seemed to think it lowered the market much below what it would be if the cattle were moved to market as soon as they are ready to go. It seems the large packer has about had his day, and smaller packing concerns are going up over the country closer to the source of production. The marketing of livestock and the methods of distribution are due for quite a change in the next few years, according to Mr. Angle.

There has been considerable trouble with sickness in cattle since they have been running on wheat pasture. The malady seems to affect all classes alike. The animals have about the same symptoms as a cow with milk fever. If they are doctored at once most of the cases get well, but if aid is not given quickly most of the animals soon

die. One of the local veterinarians told me he had 75 cases of the disease last year. The disease seems to be rather new. Up until a few years ago I do not remember that anything much ever happened to cattle running on wheat pasture, except once in a while one would get "sanded" when the pasture was short.

A thing that has interested me for some time is farm advertising. It seems to me the average farmer is the poorest advertiser in the world. He will try most every way in the world to sell anything he has except to advertise it. It happens time after time that a farmer will have something to sell, and likely his neighbor less than a mile away will be wanting some of the very thing he has for sale. Last year at the local seed exchange, this occurred.

The average farm business probably is worth as much as the average local town business. The town business man spends a considerable sum every year for advertising space, but the average farmer spends less than \$1 for advertising. There is a certain amount of timidity about the ordinary farmer when it comes to selling what he produces thru advertising. We have come to the conclusion that a few dollars invested in farm advertising in the form of stationery or want ads in the local paper, or personally made check books and such like is money well invested. One or two extra sales made by advertising will pay the extra cost.

Present potato prices indicate that seed potatoes are going to be high next spring at planting time. It probably would be good business for farmers expecting to plant a considerable acreage next spring to buy their seed now. The old potato growers usually say a season of high seed means more money.



Keep your produce moving!
Dreadnaughts Eliminate the Dangers and Delays of Risky Roads.

Now you can keep your produce traveling speedily over any roads in any kind of weather—
Dreadnaught Tire Chains on all four wheels take away the lurking hazards of front-end skidding and loss of traction.

Easy to put on

Easy to take off

Dreadnaughts are brutes for punishment: the case hardened cross links wear, and wear... "Blue Boy" Fasteners (an exclusive feature) enable you to snap the Dreadnaughts in an instant... Stop today for Dreadnaughts.

FREE: Send for beautiful colored picture of the Mighty Niagara Falls.

The Columbus McKinnon Chain Co.
 General Sales Offices: Tonawanda, N. Y. Columbus, Ohio
 Plants: Tonawanda, N. Y. In Canada: McKinnon-Columbus Chain, Ltd. St. Catharines, Ont.

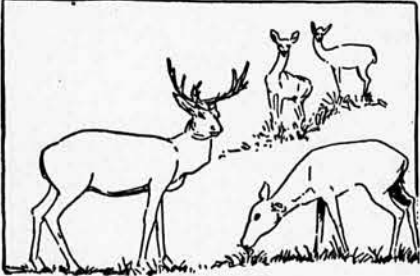
DREADNAUGHT TIRE CHAINS
 FOR BALLOON, CORD AND TRUCK TIRES

Here's Fun for Every Girl and Boy

Can You Solve This?

In the little picture here
Is a family of _____
Leaping down from off the crag,
The leader was the stalwart _____,
Followed, as you all must know,
By his wife, the faithful _____,
Skipping now on level lawns,
You can see the graceful _____.

Can you insert the proper words in this rhyme? The first one is "deer." 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.



Guess What

I shall not tell you my name because if I do you will not like me. I will tell you how I look, however.

I have large, compound eyes. I have six legs covered with beautiful hairs. My feet have two claws each, and between these claws is a pad filled with a sticky substance like glue. I have these pads to help me walk upside down on glass, in fact on anything except liquid surfaces. I can walk down the inside of a glass of milk, take a drink or play in the milk and then walk back up the side.

A Scratchy Tongue

Not only my legs but my entire body is covered with hairs. I have two wings and know how to use them gracefully. I make a figure eight every time I move my wings. I have a tongue that is rough at the end. When I walk on persons I stick out my tongue and they say I am tickling them. I guess my tongue does scratch a little.

If you should look at me thru a microscope you could see all my beautiful hairs. They are as useful as they are beautiful. I am not at all selfish, because when I have a nice garbage-can breakfast I hunt up the cleanest,

whitest baby I can and give him some of it.

I don't believe folks like me. They never bother me in the spring but in the summer I have to watch or I will be swatted.

There is one woman—her name is Mrs. Careful Housekeeper—whom I always like to visit in the early spring. Every time she sees me she wonders where her fly swatter is.

Housekeepers Don't Like Me

Every time I go back I take several of my friends with me, but before many weeks she has found her swatter and we stay away. If she was wise she would find her swatter in March and have it waiting for us. I won't

suggest it to her, however, because there are many nice places for us to wipe our feet in her house.—Eva Winn Cox.

Goes to Pioneer School

I am 13 years old and in the eighth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Wolfolk. I go to Pioneer school. Have I a twin? My birthday is August 8. I have blue eyes and brown hair. I am 5 feet 1 inch tall. For pets I have a dog named Babe, a cat named Tony and two Holstein club calves named Betty and Spotty. I have two brothers and one sister. Their names are Gerald, Cecil and Dora Mae. Gerald is 14 years old, Cecil is 10 and Dora

Mae is 7. I enjoy the children's page very much. I always read the children's page every week. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.
Louise Ware.
Mound Valley, Kan.



SINCE BUTCH HALLIBAN HAS HAD THE MUMPS IN ONE SIDE OF HIS FACE HE'S HAD SOMETHING TO SHOW THE KIDS ALL RIGHT, BUT THEIR MOTHERS AIN'T A BIT ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT IT.

Hi-Diddle-Didle

You have heard of the Kitten
Who played on a fiddle.

The name of the tune
Was Hi-Diddle-Didle.

Of the Athletic Cow
Who jumped over the moon,

And the smiling young Saucepan
Who kidnaped a Spoon.

Of the jolly, young Puppy
With coat, pants and vest,

And a black satin necktie,
Adorning his chest.

His pants they were checkered,
And vest, it was white,

The coat was too short
And fitted too tight.

You know the story,
I'll bid you "Good-Night."

—William Thompson.



Belongs to 4-H Club

I am 13 years old and in the eighth grade. I have brown hair and brown eyes. My teacher's name is Mrs. Rosebrough. I go to Old Hundred school. I have four sisters and one brother. We have a pony named Boots, two kittens named Jill and Six Miles. I belong to the Ever-Ready-Elk's-4-H Club. I would like to hear from the club girls or boys. I enjoy the boys' and girls' page very much.
Minnie Reynolds.
Elk City, Kan.

Elk City, Kan.

Try These on the Family

What is the coldest place in an opera house? Z row.

What is the difference between the manager of a theater and a sailor? A sailor likes to see a light house and the manager doesn't.

What is the best way to kill time in winter? Sleigh (slay) it.

What is that which every living person has seen, but will never see again? Yesterday.

If a tree were to break the panes of a window, what would they say? Tree, mend us (tremendous).

Why are trees in winter like troublesome visitors? Because it's a long time before they leave.



The Hoovers—Not so Hot!



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

There Are No "Growing Pains," So Watch the Child With More Than Ordinary Care

WHEN I was a young doctor I frequently met with parents who told me their children suffered with "growing pains." I had no recollection of studying such pains in my medical course, so I made a particular point of investigating such cases, with the result that I found chiefly two old diseases, tuberculosis and rheumatism. Lately I am again hearing about growing pains. I want to tell you that I never saw a genuine case.

Growing does not cause pain. It is a natural process, and aside from the eruption of teeth thru the gums, I know of nothing painful that can be ascribed to growing. When a child has indefinite pains that you can't properly account for, always think of acute rheumatism. Just to be on the safe side, be sure to put that child to bed until the doctor sees her. If the pain is not rheumatism, it may be bone or joint tuberculosis, which is still worse. Even if it is chorea (St. Vitus dance) you have done wisely in sending her to bed. When it comes to dealing with the aches and pains of childhood it is best to take the safe side, for at that stage of life things happen very quickly.

I have made somewhat of a specialty of the ailments of children who deviate from normal, both mental and physical. I know there are children with a mental quirk which induces them to advertise aches and pains that have but little foundation. Such children need a good doctor to save them from getting into bad mental habits—often more disastrous than serious ailments of the body would be. So any child constantly complaining of pains of any kind should be investigated.

All too often these fugitive pains either indicate rheumatism or tuberculosis. The finest type of plucky youngster is disposed to refuse to give way to the pains—keep right on at school and at play. It is the business of the parents to co-operate with the doctor by insisting upon rest in bed. The thing we are obliged to consider is that attacks of rheumatism or St. Vitus dance such as produce the so-called "growing pains," even the mild, are likely to be very destructive in their effect on the valves of the heart. It is from such cases that the chronic valvular heart disease of middle life originates. When your child has "growing pains" put him to bed and consult a good doctor.

Cousins Should Not Marry

What is your opinion of first cousins marrying? I intend to adopt a baby boy whose parents are cousins. Do you think it would be all right? The parents and baby are in the very best of health. The baby never has been sick. The doctor said nothing was wrong with him. What would you advise me to do?
M. B. B.

When people of such close relationship marry there is a strong probability that they may have faults from the same parent tree, and that intermarriage will intensify such faults in their offspring. It might apply as well to their good points, yet because experience has shown that it works out badly as to their defects, such marriages are disapproved. Since this baby is already here, I see no reason why his parentage should prevent you from the adoption.

Electric Needle May Help

Will you please print a cure for warts? I have tried several remedies but they always come back on my hands. They become larger and are sore. Would an electric needle kill them?
S. R. M.

The electric needle is a good cure for warts. A remedy for mild cases is Glacial Acetic Acid, which may be bought of any druggist.

Needs More Food, Maybe.

Please say what is right about children "pleasing." My little boy never gets home from school but he wants a "piece." I'm afraid it's a bad habit.
S. J.

There are two sides to the question. It may be just a bad habit, and children who get the habit never are satisfied unless mouthing something. This is ruinous to digestion. The other side is that the child may really need food.

Three meals a day are not always sufficient for the growing child. Watch the boy. See that he eats a good breakfast—oatmeal with plenty of milk, bread and butter, an egg or some bacon and a dish of fruit. If he takes his lunch to school give him sandwiches with a filling of meat, cheese or eggs. When he comes home from school and clamors for a "piece" give him something appetizing but substantial. If he eats it and enjoys it, make a point of giving him the extra meal every day at the same hour. But if the meal is not eaten unless it is sugar or cake, tell him kindly but firmly that supper is at 6.

Reduce the General Weight

Would like to know how I could reduce the calves of my legs. They are much larger in proportion than the rest of my body.
S. M. F.

If you are overweight you will get a reduction in the legs as you reduce your general weight. Otherwise there is no ordinary method that will help this physical peculiarity. It is not a disease.

What 4-H Clubs Can Do

An interesting story of what 4-H club work will do for young farm boys is connected with Paul Owen, Brown county, whose calf was champion Hereford and later made reserve grand champion of the 4-H club baby beef show at the Free Fair, Topeka, this year. Paul bought his Hereford calf from a former Brown county 4-H club member, Al Schuetz. It happens that Schuetz was one of the most outstanding 4-H club boys four years ago. He exhibited the champion Hereford calf four years ago at the Free Fair. His interest in purebred Herefords was so aroused by his spirit in the club work that the next year, which was his last year in club work, he decided to build up a little herd of breeding cattle. He obtained his start from the herd of Frank Belden, Hereford breeder near Horton, who always has been an enthusiastic supporter of 4-H club work in Brown county. Since Schuetz has set up in business for himself in breeding Hereford cattle he has eight females of breeding age. From the standpoint of type and quality and good Hereford character, he has started a foundation for one of the best herds of Herefords in Northeast Kansas. This was evidenced by the fact that Paul Owen's champion Hereford steer was bred by Schuetz.

This is one of the best examples of how 4-H club baby beef work really carries on and inspires to breed and feed better cattle.

Brown county 4-H club boys also exhibited the first prize group of Herefords, first prize group of Angus steers, grand champion group of Angus, as well as the grand champion single steer over all breeds, owned by Keith Swartz, 4-H club boy of Everest. The Brown county 4-H club judging team also won first place at the Topeka Free Fair.

W. H. Atzenweller.

Hiawatha, Kan.

Tells of the Soybean

In the last few years soybeans have become important as a hay and seed crop in the eastern half of the United States. As the acreage increased and new uses were found for the crop, the machinery for harvesting the seed has been developed to high efficiency. In the principal grain producing sections the grain binder, the self-rake reaper, and the combine are now used for harvesting the seed. In a publication just issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin 1605-F, "Soybean Hay and Seed Production," the story of the rapid rise of the soybean to its present place in American agriculture is traced, and suggestions are made as to the use of the crop.

The bulletin may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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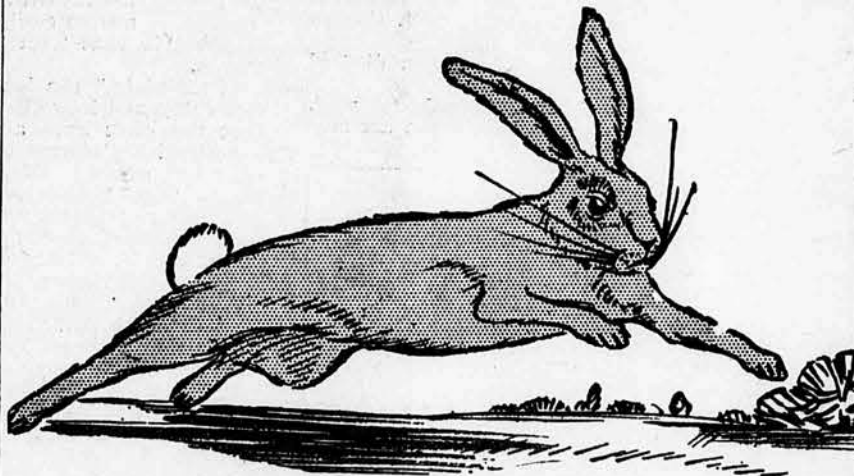
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Mark on the above list the books desired or name them in a letter addressed to the Capper Book Service, Topeka, Kan. Inclose proper total remittance for the volumes ordered and the books will be sent postpaid to any address as requested.

CAPPER BOOK SERVICE, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Capper is a Reliable Name to Good Books

Indoors and Out, the Duplex Helps

One Home for Two Families Means Less Work to the Rogerses

IT'S not only along city streets that the duplex solves the modern housing problem. Over the hill and down a lane in Atchison county you'll come to a big farm house set back in a spacious yard where evergreens grow. Elmer and J. R. Rogers are brothers who have taken over their boyhood home, and are engaged in partnership farming. The 10-room house in which they grew up has made a convenient duplex for their families.

"We'll take a tour over the place, and I'll show you how we divided the house," said Mrs. Elmer Rogers. "The double doors you see there give Mabel and me each a living room. Hers, on the other side, was originally the spare bedroom, and this was the parlor. On this side there was also the living room, which became my kitchen. I use the east end of this living room for my dining room."

To reach the stairway, which divides the rear of the house, we went thru the kitchen. A sink has been installed there, and a fine kitchen cabinet proudly holds sway at one corner. Proudly, because Elva Rogers is the acknowledged champion cake-baker of the neighborhood; since she was a girl her cakes have walked away with the blue ribbons at fairs.

Upstairs there are four bedrooms, which gives each family a guest room, as well as one for its own use.

"Mine's a nursery," Elva laughed. There shadowy pink flowers bloomed on the wallpaper, and two small beds, as well as the master's and mistress's bed, stood. Her guest room was dainty, with ruffled curtains and a blue and yellow color scheme. We passed Mabel's guest room where gay touches of orange glowed against the walnut furniture. The other room had just been done in a pretty blue patterned paper.

"Come visit us now," said Mabel, and we all went next door and chatted over delicious gingerbread and glasses of rich milk.

"This is the original kitchen of the house," Mabel said of a handily arranged workshop equipped with gas pressure stove. "We use the old dining room for its original purpose. A partition was taken out between it and the spare bedroom which became our living room, making the archway."

And that is how one house has been divided into two homes.

Each of them knows how to keep house well. Their work is managed so the afternoons are free



MARY ANN SAYS:

Friendship is a priceless gift, but like all things that grow and become more beautiful, it must be cultivated. It must be nurtured. It isn't always easy to do this. As our lives become centered in our little family circles, it becomes a bit difficult to keep in touch with the friends we value most. We put off a call, a telephone call, a letter . . . the little get together good times of other days. Let's not do this. Let's crowd a few of the 365 days with friendship . . . it is a wise investment in youth that pays good dividends in age.

for reading and sewing and visiting. Their babies are called "the twins" for there are but a few days difference between the birthdays of the two youngest.

This country duplex has done much to remove the complexities from farm homemaking for the two women. They do all their canning together. When there is a hired man to cook for, one woman serves him at one meal and the other at the next. They even co-operate on outdoor work, alternating week about with the chickens and the separator. It gives them a vacation from one or the other every week, and the change is welcome, they say.

The families seem to have mastered the art of co-operation for they own a power operated wash-

By Mrs. Norman V. Plummer

ing machine, they garden together, take turns at the churning, and during threshing season, divide the crew for meals.

Not only the women but the men work in co-operation and they are successful at mutual farming. Chores and field work are divided, and the co-operation they employ simplifies work for each. The partnership plan permits each family to take a holiday every now and then without having to come home early to do the eternal chores, for even the holidays are taken turn-about.



BY JANE CAREY

Wintertime Charm

THE naked trees shiver against a dull grey sky, people with cold-looking noses are walking stiffly down the street, the chill mood of November is in the air. But come into the Charm Shop where a fire burns brightly on the hearth and a group of women are settled cozily about it. The Shop Lady

is going to chat with them about things of the season.

"I maintain," she begins, "that no woman can feel chilly and look charming; I know for certain that she can't have a cold in her head and be beautiful! Let's begin our charm program with a campaign against colds. The search for loveliness begins with health. A sensible winter clothing standard and health tonic foods in the diet make good beginning points.

"Of course, nobody goes about nowadays bundled up like Santa Claus. Light-weight undies solve the problems of comfort and trim appearance. Doctors agree that from a health standpoint it is better for the body. You can buy woollens in fine weaves, and cottons, rayons and silks which fit snugly and are reasonably priced. There are knit bloomers, whether you are 2 years old or 90! And knit petticoats are convenient, comfortable and trim looking.

"Attractive hose in wool and cottons are sensible and smart looking, suitable for wear at home and on the street. Your feet deserve extra care in winter. Have you tried changing your shoes or slippers in the middle of the day? Make it a regu-

A color chart which will guide you in your choice of hues to harmonize with your type is ready. If you would like to have it, send a stamped, self-addressed envelope with your request to Jane Carey, The Charm Shop, Kansas Farmer.

lar habit, and see if it doesn't rest your feet and give your whole body a fresh feeling. Keep your toes cozy by wearing anklets; you'll find these short over-socks bring real cheer to your feet in cold weather.

"The season just now is inclined to be drab; women should make it a point to liven the times with warmth of color in their clothing and in their home furnishings. The colors and freshness of the clothes we wear have a good deal to do with the psychology of our own feelings and our influence. Don't you remember a certain teacher of your grade school days whose neat and pretty colored clothes made your little soul want to strive upward each day? And you recall that another teacher whose dull brown and green plaid was worn practically every day the winter thru, didn't do much toward your inspiration in life! Families, as well as the rest of the world, have a way of paying respect and admiration to a cheerful woman who wears colorful, charming clothes.

"It's a time of transition in styles. Hats are going up and skirts are coming down. Whatever the extremists may do, there are certain women who will insist on being sensible in a style and charming after a fashion of their own, they are going to

wear what they know is becoming to them. It is possible to lean toward the new in style, but not to fall completely into it, and so be in harmony with the general trend of things. Since dresses are to be longer, the woman who does not want to be out of date and yet who cannot wear very long skirts, probably will let her hems down until they are 4 or 5 inches below the knee. The hat can be pulled on over the back of the head, set straight, and give a glimpse of unadorned brow, and thus make a becoming appearance.

"Country women are fortunate in having plentiful supplies of winter beauty aids about them. Their necessary chores give them the exercise and fresh air which bring health and a glow of beauty; they are not going to wither in the steam heat of city existence; their cellars are full of health-bringing vegetables essential to the diet, and they have an abundance of those fine tonics, tomato and kraut and fruit juices. By careful consideration of comfort and color in their clothing they can achieve true wintertime charm."

Macaroni with Raisins

BY MAGGIE CLEMMONS

BREAK macaroni into inch lengths sufficient to fill a 1 pint cup. Heat 4 cups milk and when scalded put in the macaroni and steam 3 hours. Pour boiling water over a half cup of raisins and let them stand until swelled. Ten or 15 minutes before the macaroni is done, add the raisins. Serve hot with thick sweet cream.

Cretonne Makes Gay Closet

BY PEARL J. METCALF

GOOD grooming is as important for the farm woman as for her city sister. Clothing, no matter how nicely laundered, cleaned, pressed, or mended, must be hung properly if it is expected to be crisp, and free from wrinkles when worn.

My bedroom was entirely closetless so I built a frame and created a satisfactory place for my wearing apparel.

Mine fits into a 54 inch space from door to corner. Four uprights of 3 by 1 material I salvaged from a sewing machine crate and spliced them to make each 63 inches long. A frame 14 inches wide and 54 inches long was made for the top,

Add Another Name

I JUST can't give Sarah a gift this year!"

Have you had to make that decision about a dear friend simply because the old purse was too flat and thin? Unfortunately there are many of us who must be careful of our Christmas list for that reason. But with nimble fingers, a little ingenuity and a few pennies much can be accomplished in the way of clever, useful gifts. Accordingly we can make our list longer.

"Twenty-five Cent Gifts" is a leaflet just prepared by Mrs. Norman V. Plummer. It contains all sorts of valuable suggestions, ideas, patterns. You may have it by sending 5 cents to the Christmas Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

and to this the 63 inch pieces were nailed much as legs of a table. The lower ends of these were nailed to a second frame 14 inches wide and 54 inches long which was open along the front side. Two strong pieces—old binder slats they were—were nailed to the top frame along its lower edge, dividing the top space into thirds. Upon these the hangers and garments were to be hung. I nailed a piece of wallboard across the top to keep out the dust.

A wooden strip across the bottom about 4 inches from the back for shoes; and two diagonal braces completed the skeleton of my clothes closet. Covering it was easy. Over the ends I tacked tightly stretched unbleached muslin. Across the front just inside between the hanger rods, I fastened a stout spring to serve as curtain rod. The front curtains were made to slide from the center about half way across the front, each way. I tacked a 6 inch valance to the top of the frame and it hung below the rod. Then a few hooks and nails in the frame, a large hook at one end for laundry bag, for hose, handkerchiefs, and silk things—and my closet was done.

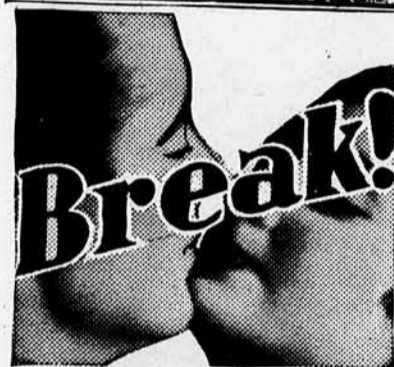
The curtains on this frame harmonize and add color to the scheme of the room. Last year they were made of unbleached muslin, with blue valance and facings. This spring I made new curtains from cretonne, having a pleasing, colorful design in rose, black and yellow-tan on a pretty blue ground. About 4 yards of the cretonne were required for curtains and valance on a frame of this size.



Cure and Smoke
Your meat with this improved Smoke Salt

Morton's Figaro Smoke Salt is an improved meat-curing salt. Does the whole job at one time. Smokes as it cures—an easier, quicker, safer way. Use just like ordinary salt. Ask your dealer for Morton's Smoke Salt. If he cannot supply you, send direct to us. \$1.00 per ten-lb. can, prepaid.

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MORTON SALT COMPANY
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that **COLD** 3 ways in a day!

Don't broadcast a contagious cold. Don't let it undermine health. At the first sniffle or sneeze get quick, pleasant relief. Take Hill's because it stops cold in less time. Fights it 3 ways at once... 1: Checks fever... 2: Opens bowels, no griping... 3: Tones system. Gentle. Safe for young and old.

Ask any druggist for the red box of

HILL'S CASCARA-QUININE

To End a Cough In a Hurry, Mix This at Home

To end a stubborn cough quickly, it is important to soothe and heal the inflamed membranes, get rid of the germs and also to aid the system inwardly to help throw off the trouble.

For these purposes, here is a home-made medicine, far better than anything you could buy at 3 times the cost. From any druggist, get 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex. Pour this into a pint bottle, and add plain granulated sugar syrup or strained honey to fill up the pint. This takes but a moment, and makes a remedy so effective that you will never do without, once you have used it. Keeps perfectly, and children like it.

This simple remedy does three necessary things. First, it loosens the germ-laden phlegm. Second, it soothes away the inflammation. Third, it is absorbed into the blood, where it acts directly on the bronchial tubes. This explains why it brings such quick relief, even in the severe bronchial coughs which follow cold epidemics.

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

Do not accept a substitute for Pinex. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.

Legg's OLD PLANTATION SEASONING
Makes Sausage Taste Better

FOLKS: Listen! Here's the Old Time Country Flavor you have been looking for. Just one whiff will start your mouth watering... one taste, and you want a second helping, when your sausage is seasoned with Old Plantation Seasoning.

A complete blend of pure spices in flavor-tight bags, ready for use,—nothing to add, very economical. Each bag seasons 10-25-50 or 100 lbs. of sausage. Prove it for yourself. Get it at Grocery or Market.

Send 10c for full size household carton for seasoning 5 pounds of sausage. Also, free book, "Tempting Ways." Also fine for poultry dressing, meat loaf, roasts, etc.

A.C. Legg Packing Co., Inc. Dept. C Birmingham, Ala., U.S.A.



Bring Winter Into the Home

Cold Weather Need Not Stop Child's Daily Airing

EVERY winter, after cold weather comes, many farm women stay indoors too closely. The men folks do most of the caring for the poultry, there is no garden or flower beds to call them out, and consequently they do not get out in the fresh air as much as they should. This is not good for small children as most of them always play wherever the mother is at work. An admonition to "run outside and play" brings the request that Mother come too. Pressing work indoors forbids this. Mrs. Norman Davis of Kiowa county, Colorado, has a way for both her small son and herself to get fresh air exercise every day, indoors.

"After the breakfast dishes are done," she writes, "I don cotton flannel gloves, a cap and sweater and bundle my son up with a coat, cap and mittens. Then every door and window is thrown wide open, while I sweep, dust and make the beds. We make a game of it. Junior carries in and out the rugs, and spreads them in place. The cold snappy air is not conducive to "dawdling" and the work is done quickly. In half an hour the house is spick and span, sonny's cheeks are rosy and his eyes bright. I feel myself relaxed and full of energy. The house is thoroly aired and filled with pure air ready to be warmed quickly.

the red spider, that seems to have an especial fondness for this plant. Shower it as often as possible, and give it a dip-bath once a week.

Along about holiday-time it ought to come into bloom. Its long spikes of scarlet flowers are as bright as fire, and they will rival the most brilliant geranium.

Send for Reducing Diet

I wish you would please send me a diet that does not contain fattening foods. I should like one in an outline for each meal.
Mrs. A. N. S.

I am glad to send you two reducing diet suggestions and hope these will be sufficient as a variety. Any other woman who would like to have these suggestions may do so by writing to the Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Inclose a 2-cent stamp with your letter.

What Should Children Weigh?

Could you give me a list of what children should weigh from the ages of 6 to 18 years?
Mrs. H. E.

You did not give me the height of your children so I cannot give you exact weights, but will be glad to do so if you will drop me another card telling what the exact heights of your children are.

Stretching the House

BY HILDA RICHMOND

DID you ever wish you could take hold of your house and stretch it, making it longer and wider? One woman who often wished in vain did make more room, even tho she could not pull the rooms, and had little money to spend.

First of all she visited a number of sales in good weather, getting a line on furniture that sold at a reasonable figure. Bit by bit she brought home smaller beds, light, easily moved pieces to take the places of the ponderous articles that had cumbered her house so long. Then one day she made a sale of her big furniture and bade farewell to the high topped beds, the heavy old cupboards and wardrobes, the big book case, the square piano and other pieces that had been in the house for many years past. She did not get much for them as they were not antiques, not new enough to sell well for modern things, but she was rid of the clumsy things.

Then with the lighter, smaller beds, for each member of the family had a separate bed and room, the chairs minus rockers, the dressers that one woman could move easily and the clothes standards instead of the big old-fashioned wardrobes, the rooms did not need stretching at all. With no rockers to take up space the living room seemed more spacious and everything was easier to handle and to clean.

"If you can't stretch the walls, you can make them appear to better advantage with smaller furniture," says this woman, and she can prove it by her altered, improved home.

Two Utility Frocks

HERE are two attractive frocks which the woman who does her own sewing should be interested in. They are easily made and when completed will be a valuable addition to her wardrobe.

3258—This street dress is designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Requires 3 1/4



yards 40-inch material, 3/4 yard contrasting material for 36 inch size.

2802—This pretty wash frock is designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 1/2 yards of 35-inch material and 4 1/4 yards binding.

Patterns pictured on this page can be obtained for 15 cents each. Send orders to Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Crystal Necklaces

NEW necklaces are composed of diagonal, triangular or circular crystals scarcely an eighth of an inch thick. They are so arranged as to make one spiral turn upon itself in the course of circling the neck. They are really very effective.



a Frank Message to every Farmwife



THE chief purpose of any washing machine is to wash clothes clean in a short time—to do it safely—and to continue to do so over a period of many years with a minimum amount of attention... There are at least a dozen washers that will do this—and do it well.

Among these leading quality washers is the SPEED QUEEN. Washing tests, mechanical tests and side-by-side comparisons have proved it second to none in washing efficiency, beauty and durability. But—here is the SPEED QUEEN'S overwhelming advantage—here is the feature that has won it such sweeping popularity! IT SELLS FOR \$50 LESS THAN WASHERS OF SIMILAR HIGH QUALITY! By all means before you buy a washer see the SPEED QUEEN. Mail the coupon below.

Note These Features:

- Large Balloon Wringer Rolls
- Polished Aluminum Tub
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- Standard Capacity
- Removable Splash Ring
- Double Walls
- Self-oiling Bearings
- Enclosed Mechanism
- 4-cycle Briggs-Stratton gasoline engine with foot starter

At a saving of more than \$50

For homes having electricity, the SPEED QUEEN is available with a high grade electric motor

SPEED QUEEN Aluminum Washer

BARLOW & SEELIG MFG. CO. Ripon, Wisconsin

Gentlemen: Please send me printed literature describing the advantages of the SPEED QUEEN for farm laundry service; and tell me also the name of the nearest SPEED QUEEN dealer.

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

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.

Bring Salvia Into the House

Is there any way to plant salvia in the house for the winter? Mrs. G. T. B.

Salvia can be made into an excellent house plant if properly treated. Look the old plants over, and select a shoot of small size that can be broken away from the parent plant in such a manner as to bring a piece of root with it. Pot this in soil taken from the garden where the old plants grew. It will be inclined to make a branchless growth if left to its own devices. Do not allow this. Nip off the top of it when it is a foot high and thus force branches to develop. Ever after you take the plant into the house keep watch for

\$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
- 215 Honorable Mention Awards of \$10.00.....2150.00
- \$5000.00**

The show is open to every fur shipper—no entry fee—no red tape. Simply send pelts to the nearest Sears, Roebuck and Co. Store named below. They will be entered in competition, a check for the full amount of the sale being sent you as usual.

Sears, Roebuck and Co.

MAIL THIS COUPON TO: Chicago, Memphis, Phila., Dallas, Kansas City, Seattle (Write nearest point)

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
Please mail me, without cost or obligation, fur shipping tags and Johnny Muskrat's booklet which explains your free fur marketing service, and tells all about the Fur Show.

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Please give both your Route and Box Number if on a Rural Route.
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Get the facts on this new Hammer Grinder that does the work of a high grade Grind-er for roughage as well as grain. Write today for low factory prices.

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American Scale Co
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THINK of it!—24 million automobiles in the U. S. must be serviced and repaired. Greater need than ever for trained mechanics and electricians. Good Pay. Pleasant work! Big opportunity to advance or start your own business!

We Train You in 60 to 90 Days—Easy to learn by the Lincoln Method. Practical training. Expert instructors. Movies take place of books. You're ready for a good pay job in 60 to 90 days. We find positions for our graduates.

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Protective Service



G.E. FERRIS
MANAGER

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.

No Nose Dives or Tail Spins for Investors? Before You Invest—Investigate

INFORMATION has come to the Protective Service from the National Better Business Bureau that an aviation stock promoter is conducting a nationwide solicitation asking prospects whether they would "risk a few dollars for a chance to become a millionaire within six months." The product is represented to be a machine, inferred to be capable of flight, patent applied for and now under construction. An illustration—artist's conception—together with photographs of the framework, with the inventor seated in the cockpit appear to be the extent to which the "invention" has materialized to date.

It is the 100 interests, into which the said Letters Patent when issued will be divided, which are presented to prospective investors as a venture worthy of their money. The interests have been divided into 100 fractional units and each unit is now offered at the unbelievable price of \$25.

A perusal of the promotion literature tells the story. The claims made for the "airship" are unstinted. The promoter would have it appear that this machine has a speed heretofore unattained for commercial purposes, easy maneuverability necessitating no such landing fields as those now in use, greater lifting power, small gasoline consumption, lighter weight and greater safety—by implication.

But there are some contingencies which the promoter has been careful to include among the various statements made. Perhaps the most important, and not a little ironical, are the following:

"The very day this offering of direct assignments to the ownership in the patent rights to the plane are sold and

the first plane flies the skies these patent interests will soar to heights beyond any ownership rights in any invention ever yet perfected by man.

"This is the most needed invention in all history and it comes at a time when the whole world is able to appreciate its tremendous importance. Millions of people are waiting for the opportunity to use the air for all purposes, the minute the airship is made absolutely safe, dependable, and easy to operate.

"If the plane successfully flies, the principle of the plane will have been tested and proved, and the patents will be worth a thousand fortunes.

"If the plane never flies a lick—the universal tail on the ship will make the patent worth millions. If the plane never gets off the ground, its shifting wing will return fortunes to the owners of the patents.

"The inventor may be laughed at by some of the pig airplane factories, who have millions of dollars invested in the making of the big, clumsy, blind devils of the air, which must become junk six months after the plane makes its first flight."

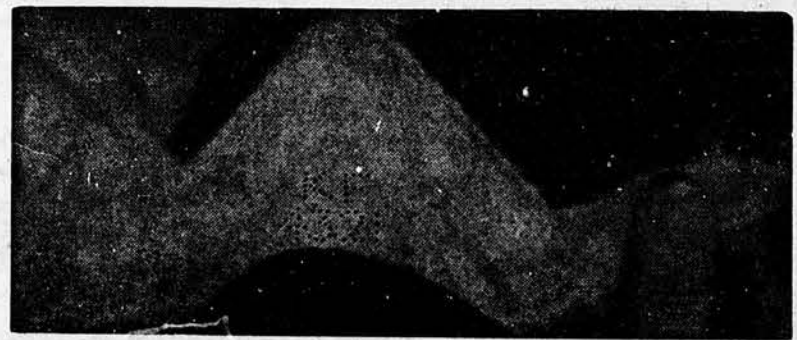
Such is the machine which is being built for family and taxi uses; a machine which will experience no nose dives or tail spins. In other words, a device which, according to the literature, has not been completed, much less been off the ground, but which will revolutionize the transportation of the world—designed to take off and land from your own roof or back yard. All of these claims made for navigability, speed and other purported features have not even had the benefit of actual test, according to statements. (Continued on Page 22)

Afraid to Steal Marked Chickens

BECAUSE chickens belonging to Clyde A. Sheets of Route 8, Topeka, were wing marked with Kansas Farmer's Poultry Marker No. 301, thieves did not steal the chickens even tho they were in the poultry house to steal them. Recently, according to Mr. Sheets, he heard the thief alarm on his chicken house sound several times one night as tho the thieves were intermittently carrying several sacks of chickens out of the door. He expected to find the next morning only a few of his chickens left. Instead all his chickens were there. Mr. Sheets believes the thieves thought they would be caught if they stole his chickens, after they found the tattooed number in the web of the wing. Therefore, the thieves did not steal the chickens.

Nearly a thousand Protective Service members have marked their poultry with Kansas Farmer's wing poultry marker. If you want to mark yours and assure capture of the thief, the return of your stolen chickens and the payment of a cash Protective Service reward, send \$2.50 with your name and address on the handy coupon below to the Kansas Farmer Protective Service, Topeka, Kan. A non-duplicated wing tattoo number will be assigned to you and registered by the Kansas Farmer Protective Service Department with every sheriff in Kansas. Only Kansas Farmer Protective Service members can obtain a Kansas Farmer wing poultry marker.

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



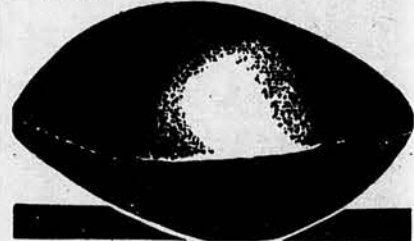
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Farm Crops and Markets

The Wheat Is in Excellent Condition, Over Practically All of Kansas

WHHEAT is going into the winter in very good condition. Kansas ought to produce a big crop next year, if there is anything in the theory that it is well to have the plants well established before freezing weather comes! Corn husking has been more or less at a standstill on many farms, due to unfavorable weather. Livestock are in good condition, taking the state generally.

Allen—Feeders are paying 70 cents a bushel for corn. The wheat acreage here this year is light. Some kafir still remains in the fields. Eggs, 40c; hens, 16c; cream, 35c; milk, \$2.15 a cwt.; prairie hay, \$8; alfalfa hay, \$20.—F. E. Whitlow.

Barton—We have had a great deal of rain and snow recently. Roads are in bad condition. Wheat, \$1; corn, 72c; eggs, 28c, 35c and 38c; cream, 33c.—Alice Everett.

Cheyenne—A great deal of rain and snow has fallen here recently, and fields are very soft. Considerable corn has been husked, however. The bean crop still in the fields has been damaged a good deal by the rains. Wheat has plenty of moisture to carry it thru the winter. Wheat, 87c; new corn, 90c a cwt.; barley, 47c; beans, \$4.25 a cwt.—F. M. Hurlock.

Clay—We have had a great deal of rain and snow recently. Wheat is in good condition, except on some of the fields planted early, which have turned somewhat yellow. Bad weather has delayed corn husking greatly. Alfalfa hay is scarce, but here should be plenty of feed to take the livestock thru the winter. One farmer here is using a mechanical corn picker. Eggs, 25c, 34c and 40c; wheat, 95c; corn, 78c; shorts, \$1.85; bran, \$1.55.—Ralph L. Macy.

Cloud—We have received considerable rain and snow recently, that has supplied some needed moisture. Livestock is doing well, except where it is being kept in small, wet lots. A good deal of the corn has been husked; yields are light.—W. H. Plumly.

Dickinson—The weather has been anything but favorable recently; it consisting mostly of rain, snow and sleet, with cold north winds. Farmers have done but little work in the fields. Feed yards, roads and fields are soft. Corn husking has been delayed, and there is a considerable acreage of the sorghums to top and thresh. Wheat has made a fine growth.—F. M. Lorson.

Edwards—We have been having too much rain and snow. Farmers have been unable to get into their fields. We need sunshine and fair weather. Wheat, \$1.03; corn, 80c; barley, 55c; butterfat, 33c; eggs, 36c; turkeys, 18c.—W. E. Fravel.

Franklin—We have been having plenty of rain. Farmers have been busy husking corn and plowing. Community sales will be held every two weeks in Forest Park at Ottawa. Roads are in fairly good condition. The Ottawa panther has been reported as active again! Corn, 85c to 90c; wheat, 95c; eggs, 46c; butter, 46c.—Elias Blankenkemper.

Gove and Sheridan—We had the earliest big snow this year on November 7 to 9, of 10 inches, that this section has received since 1886. Livestock is in good condition. Wheat should go thru the winter in good condition. Some farm building is being done.—John I. Aldrich.

Greenwood—There has been considerable wet weather here recently, and farm work has been delayed somewhat. A good deal of the corn has been husked; farmers are paying as high as 10 cents a bushel for this work. There is an unusual demand for farm laborers. Eggs, 43c; butter, 35c; corn, 90c; bran, \$1.60.—A. H. Brothers.

Hamilton—We have received nearly 18 inches of snow. Wheat is in almost perfect condition. The broomcorn harvest has been delayed. Several farmers here are feeding cattle this winter.—Earl L. Hinden.

Harper—Wheat is all up, and about half the county has good wheat pasture. Most of the corn is husked. Some fall plowing has been done. Farm work has been delayed considerably by the recent rains. The Achievement Day held recently by the Home Economics Units of the county was a splendid success. Wheat, 96c; butterfat, 33c; eggs, 40c.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

Harvey—The weather has been rather disagreeable recently. There has been a great deal of snow and rain, which have made stock feeding very disagreeable. Roads are soft. Wheat, 95c; corn, 83c; oats, 43c; butter, 45c; eggs, 40c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—Wet weather has delayed corn husking. There is plenty of farm help. Wheat has made an excellent growth this fall. There is an unusually large spread between the prices of wheat and flour. Corn, 75c; butterfat, 33c.—J. J. Blevins.

Johnson—The county has received a great deal of rain and snow, and the fields are soft. A good many stock pigs are for sale. Eggs are scarce, and are selling for 45 cents a dozen. Flour, \$1.75; bran, \$1.50; apples, \$1.50 to \$2.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Marshall—We have been having considerable rain, and have received one light snow. Livestock is in good condition. Wheat, 90c; corn, 60c; eggs, 40c; cream, 34c.—J. D. Stosz.

Mitchell—We have been having a great deal of rain, and the roads are in bad condition. Fields are very muddy, and this has delayed corn husking greatly. Wheat is going into the winter in excellent condition. The turkey market closed two weeks before Thanksgiving at 22 cents a pound. There was an unusually large turkey crop here this year.—Albert Robinson.

Norris—Wet weather has been causing considerable delay with corn husking. Wheat is in good condition. Some feeders are paying 85 cents a bushel for corn.—Elmer Finney.

Osage—Wet weather has delayed farm work considerably. Some corn has been husked; yields are light. Cattle are doing well on dry feed. There still are some kafir fields that have not been cut. Roads are in bad condition. Cream, 35c; eggs, 40c.—James M. Parr.

Ottawa—We have had several days of rain and snow recently, and the soil is thoroughly soaked. Roads are in bad condition. Corn husking is the main farm job when the weather permits. Bottom corn will make from 35 to 55 bushels an acre; that on the uplands is not nearly so good. Wheat, 90c; corn, 70c; cream, 37c; eggs, 41c.—A. A. Tennyson.

Pawnee—There has been a great deal of rain and snow here recently, which has delayed farm work. The fields very soft, and in general produced unfavorable condi-

tions. Farmers are certainly hoping for better weather.—E. H. Gore.

Republic—We have been having plenty of moisture and some snow. Roads are bad. Farmers are busy when the weather permits corn husking; yields are light. Livestock has suffered some from the bad weather. Turkeys have been selling at 22 cents a pound, a rather low price.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

Rush—We have received an abundance of moisture recently, which has put the soil in excellent condition for winter. It also delayed the corn husking and the threshing of the grain sorghums. Wheat, \$1.04; eggs, 40c; butterfat, 33c.—William Crotinger.

Russell—We have had a great deal of rain and snow here recently. Wheat has made a splendid growth, and is supplying considerable pasture. Roads are muddy. Butterfat, 35c; eggs, 42c; wheat, 95c; ear corn, 75c.—Mrs. M. Bushell.

Stanton—We had a 12-inch snow here recently that was very helpful to the wheat. Snapping corn and stacking feed are the main farm jobs. Corn yields are light. Wheat, 97c; corn, 65c; barley, 40c; kafir, 90c a cwt.; milo, 95c a cwt.; eggs, 40c; butterfat, 35c; turkeys, 17c.—R. L. Creamer.

Stevens—A big snow here recently was of great help to the wheat, but it was not so helpful to the roads! There still is a great deal of kafir and milo in the fields.—Monroe Traver.

Wabaussee—We have had a great deal of rain recently, which has delayed corn husking considerably. Wheat is in fairly good condition. Rabbit hunting is the main farm job! Wheat, 97c; corn, 95c; flour, \$1.95; eggs, 40c.—G. W. Hartner.

Wallace—We have had one snow after another, which has delayed corn husking greatly. Shocked feed is frozen to the ground. Eggs, 40c.—Everett Hughes.

Good Cows Pay the Bills

BY W. C. FARNER

Economical production is the first essential to successful dairying and the man who can produce milk and butterfat at the least cost is most likely to be successful. But many dairymen have the wrong idea of what "economical" really means. Economical production does not necessarily mean turning cows out on the stalk fields that otherwise would be wasted. And too many dairymen have the idea that such practices are economical for they have not put out any money and hence this is net profit.

A cow producing 400 pounds of butterfat at a feed cost of 25 cents a pound and \$100 above feed cost, surely is more profitable than a cow running on corn stalks and producing 100 pounds of butterfat and giving only \$50 worth of products altogether. It is the profit from the good cows that pays the bills. Balanced rations have long been proved to be the most economical method of feeding cows. Try one and stick to it and your profits will easily be doubled, hence, greater satisfaction, and more profits a year will be the result.

These Farms Make Money

Potatoes grown in Scott county last year made L. F. Roark a net profit of \$138 an acre. This year the more than 90-acre acreage was doubled. Roark digs his potatoes after the Kaw Valley crop is disposed of and before potatoes from Idaho and other western states reach the market.

The three Roark farms tenanted on a 50-50 basis, are irrigated. Water is found at a depth of 46 feet, but to insure bountiful water the wells are drilled to more than 90 feet. Irrigation makes available plenty of water as the potato fields demand.

An observer of what happens to one-crop farmers, Mr. Roark when he began farming, started with a carload of Holstein milkers. His present herd of 80 head is divided between his three farms. The separated milk is fed to pigs and calves. Cow testing association records determine the boarder cows which pasture on sweet clover and receive alfalfa grown on the home farm in their winter ration. Two Carnation Farms bulls head the herd, of which one-third are registered, the remainder being grades.

Hands Tied

Old Mose Parker was pretty sick, and the ducky doctor promptly put him to bed and laid down all sorts of rules and regulations as to sleep and diet. After he had gone, Mose turned to his wife and complained:

"Mandy, how does dat dere fool doctor reckon ah's gwine to eat breast ob chicken ebry day if ah ain't got mah ebenin's free?"

Who's Your Favorite Author

HAROLD BELL WRIGHT'S admirers have a treat in store for them in his new book. Long Ago Told is a volume 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 secured 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 the author narrates the tales told about their firesides and the reader in this way is privileged to join the old men and women, and the boys and girls as they sit around the fire and hear the authentic legends passed from generation to generation.

Long Ago Told and Harold Bell Wright's other books are available to you thru the Capper Book Service. The total sales record 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, doubtless you will want to read the one just off the press, Long Ago Told. All of the following books are popular. Solve your Christmas gift problem with lasting and appreciated volumes. Remit the price listed and the books ordered will be mailed postpaid to any address as requested.

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When a Man's a Man.....	.75	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mark x in <input type="checkbox"/> and a list of new and popular
The Winning of Barbara Worth	.75	<input type="checkbox"/>	ing books will be sent.

12 Main Groups of Potatoes

The Crop Was Taken to Europe in 1580; Then the Development Started

BY J. S. COBB

THE first varieties of potatoes known to the civilized world were taken to Europe about 1580 by the Spanish explorer Pizarro. He found them being grown by the natives of Peru on the West coast of South America. Historians believe that the South American natives were growing a large number of different varieties at that time. Two chief types, as described by early European botanists, seem to be the parents of many of our present varieties. One type was a late maturing red skin potato, while the other was an earlier maturing white skin. Both were irregular in shape and characterized by much outgrowth and numerous deep eyes.

After the use of the potato in Europe finally became established during the Seventeenth Century, a great mania existed for the development of new varieties. These were produced from seedlings, sports or mutations, and by renaming old varieties. Just what kinds of potatoes were first brought to the Colonies in 1719 are not known, but they were of the type grown in Ireland at that time.

Then Came the Blight

About 1850, after the disastrous potato crop failure in Ireland due to blight, the scientific development of new potato varieties started in earnest. This was carried on by various men and institutions, both in Europe and the United States. Interest reached a fervid heat at times. In England instances of the payment of \$1,000 for a pound of potato seed were known. In the United States thousands of seedlings were grown, and from them only a few worth while varieties produced.

We have listed in our reference books, written a few years ago, 300 or more potato varieties grown in the United States alone. European references contain many more than that. At the present time we know that only a few really different types of potatoes exist from all these numerous variety names. However, most of these different types have a place somewhere in the agriculture of our nation. Undoubtedly the proper tendency today is to place less faith in variety names and grow types or strains of potatoes which are disease-free and adapted to the growing conditions and market demand of any particular region.

Most of the potato varieties grown in this country are readily classified in 12 groups. Six of these are early maturing potatoes and six are late maturing. Typical representatives of each group are distinguished by differences in shape of tuber, color of skin, color of sprout, texture of skin, number and depth of eyes, color and shape of vine and color of flower. The six early groups are Cobbler, Triumph, Early Michigan, Rose, Early Ohio and Hebron. The six late groups are called Burbank, Green Mountain, Rural, Peerless or Pearl, Peachblow and Up-to-date.

The Cobbler group is the most important group of the earlies. It originated as a sport in a hill of Early Rose potatoes about 1876. Its chief variety, the Irish Cobbler, is grown extensively east of the Rocky Mountains, also it is especially well adapted to the Atlantic Coastal regions. Disease-free seed is produced in several northern states.

The Triumph is the earliest group of the earlies, and as such it is very important as an early southern crop for northern markets. Disease-free seed is grown in some northern states, also it is difficult to get vigorous seed of the Bliss Triumph or Stray Beauty variety. This group type originated from a cross between Peerless and Early Rose in 1878.

Early Ohio is Popular

The Early Michigan group originated from a selection by Martin Bovee in Michigan in 1895. It includes some white-skinned late early varieties which do not classify in any other group. They are grown on a small scale in the Middle West and Canada.

The Rose group is made up of two types, the old long pink-skinned tuber and the newer red-skinned oval flat

potato. The latter type is commonly known as the Spaulding Rose. It is grown in the South for early northern markets. The old type originated from a seedling of Garnet Chili in 1861. The newer type is a selection from the old. It is grown as disease-free seed in Maine chiefly.

The Early Ohio group is popular as an early potato from Ohio west thru North Dakota. It originated as a seedling of the Early Rose in 1871. Its smooth cylindrical shape makes it a good market type.

The Early Hebron group is similar to the old Early Rose. It originated as a seedling of the Garnet Chili in 1878. This group is of little importance.

The Burbank group is now known distinctly as a western type of potato. The long white or russet skin tubers are grown chiefly in the extreme western states where high yields are obtained. The type was first grown by Luther Burbank in 1876 from seed of an Early Rose plant obtained in Massachusetts. Disease-free seed is produced in the western states.

The Green Mountain group ranks second only to the Rural as a commercial market type. It seems to be best adapted to the more northern latitudes and lighter soils. Yet it is quite generally grown east of the Rocky Mountains. Disease-free seed is produced in many northern states. The native home of this type is the coastal regions of Canada, where it was first grown in 1878, from seed of a cross between two English varieties, Dunmore and Excelsior.

The Rural group is the banner group all over the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. It seems to be better adapted to warm seasons and heavier soils than some other late groups. Also the quality and market type of tuber is unexcelled. The Russet type is more vigorous than the white skinned type, the disease-free seed of both is produced in several northern states.

From a Seed Ball

The original type of this group was the White Rural. This was produced from an unknown seed ball by Elbert S. Carman, then editor of the Rural New Yorker Magazine, located near New York City in 1889. Some years later the Russet Rural appeared as a sport on a White Rural plant and was first grown near Petoskey, Mich.

The Peerless group is small, but is quite a distinct type grown chiefly in some of the western states. It originated as a seedling of Garnet Chili in 1862.

The Peachblow group is the oldest of the 12 groups. Its origin dates back to 1850, when the old Jersey Peachblow was produced as a seedling of the Western Red variety in Iowa. The Improved Peachblow is grown in some sections of Colorado, and the McCormick variety is grown in the South from Maryland to Georgia. The tuber is not a good market type.

The Up-to-date group originated in Scotland about 1890. It was introduced into this country by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1905. The varieties seem to be best adapted to a rather heavy soil and cool climate, and are grown some in the Northwest. This group type is somewhat similar to the Rural or Green Mountain.

To Avoid Fertilizer Waste

The inefficiency of implements used in the application of fertilizers to the soil causes serious loss to farmers. Average fertilizer as applied to the land by present-day machinery is only about 50 per cent efficient, the specialists say. The Department of Agriculture is vigorously attacking the problem by working toward the improvement and standardization of distributing machines and improvement of the drilling qualities of fertilizers.

Encouraging progress has been made by the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils in combining the ingredient materials of fertilizers into forms which drill with much greater uniformity than will the average commercial fertilizer now available. The perfection of processes

and the eventual adoption of them by the great concerns which manufacture fertilizer will mean great savings to farmers. The problems involved in the application of fertilizers to the soil with distributing implements, and the progress that has been made toward the solution of them, were discussed recently at a meeting of the American Chemical Society in Minneapolis by A. L. Mehring, a chemist of the fertilizer and fixed-nitrogen unit.

"The difficulty of getting exact delivery rates and uniform distribution with present implements is due partly to design and construction of implements and partly to the variability of fertilizer properties," said Mr. Mehring, in describing experiments recently made by the Department of Agriculture with 19 fertilizer materials and 24 mixtures which were regarded as fairly representative of commercial goods now extensively used.

"It was found," he said, "that the principal properties of fertilizers that affect their distributing qualities are the tendency to absorb moisture, fineness or coarseness of particles, the physical uniformity, apparent specific gravity, and friction and cohesion between particles. The mechanical condition of the fertilizer at any time also depends largely on the weather to which it has been exposed."

The chemist discussed the great variation in the effect of humidity on different fertilizer materials at a temperature of 68 degrees Fahrenheit. Nitrate of lime which was dry and drilled very well in an atmosphere of 40 per cent relative humidity became soggy with moisture and drilled very poorly in an atmosphere of 50 per cent relative humidity, and at 60 per cent it was entirely liquid, and sodium nitrate which drilled excellently at 40, 50 and 60 per cent relative humidity could not be handled in the fertilizer distributor when the humidity was 70 per cent or higher, he said. Certain of the new concentrated nitrogenous fertilizers—urea, ammonium nitrate and leunasalpeter—behave much like nitrate of soda, altho urea, like ammonium sulphate, could be drilled at humidities 10 per cent higher than could nitrate of soda; superphosphate was too dusty at 40 per cent relative humidity and too damp at 90 per cent for good results, but could be distributed at any humidity below 90 per cent; and the concentrated phosphates ammophos, mono-ammonium phosphate, and mono-potassium phosphate drilled well at all humidities up to 90 per cent, he stated.

"Altho the delivery rate varied tremendously with the shape of particles," said Mr. Mehring, "fairly uniform distribution was accomplished in nearly every case when the materials were coarse and dry. On the other hand, when the rate of distribution is reduced by cohesion, which occurs when material is finely powdered or becomes damp thru absorption of water, uniformity of distribution becomes increasingly difficult, if not impossible."

"Some mixed fertilizers tend to separate more or less into their components during distribution, due to the vibration and jolting of the distributors in operation in the field. It was found that the finer and heavier particles accumulated at the bottom of the hopper and tended to be delivered first, whereas the coarser and lighter particles worked to the top, and a larger proportion of them were delivered when the hopper was nearly empty."

The mixing of fertilizer elements in proper proportions in small, readily drillable particles, as demonstrated in the fertilizer and fixed-nitrogen laboratories of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, can eliminate part of the present enormous wastage of fertilizer material due to poor drillability and irregular delivery in improper proportions, said Mr. Mehring. Some of the present difficulties may be entirely eliminated in the process of manufacture by making a slurry of the components to be mixed and then graining or spraying them all together.

A Real Wheat Pool Now

(Continued from Page 6)

to market yearly in orderly, controlled fashion, in response to a fair price mutually determined upon by seller and buyer in line with the logic of supply and demand! That is all that is necessary, taking one year with another, to insure a fair and profitable price for wheat.



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Hard Luck on the Forecasts?

Anyhow the Boys Have Started Trapping, Which is One Weather Sign

BY HARLEY HATCH

THE Government weather forecasters have played in hard luck for the last month. So badly have they guessed that if one planned on weather exactly opposite what was forecast he would be just right. Instead of the fair weather we expected this week it has rained, snowed and misted, with two big white frosts thrown in for good measure. This has delayed corn husking, and few farmers have much more in their cribs than at this time one week ago. The boys started trapping this week, and the poor wild inhabitants of the fields and woods will have a hard time for the next 60 days. Fur buying must be a profitable business considering the number of price lists that every boy gets who is known to be a trapper. The cattle being shipped to market of late have made little or no profit, if the shipper got actual cost for his feed plus what he paid for his feeders he considered himself in luck, and was willing to throw in his work gratis. If it was not for the immense amount of gratis work done by farmers the denizens of the big cities would starve.

Corn Made 35 Bushels

A land husked out thru a 37-acre field of corn on this farm discloses a little less corn than other fields have been making. By actual weight this corn is making a fraction over 5 bushels to every 110-rod row. That figures up virtually 35 bushels an acre. This is an upland field; it was plowed in the fall of 1928 after a crop of wheat had been taken off. It was listed to corn this spring at dates ranging from May 8 to May 17; nearly all the field was listed with the two-row tractor lister on one day; that night came a heavy rain and the planting was not finished until the next week. This corn is sound, dry and entirely free from worm damage. For such corn local feeder buyers are paying 80 cents a bushel; elevator buyers are paying but 75 cents, so you may know little corn is going to the elevators. Local feeding will take every bushel of surplus corn grown in this end of the county, and it is probable that corn will have to be shipped in before next spring. At present prices corn is paying a fair profit on most farms when sold to feeders; what profit it will pay if fed on the farm remains to be seen. With local buyers paying \$8.50 for hogs there is a slight balance in favor of hog feeding.

Should Buy Land Now?

I have not received a single letter for a long time from anyone wishing to buy land. I have received a number of late from men wishing to rent farms in Coffey county. To all such inquiries I have been forced to reply that I did not know of a single desirable farm that was for rent. All such farms are spoken for long before moving time, often a year ahead. This indicates the state of feeling among most renters, that it is cheaper to rent than to buy. This theory may hold good in many instances, but in many others I think it wrong. A man on a place of his own can with his own hands often add \$10 an acre to the value of a farm without paying out a dollar in cash. Such work includes repairing and putting the fences in shape, cleaning up the fields and fence rows and, in general, improving the appearance of the farm. When we consider the cost of moving and the amount paid for rent I think it seldom will be found that rent comes cheaper than interest, especially when we consider the very low prices at which farms are selling. If a man likes his locality and wishes to make farming his life work I should say that "now is the time to buy."

Easy to Buy, Anyway

Many say that it is as easy to buy and pay for a place now as it was 30 years ago. I am ready to agree to half this proposition; it is as easy to buy a farm now as at any time in the history of the West; that it is as easy to pay for one now as it was 30 years ago

I do not agree. Then good farms could be bought for around \$25 an acre in this locality, and land so bought was advancing in price, along with the price of what that farm would produce. The price tendency of all farm products was upward for almost 20 years. It is much easier to prosper when the price tendency is upward than when it is going down or even is stationary. The average price of corn 30 years ago was around 30 cents a bushel, with cattle and hogs close to that basis, but it did not cost half as much to raise a bushel of corn then as it does today. Every farm cost is doubled and farm fertility has declined, not so much from the crops removed as from leaching and washing. The present corn price of 80 cents when cost of growing is considered will pay for no more land than would 30-cent corn 30 years ago. Despite all this I still believe the wise thing to do is to own the land.

Played the "Bull Fiddle"

As the last week has brought storms and wet weather we have had some time to listen to the new radio, that is a vast improvement over the old one, which has brought so much of interest and entertainment during the last three years. An old fiddlers' contest this week brought back to me many memories of days gone by when I used to handle the "bull fiddle" as second to a neighbor who played for all the country dances far and near. Twenty-five cents paid the bill in those days for a "number" and for a supper, and that number usually entitled the holder to the privilege of dancing until around 3 to 4 o'clock in the morning. Many of the fiddlers in the contest this week played the old time jigs, strathspeys and reels, and it was good to hear them once more. It is a pleasure to hear players who know other tunes than "Turkey in the Straw," "Arkansas Traveler" and "Dill Pickles." There is such a thing as wearing out a tune, and the three mentioned have been worn to shreds of late. And while I am giving vent to my old time prejudices, I wish to remark that I don't like to hear the old hymns of Isaac Watts and others like them "jazzed up," as some radio singers are doing. Some of them even sing "Old Hundred" in jig time.

Corn at 80 Cents

The local prices paid for farm products in other localities are often of interest, especially for purposes of comparison. Here is what farmers of Coffey county are being paid as this is written, on November 18. For corn, feeders are paying 80 cents; little or no wheat remains on farms and none is being sold. For the common run of wheat, elevators will pay from 80 to 85 cents a bushel. Many farmers are grinding and feeding the small amount they have on hand. Prairie hay, good No. 2 grade, sells for around \$7.50 a ton, baled and delivered on track. Local buyers are offering \$8.50 a hundred for top hogs delivered this morning. Spring calves of the beef breeds are being bought by local stockmen for around \$40 a head for animals dropped by or before May 1. Milk cows have been selling very high at sales, \$100 a head not being an uncommon price for fresh cows that are good animals, but the demand is not nearly so good since the recent heavy decline in the price of butterfat. With each decline in price of 1 cent a pound in reamery butter the big reameries are taking off 2 cents from butterfat, and the price quoted this morning is 33 cents a pound, a decline of 9 cents. Cream producers who have as much as a can for shipment are selling to buyers outside the combination and get around 5 cents a pound, net, more. Extra eggs are 45 cents at Burlington produce stations.

Minerals Have a Place

With winter feeding of dairy cows, the question of minerals in the ration receives additional prominence. A cow

may produce milk for some time without having sufficient minerals in her ration, by drawing on her reserves. No harm is done if she is given a chance to replace these reserves later. The best time to replace the minerals is at the time the cow is dry or nearly so, and it is more easily accomplished when the cow is on grass. No injurious results are to be feared from supplying additional mineral matter thruout the year, especially in the case of heavy producers. Free access to bone meal is possibly the best plan to follow, or if mixed in the grain ration, feed at the rate of 2 pounds for 100 pounds of grain mixture. W. H. Riddell. Manhattan, Kan.

Right Guess?

The pretty, young kindergarten mistress had been telling her pupils all about the winds, their power, different effects, and so on. "And, children," she went on enthusiastically, "as I came to school this morning on the top of the bus something softly came and kissed my cheek. What do you think it was?" "The conductor!" cried the children joyously.

Digging vs. Begging

"I'll give you \$5 a day, spot cash," said the farmer to the tramp who stopped to beg a meal, "if you'll help me dig potatoes. We'll begin right now," and he pointed at the big field, "because I'm afraid the frost will get them." "No," yawned the tramp. "You better dig 'em. You planted 'em, and you know just where they are."

Perhaps at the Filming

"Speaking of old families," said the aristocrat of the party, "one of my ancestors was present at the signing of the Magna Charta." "And one of mine," said little Ikey, one of the patient listeners, "was present at the signing of the Ten Commandments."

So Said They All

Sambo, who had several weeks' hard life on a French battlefield, was asked by an officer: "Where you from, Sambo?" "I'se from Alabam, boss," said Sambo; "and if I ever get back there again, I'll never be from there no mo', boss."

Then They Ran Out of Lays

Arrested for the 27th time, James Smith, 20, was on trial here charged with speeding, careless driving, driving while intoxicated, passing an automatic stop signal, passing a boulevard stop, blowing his horn and making unnecessary noise, disturbing the peace and resisting arrest.—Newspaper Item.

Then They Know When

"What's the idea of that set of traffic lights over the mantel?" inquired the young man calling on daughter. "It's father's idea," she explained. "The red stays on until 11:30; then he flashes on the amber, and at 12 the green. And you know," she added, "father is a traffic cop."

The Cat Was Dry

"Mother," asked little Jack, "is it right to say that you water a horse when he is thirsty?" "Yes, dear," replied his mother. "Well, then," said Jack, picking up a saucer, "I'm going to milk the cat."

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.

George W. Fisher, Valley Center. Seven-year-old, dehorned, mostly black Holstein cow weighing about 1,100 pounds. Horns half sawed off. Scar on right front ankle and scar on breast.

S. J. Willits, Rolla. New motor meter off a Whippet car.

W. O. DeGraw, Belvue. Seventy-five White Rock pullets.

Mrs. Jack Connoley, Coffeyville. Hound with right hind leg cut off to just above the hock joint. Scar on right front ankle and scar on breast.

R. F. Sawyer, Ashton. Two 80 rod rolls of galvanized barbed wire.

D. H. Schillinghoff, Hill City. One Narragansett and 15 Bronze turkey hens.

Mrs. O. H. Dahl, Everest. Hereford bull.

J. A. Ferrell, Valley Falls. Shorthorn red, bar brand on left hip. Polled Shorthorn, dark red, bar brand on left hip, tattooed in ear. Polled Shorthorn, dark roan, dehorned, bar brand on left hip and tattooed in ear. Mr. Ferrell, personally offers a \$100 reward.

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YEARS AHEAD! Oil once a year. Self-regulating. Pumping power from lightest breeze. Lasts a lifetime.

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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 non-perishable 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 \$5.00 to \$25.00 per acre for unimproved, and from \$15.00 to \$40.00 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-C, Union Station, Chicago.

FATTENING HOGS ON CREAM

LORE CITY, OHIO, Nov. 25th.—"That is actually what I was doing, until Mr. Babson helped me find and correct the trouble," said Mr. Yoho, a prominent farmer of this section. Needless to say, Mr. Yoho never intended to feed valuable cream to his pigs. But they were getting it just the same, because he didn't realize that his skim milk from two cows over a period of seven months had contained about seventy dollars worth of cream. It is estimated that similar cream waste the country over runs into millions. Every farmer using a hand-balanced separator more than five years old is advised to check up to see if he, too, is "fattening hogs on cream." Mr. H. B. Babson, Dept. 29-88, 2843 West 19th St., Chicago, the well known importer of dairy equipment, has devised an easy way for any farmer to stop this waste if it is found to be taking place on his farm. He will be glad to outline his plan to anyone writing him and mentioning this publication.—Adv.

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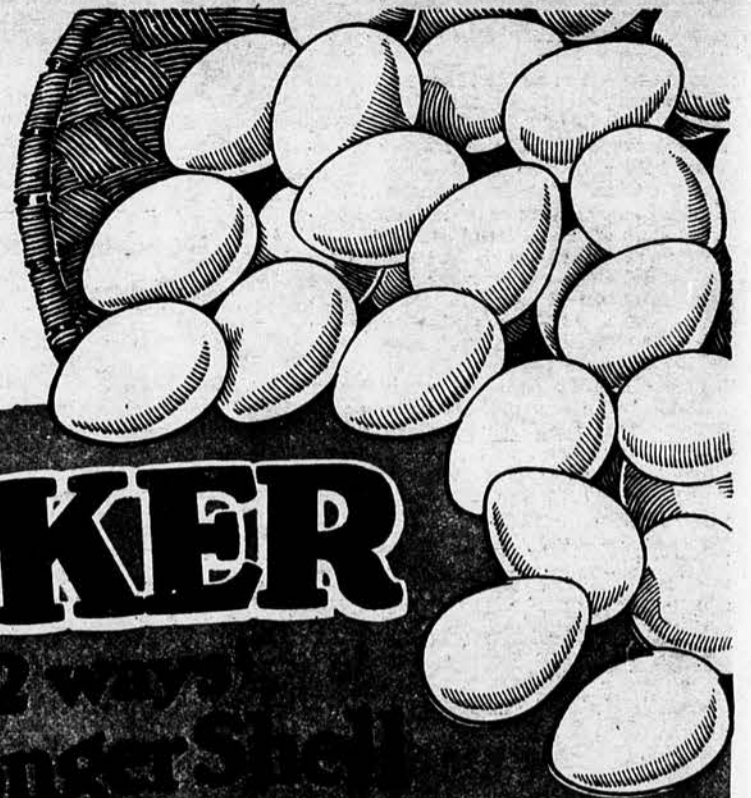
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Every bag or package of SHELLMAKER is absolutely guaranteed to give MORE Eggs, BETTER Eggs, More HATCHABLE Eggs, Healthier Flock and Shorter Moulting.



If it fails, take the empty sack or package to your dealer and he'll give you back your money.

Packed in
 10-lb. Pkgs.
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100,000 Poultry Raisers Have Proved It Pays to Feed SHELLMAKER

Many users report getting 2 to 3 times the eggs before they have emptied the first sack.

Mrs. Wm. Schuert, (Neb.) writes: "Our 375 hens used to lay only 100 eggs a day. Shells were of poor texture and shell linings too tough for chicks to break through. Since switching from _____ to SHELLMAKER, we get 250 eggs a day. Getting 90% hatches."

THINK! 250% more eggs, better shell, better hatches. And the SHELLMAKER cost her less than the shell-builder she had been buying before.

Builds Shell—Grinds Feed

SHELLMAKER is unlike anything else you have ever used. It is a new, extremely hard, pure calcium product. Mined and refined from recently discovered deposits of purest calcium (shell-builder) formed centuries ago when the sea covered this territory. Composed of millions of very small marine fossils.



Hens swallow grain whole. It is ground in the gizzard. Unless you furnish SHELLMAKER, the hen will pick up whatever "grinder" she can find. SHELLMAKER, being hard and sharp, will grind the feed finer and get more egg-making benefits. Also, contains over 98% calcium. Supplies ample shell-building material. Enables hens to lay 2, 3 or 4 times more eggs.

Free SAMPLE of SHELLMAKER and Valuable Book

Send NOW for Free Sample of SHELLMAKER. Put it to any test. See for yourself why it is best. Learn of its double benefits—shell-builder and "grinder." See how it helps your hens lay more and bigger and better eggs. Read the free book "10 Ways to Make Hens Lay More Eggs." Contains practical, proved rules that have helped thousands increase their egg yields and improve flock health. Tells all about SHELLMAKER and the guarantee. Has letters from users. Sample and book mailed F-R-E-E. Write NOW!

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The Shellmaker Corporation,
 Dept. 212, Omaha, Nebr.

Please send, free and postpaid, sample of SHELLMAKER and book, "10 Ways to Make Hens Lay More Eggs."

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1. Builds Better Shell. Hens can't lay without shell-building mineral (calcium). You must supply it. SHELLMAKER is 98% pure calcium. Supplies layers with what they need for heavy laying. Digests easily. Releases shell-making material slowly, just as needed. None is wasted. Egg yields are greatly increased. Shells are stronger, thicker, smoother.

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You're Bound to Lose If You Don't Use SHELLMAKER

Your hens have greater capacities for laying than you may suppose. Don't BLAME them if they are not laying heavily. HELP them. Give them SHELLMAKER. Soon, they'll be laying as never before. SHELLMAKER will surprise you with quick results. Always makes hens lay more and better eggs.

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Makes you more money 3 ways. 1. It costs less money. You save every time you buy SHELLMAKER. Your dealer will show you why. 2. Your hens eat less SHELLMAKER. It goes farther. It grinds slower, lasts longer and ALL is assimilated. No waste or dust. 3. It helps the hen get more good from her feed—therefore, she eats less feed. Feed bills are less. Try it—and see!

Choice of 3 Quantities

SHELLMAKER can now be had in 2 new sizes—a 10 lb. package and a 25 lb. package. Also comes in 100 lb. bags.

Regardless of the size of your flock—you can buy SHELLMAKER in the most economical quantity for your needs.

Try it. Order from your dealer today. Insist on the genuine SHELLMAKER.

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Your dealer has SHELLMAKER—or, he can get it for you easily. Don't let him sell you anything else. Insist on having the genuine SHELLMAKER.

Remember, SHELLMAKER is guaranteed to give you more and better eggs. It's the combined shell-builder and "grinder." Be sure to try it. Order from your dealer—or, mail the coupon NOW for free sample and book.

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