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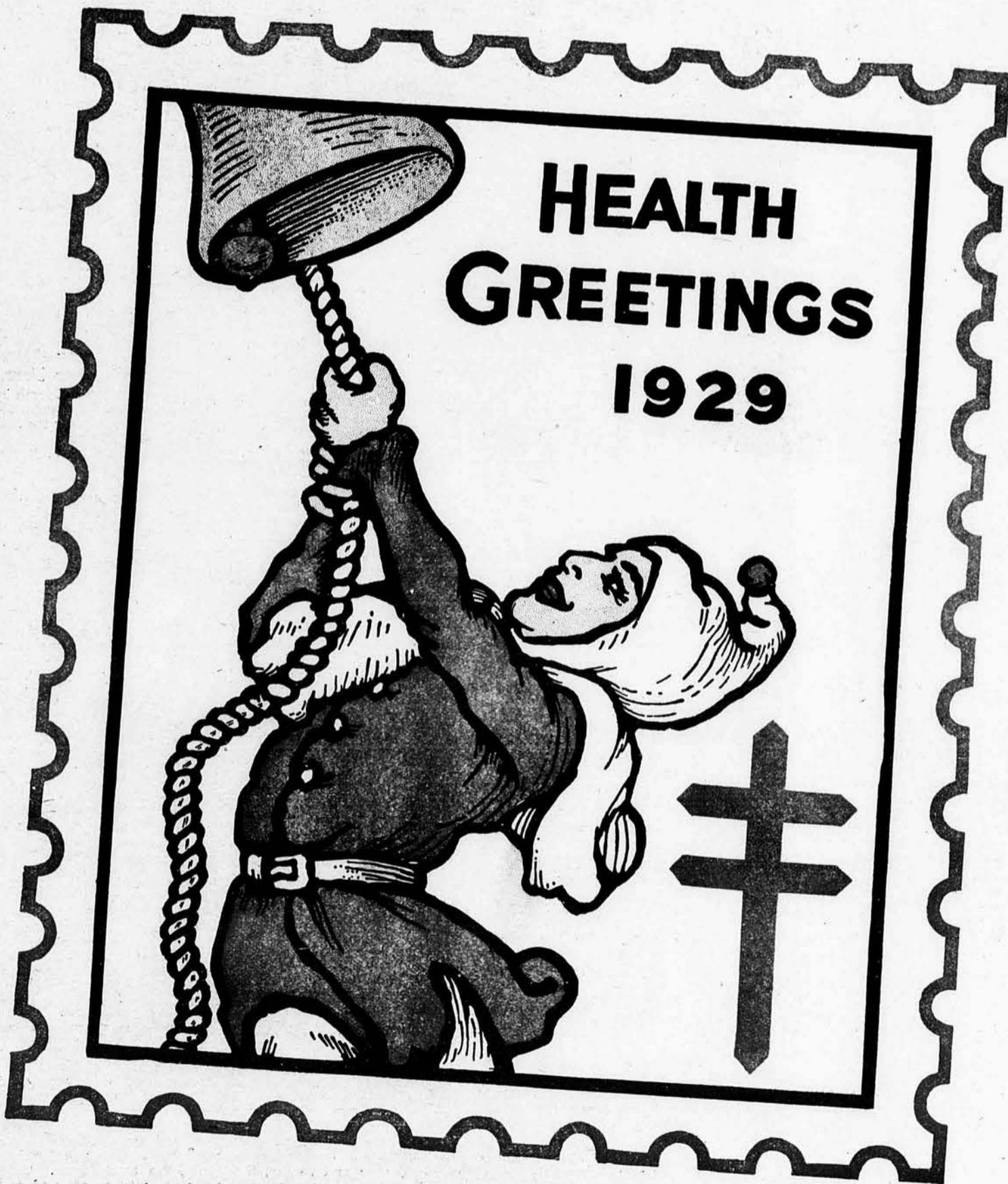
# KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 67

December 7, 1929

Number 49



KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL  
4 Dec '29  
LIBR

Let's All Buy Christmas Seals This Year



## When "ELSIE" comes to your house

LIVELY, vivacious . . . charming Elsie Ferguson! A dazzling beauty . . . and as gracious and kindly in manner as in speech. No wonder crowds flock to the theater where she plays. No wonder everyone wants to hear her!

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East of the Rockies, 9 P. M. Eastern Standard Time, through WEAJ and associated N. B. C. stations. On the Pacific Coast, 6 P. M. Pacific Standard Time, through N. B. C. Pacific Coast network.

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

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## Winter Came Down on Us!

And in Addition We Have Trouble Now in Getting to Hear Amos an' Andy

BY HARLEY HATCH

WINTER came down on us last week like a thousand of brick or something equally heavy. It is said all records were broken for cold at so early a November date, the mercury here going to 7 above zero. This, together with a very light fall of snow, held up corn husking for a day or so, but this morning is ideal for the work, and the forecast is for fair weather. Most farmers seem to think there will be little corn for sale here after the crop is out of the field. It usually takes at least 5 cents more a bushel to coax corn out of the crib than out of a loaded wagon right from the field. We have another discrimination against our western farming communities to report, and this time it is a serious one. Amos an' Andy, beginning this evening will not be on the air in the region of central time until 10:30 p. m. In the region of eastern time they broadcast at 7 p. m. Now if we can't reach some station in the eastern time district at 7 p. m. we are simply blown up, that's all. No farmer is going to sit up until 10:30, even to hear Amos an' Andy. At any rate, we have Prof. Lucifer G. Butts left us at 7:15 Sunday evening, and that is some consolation.

### Corn at 80 Cents

With moisture in the form of rain or snow falling twice a week corn husking has made slow progress. This has resulted in slow marketing of the new crop, and few feeders are piling up much of a surplus. Feeders are, as a rule, paying at least 5 cents more a bushel for corn than elevators, so more corn is being sold in the country than in town. The feeder price still is 80 cents in this part of the county, with most farmers expecting to see it go to \$1 next spring. That price would just about equal 80 cents now when we consider carrying charges. There still is a good supply of baled prairie hay in store here, largely in the hands of dealers. As is the case with corn, most farmers expect to see higher prices before winter is over. Unlike corn, there is little or no loss in weight in storage. The quality of the hay in store is better than usual; there is very little hay in this part of Kansas which will grade less than a good No. 2. A large amount of low grade hay in store tends to lower the price of all grades, but haymen do not have that to contend with this season. If there is any alfalfa hay for sale in this part of the country, I do not know where it is. The alfalfa surplus always came from the river bottoms, and the floods of the last two years have wiped that out.

### From 10 Cents to \$2.05

In the last 45 years in which I have recollection there have been great extremes in the price of corn. The lowest price which I remember was 10 cents a bushel, which was paid by local grain buyers in Pierce, Neb., during the fall of 1889. We sold a little that season, but it went to a nearby ranch, where 12 cents a bushel was paid. The crop of 1889 was a good one, and we held most of our corn until the next summer, when we sold it for 35 cents a bushel, which was thought to be a whale of a price, but it went to 50 cents later in the season. Again in the fall of 1895 corn sold in Pierce for 12 cents; that was our last season in Nebraska, and we hauled off the corn we had left in January, pulling it 11 miles thru the sand to Battle Creek, where we received 14 cents a bushel. It took more than 2 bushels of corn each day to pay for a dinner and to put the horses in a livery stable, we providing the grain for them. The other extreme was during the World War, when corn sold for \$2.05 a bushel here in Burlington. I think the present price of 80 cents a bushel a fair one as it pays all expenses and leaves a little for profit. The best plan,

however is to sell no corn off the farm; if present conditions do not warrant feeding it, keep it until they do.

### Into Woodson County

During the last two stormy days I have been reading with a great deal of interest the journal of Capt. Zebulon Pike, covering his journey in 1806 thru what is now Kansas. Coming by boat up the Missouri River the party left that stream and took to the Osage. The boats were left near what is now the east line of Kansas, and the journey on foot began. The objective was the great village of the Pawnee republic, which was located on what is now the north line of the state either in Jewell or Smith counties, Kansas, or just over the line in Webster county, Nebraska. Captain Pike was a good engineer, and has left us beside his journal a map showing each day's journey. So well is this map drawn that we can trace almost the exact spot of each day's camp. Leaving the Marmaton River, he crossed over to what he calls the "White" or Grand River, which is the stream we know as the Neosho. He crossed the Neosho between what is now Iola and Neosho Falls, a little above the mouth of Deer Creek. Thence over the prairie in what is now Woodson county he came to three creeks which are identified as Turkey, South Big and North Big Creeks, making his camp on the latter stream. By the way, North Big Creek runs nearly thru the middle of this farm.

### Near Jayhawker Farm, Too

From his camp on North Big Creek, Pike made his way northwest, crossing Otter Creek near its head, which places the crossing not more than 3 miles from this farm. From here he proceeded to Eagle Creek, which he struck where Four Mile Creek joins. Thence his journey was up Eagle Creek, past where Olpe now is located and from there over the divide to the creeks emptying into what he calls the "Vermillion" River, but which now is called the Verdegris. Thence he made his way north to the Cottonwood River over what he called very "ruff" Flint Hills. He says of this locality, "I stood on a hill and in one view below me saw buffalo, elk, deer, cabrie—which we now call antelope—and panthers." They were now in buffalo country and killed from four to six every day. This was around September 13, 1806. From there his route led to what he calls the "Kans" River which we know as the Kaw. Going from there to the Pawnee village he found that a large body of Spanish troops had just left. The Indians were flying a Spanish flag, which Pike persuaded them to replace with the American, but the wily Indians kept the Spanish flag to use in case the Spanish came back again. After a short stay he made his way over the prairie to the Arkansas River, which he struck at the site of the present town of Great Bend. There began his journey up the river, which he followed until he reached the mountains and the great peak which now bears his honored name.

### A Soil Building Crop

The unfavorable weather of the last month has prevented us from sowing the Sweet clover we intended. It had been our plan to sow Sweet clover seed in the hull this fall, hoping that it would come up next spring. Now sowing will have to be put off until next spring, when hulled seed will have to be used. This seed is very slow to start, and our experience has been that almost as much comes up the second spring after sowing as does the first year. It is now our intention to give the plan of a Lyon county farmer a trial. The seed that he expected to sow was taken to Emporia to be scarified.

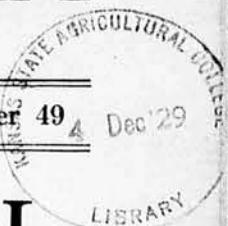
# KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 67

December 7, 1929

Number 49



## Our Most Famous Legume Is A. W. O. L.

*Kansas Has an Envious Opportunity to Cash in on This Crop*

**H**AS alfalfa really quit? Has it actually laid down on the job, or is it simply A. W. O. L.—absent without leave? There are a lot of folks who would like to know and many who have tried to find out in other states as well as in Kansas.

That this invaluable crop has decreased in acreage in many states during the more recent years is beyond question, and that this decrease is generally deplored also is a fact. Numerous alibis have been offered, each of which seems good in partial explanation, but none seems to cover the entire situation.

The present condition seems to have begun during the World War, when the demand was for more wheat and alfalfa was plowed up to grow it, and when labor was so scarce. This seemed a good alibi for the time but that was more than a decade ago. Damage by late freezes and by the pea aphid also were reasons assigned, but these happened infrequently and years ago. Old fields "ran out" and the foxtail got them was sometimes pled as a reason, but was scarcely an excuse, altho the high price of seed was, and still is, a factor to be reckoned with.

Substitutes have been tried and Sweet clover, soybeans and other legumes have found a definite place in our agriculture as a result, but no substitute that is "just as good" has been found for alfalfa. Methods of preparation of the seed-bed, of seeding and of handling have been improved, seeding at different seasons and under differing conditions, testing new varieties and liming the soil where needed have become common experience, and still the acreage decreases.

There would seem to be at least two other causes for failure to maintain this universally desired crop which have not been sufficiently appreciated, but which appear to have been factors in bringing about the present situation. The first is the same as that which causes a bank account to dwindle—more checks than deposits. Alfalfa is a voracious feeder and there is no crop grown in the state that removes mineral nutrients from the soil more rapidly.

Alfalfa cannot be maintained in vigorous condition on long-cropped soils for an indefinite time without proper fertilization, and while barnyard manure is excellent as a general fertilizer, it lacks in phosphorus so frequently deficient in Kansas soils but so necessary to alfalfa. Barnyard manure is better applied to other crops before the alfalfa is seeded, and superphosphate applied to established alfalfa. Liming the soil where needed is not to be neglected.

The second reason not sufficiently emphasized is the use of unadapted seed, or cheap seed. Despite government warnings that alfalfa seed from the Argentine, the Mediterranean countries and the states of the Southwest is not adapted to Kansas or states north, there have been thousands of pounds of seed shipped into the state, with winter-killing and other disappointments to follow.

The stage was set for unadapted importations owing to the run of a series of years when Kansas failed to produce adequate seed to meet demands. All things considered, Kansas Common is the best seed for Kansas, but a shortage of it caused a drawing on other sources of supply, as a result that considerable quantities were un-

By J. C. Mohler

Secretary Kansas State Board of Agriculture

sued to Kansas conditions, because not winter hardy. Too much care cannot be exercised in obtaining vigorous and viable seed known to be adapted, as well as free from noxious weeds.

Kansas once supplied the hay which made of Kansas City the greatest alfalfa market in the world, but her dealers now are rejecting thousands of orders each year because of reduced supply. It was formerly estimated by dealers who were in position to know that Kansas could be depended upon to supply the market with at least 300 carloads of alfalfa seed a year, but the state's total annual shipment now is rated at 50 carloads or less.

### Acreage Has Slumped Seriously

The area for profitable alfalfa growing in Kansas is large, covering most of the hard winter wheat belt and extending far up the valleys to the west. From this area the state once produced more than 60 million dollars worth of alfalfa in a single year, but the production now is reduced to 22½ million dollars for 1928.

The state once harvested 1,360,000 acres of alfalfa in one year and led all other states in acreage. In 1928 only 806,570 acres were harvested and the state now has the smallest acreage in alfalfa since 1907.

Kansas ranks close to the top in agricultural production and value but some of its marketable crops meet with sharp competition from other counties. This cannot be said of alfalfa of which there is now a nation-wide shortage. This short-

**KANSAS** is in a strategic position. She can produce and cash-in on alfalfa to better advantage than any other state. But something has slipped. We have lost our footing as the outstanding state to be depended upon for alfalfa production, despite the fact that we could profitably produce, feed and market 2 million acres at least, instead of a little better than a half million, and despite the fact that no crop is so profitable for feeding, soil building, for seed and as a revenue producer.

In an effort to help this situation Kansas Farmer will publish a series of articles that not only will stress the importance of this crop to the state, but deal separately with the several factors that are cutting production. In this issue F. D. Farrell, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College, states definitely "What is Bothering Alfalfa." J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, tells why Kansas agriculture should return to alfalfa, and E. B. Wells, secretary of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association adds a number of facts that will help a good cause.

age is Kansas' opportunity and there is nothing apparent on the agricultural horizon which seems to promise better for the continued prosperity of the state than to get back with a combination of alfalfa, hogs, beef cattle and dairy products.

The country needs more alfalfa and the markets are clamoring for it. Kansas can supply this need. No state is in a better position to do so. Kansas was a pioneer in alfalfa production and once was the leader in its production. It easily can attain to front rank again. The introduction of alfalfa ushered in a new era for Kansas agriculture; its rehabilitation may have a similar beneficial effect. Kansas ought to make good the present shortage of alfalfa. It is an opportunity such as has not come before.

To take advantage of this opportunity would mean an increased acreage and perhaps nothing better could happen to Kansas agriculture than that. No other crop is likely to prove so profitable as a cash crop, in the feedlot, as a soil builder and for seed. Kansans never should forget the fertility of the soil which brought the state up to rank fourth in agricultural production and value among the states of the Union. One of the principal aids in attaining this rank came from the alfalfa fields. Kansas ought to return to alfalfa. It will pay.

### Good Seed Essential

BY E. B. WELLS, Secretary  
Crop Improvement Association

We are very deeply concerned over the alfalfa outlook in Kansas at present. The acreage has continued to decrease almost every year since 1915, and we now have approximately 50 per cent less growing than we had at that time.

Unquestionably there are a number of reasons that account for this situation. In my judgment, most of the  
(Continued on Page 27)

## What Is Bothering Alfalfa

BY F. D. FARRELL, PRESIDENT  
Kansas State Agricultural College

**FACTORS** chiefly responsible for the decline in alfalfa production in Kansas include: winter killing and winter injury, the serious outbreak of the pea aphid, the depletion of subsoil moisture, bacterial wilt and the labor requirement of alfalfa production. Despite the fact that the "lime and legume" project, sponsored by the agricultural college, is being worked upon actively in every section where it is practicable, and with some notable progress, and despite the obvious need of more of this legume, there has been a good deal of slipping back in the acreage. It is essential to combat the several factors that are hurting the crop.

Winter killing and winter injury have resulted chiefly from weather conditions. They have been especially noticeable during the last two years following the wet seasons of 1927 and 1928. Apparently the excess moisture in the surface soil following these two wet seasons encouraged more than the usual amount of heaving the following spring. In the last six or seven years the winter injury situation has been aggravated by the use of a good deal of ill-adapted seed. This factor has been less important, however, during the last two years than it was during the previous five or six years.

The serious outbreak of pea aphid in the spring of 1921, destroyed a large acreage of alfalfa and seriously weakened the plants on a large additional acreage. This weakening doubtless increased the susceptibility of the plants to winter injury and other unfavorable conditions.

The depletion of subsoil moisture takes place in virtually any field where alfalfa is grown, because of the ability of the alfalfa plant to obtain moisture from greater depths than it ordinarily is obtained by annual plants. Where alfalfa is reseeded in fields in which the subsoil moisture has been exhausted and before there has been sufficient time and sufficient rainfall to re-establish the original subsoil moisture conditions, the stand of re-seeded alfalfa is likely to be weakened and possibly short-lived.

Bacterial wilt appears to be the most important factor in reducing the alfalfa acreage during the last five years. The wilt situation probably has been aggravated by winter injury and the resulting lowering of the resistance of the alfalfa plants. Moreover, it is probable that the unusually wet seasons of 1927 and 1928 were especially favorable for the development of the wilt disease. So far no reliable method of combating bacterial wilt has been developed. The only suggestion we can make is that it is desirable to avoid needless weakening of alfalfa plants, as by too frequent cutting and possibly by cutting too late in the fall.

The labor requirement of alfalfa production probably is a minor factor in the situation. Large-scale machinery has come into use more rapidly in the production of wheat than in the production of alfalfa hay, and this doubtless has been a factor in some instances in reducing the alfalfa acreage.

As recently as August 1, the college was able, after a good deal of effort, to arrange to place one full-time investigator on alfalfa research work. He will devote a great deal of his attention to the study of bacterial wilt and the remainder of his attention to the study of other factors influencing alfalfa production in the state.

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## Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

I HAVE heard the statement made a good many times that President Hoover is not a good politician. Perhaps I do not know what a good politician is. If the correct meaning of the word politics is "the science of government," then of course, politics will vary in different kinds of government. The science of a despotic government, as I understand it, is the knowledge of how best to manage such a government. By way of example, it looks as if Mussolini is perhaps the best politician of despotism in the world. When it comes to the despotism of the proletariat, such as prevails in Russia, Stalin, the head of the Communist party and of the Soviet Republic seems to be as successful a politician as Mussolini. In his day Bismarck was a master of despotic politics.

In a country like ours, where public opinion is supposed to control politics, the most successful politician, in my opinion, is the man who has the best understanding of the psychology of public opinion and how best to take advantage of it. There is an old saying that there are many men of many minds. That is an assumption of individuality, or that individuals are likely to think independently. Within certain limitations that perhaps is true; each individual is somewhat different from every other individual, but after all, the tendency of mankind is to conform to the manners and thinking of the group or herd as it is sometimes termed. In a general way the members of the group act alike, dress alike and think alike.

Furthermore it has been demonstrated over and over again that mass or group thinking can be changed by the influence of a few leaders or perhaps by a single leader. A mob without a leader rarely, if ever, gets anywhere. Propaganda properly and skillfully organized and directed may change the thinking of even as great and widely diversified and generally intelligent a people as the people of the United States. In the Presidential campaign of 1916 propaganda embodied in a single sentence changed the result of the election. "He kept us out of war," was the sentence skillfully broadcasted over the entire United States, and for months continuously dinned into the ears of the voters. But for that propaganda Hughes would have been elected President instead of Wilson, and possibly the history of the world would have been changed.

Two months before we entered the World War, if the question as to whether or not we should go in, had been submitted to a vote of the people, without propaganda or attempt to influence them one way or the other, the vote probably would have been at least two to one against going in. When we did go in it became necessary to change the mass mind, otherwise we could not have aroused the tremendous forces necessary to prepare for war. Again a most skillful campaign of propaganda was organized and directed. Within two or three months the mass mind was changed. Of course, there still were many individuals who bitterly opposed our going into war, but after all they constituted only an inconsiderable minority. The majority became either enthusiastically war minded, or at least they came to believe that our going in was necessary and gave their whole-hearted support to the Government.

Herbert Hoover was selected by President Wilson to head the organization whose business it was to supply not only our army but also the allies with necessary food. He had to convince the mass mind that two things were necessary; one was to produce the food and the other was to conserve food supplies after they were produced. He organized and directed a campaign of most skillful propaganda with that end in view. As a result, production was tremendously stimulated on the one hand and the people also were taught to limit their consumption of certain standard foods like sugar, for example, and to substitute other foods for those to which they had been accustomed, such as "war bread." More people in the United States ate bran than at any time in our history, and no doubt were healthier on account of it. By reason of that propaganda not only were the people persuaded to conserve on food and to greatly increase the production of food, but most of them were persuaded to like it. In my opinion that was good politics because it tremendously influenced public opinion, which after all is the great moving force in our Government.

For several years there has been an era of tremendous business expansion, with the attendant speculation which always accompanies such expansion. The psychology of the public mind in

eras of speculation always is the same; it never is controlled by calm reason; prices are not based on the earnings of the stock or other property bought, but apparently on the theory that it can be sold at a still higher price. Speculation is a psychological fever; like any other fever, it must in time run its course. In time there must be a crisis and after that the temperature is likely to go as much below normal as it went above normal, when the fever of speculation was at its height. That is what happened two months ago. The prices crashed, as they always do in such cases. The people who had been crazy to buy were seized with unreasonable panic and became just as crazy to sell. Gloom and distrust spread over the country. Altho there was no evidence of over-production of agricultural staples, and no reason for a decline in prices of standard agricultural products, they did decline in sympathy with the general fall in prices.

Here is where the President took a hand and started to apply the same psychology that he em-



In Wall Street

ployed with such success during the World War, as head of the National Food Administration. He assumed that there is nothing wrong with the essentials upon which our prosperity rests. The things from which wealth is produced still remain unchanged by the flurry in the stock market. What is needed is to restore confidence in the masses and in the leaders in the various lines of endeavor. So he began calling conferences of business leaders in every legitimate line, including the leaders of the principal farm groups. He called upon the governors of the different states to get their co-operation.

The psychological effect of this propaganda, for it is the finest kind of propaganda, already is becoming manifest and will become more manifest. There is bound to be a co-operation and a pulling together such as this country has not experienced since the World War. And President Hoover is bound to get the benefit from this reaction. The individual who thinks that President Hoover is not a good politician certainly has a different idea about what constitutes a good politician than I have.

### Whipping Is Out of Date

THERE are a good many people in the United States who can remember when whipping was considered necessary in the common schools. Now, while in most states the right of a teacher to punish by whipping is recognized, it is a punishment supposed to be resorted to only in extreme cases, and must be administered even in such cases with moderation.

In the old days whipping was not considered as an extreme or unusual punishment. The boy who didn't get at least one licking during the term of school either was a pet of the teacher, and therefore despised by the other boys, or he might be a weakling and spared on that account. Getting a whipping was not considered to be any particular disgrace.

It was not unusual for the boys to prepare for the castigation by wearing an extra pair of pants on the day the whipping was expected. Or if the boy did not possess an extra pair of pants he

might slip pieces of rods down inside of his regular pants so that they would protect that part of his person where the rod would be applied. That was a case where the "rods spared the child." Those were the days when such maxims as "Spare the rod and spoil the child," were common.

Now corporal punishment has almost gone out of date, especially spanking. In Europe, where discipline always has been rather more rigid than here, punishments are more moderate than formerly. Even in Prussia spanking of girls in the schools is forbidden and of all boys in the first and second grades. It has been demonstrated that whipping is not necessary to discipline if the teacher has the ability to govern. If the teacher has not that ability, he or she cannot maintain discipline by the use of the rod.

### No Family Affair Now

THE world seems to be getting away from the old style of ruling families but there are more real dictatorships in the world than ever before. Now even in monarchies the dictator frequently is not the king. As a matter of fact the king often is merely a figure head, as in Italy, where Mussolini is the whole thing. In Hungary, Regent Hortha is the dictator, and the king doesn't count for much. In Spain the dictator is Premier de Rivera, not King Alfonso. There are at least five so-called republics governed by dictators; Chile is ruled by President Ibanes, not as president but as an absolute dictator. Poland is under the domination of Marshal Pilsudski. Portugal is governed absolutely by the dictator Carmona; Russia by Josef Stalin and Turkey by Kemal.

### How Students Go Wrong

THE department of ethics, University of Texas, recently conducted a survey to discover what were the most prevalent vices according to the standards of the University. According to the report the 16 most prevalent vices among the students were: Sex irregularities, cheating, stealing, lying, vulgar talk, swearing, gambling, selfishness, drinking, gossip, Sabbath breaking, extravagance, snobbishness, idleness, smoking and dancing. Some of these would scarcely be considered vices even in polite society.

### Have You Any Kapok?

POSSIBLY few readers of Kansas Farmer ever heard of kapok, what it is used for or how it is produced. During the first nine months of this year nearly 6,000 tons of it were imported. It is the product of the kapok tree grown mostly in Java. About 95 per cent comes from that country. It is used in the manufacture of mattresses, pillows, in life preservers, toys, light blankets, surgical dressings, linings for aviators' coats and in the insulation of refrigerators. The manufactured product is made from the pods of the trees. These are dried, the seeds extracted and the resultant product packed in bales weighing about 133 pounds each. Until recently little or no effort was made to cultivate the tree but the growing demand, mostly from the United States and the Netherlands, is developing the kapok industry in Java.

### Agriculture Is Improving

THERE sure hez been improvements in farmin', James, since you and me wuz boys," remarked Bill Wilkins to Truthful James. "There sure has, William, but just what brought this subject of agriculture up in your mind at this particular time?"

"Well, James, you see I hev been readin' this here discussion that has been goin' on in Congress concernin' the rights and needs uv the agricultural districts. Now I'm not sayin', James, that the farmers hev hed a fair deal so fur as legislation is concerned; my private opinion is that the industrial interests hev been on the job right along, while the farmers hev been out drivin' mules and callin' hogs and so forth; these here fellers hev sort uv hornswaggled the horny-handed sons uv toil. But it must be said that until recent years farmin' wasn't re'ly a business in the full meanin' uv that word.

"When I wuz a boy on the farm it wasn't deemed necessary that the farmer possess any qualifications except to be strong and willin' to

work. All he hed to do wuz to work about 16 hours a day, the other eight he wasted in sleep. He didn't know anything about what he called 'book-farmin'' and what wuz more, he didn't give a darn about it.

"His idee wuz that the way to learn to farm wuz to farm by main strength and pure awkwardness. Brains and education wa'n't necessary. He kep no books and if he hed tried to, the keep-in' uv 'em wouldn't hev helped him because he wouldn't hev hed much idee what he wuz about. He never knowed whether the animal he sold cost him more than he got fur it or not. He never counted his own work worth anything and if he hed a family uv boys and girls he never seemed to figure that any uv them wuz entitled to any pay for their work more than what grub they et and what clothes they hed to wear. His wife often did as much work as two women ought to do, and as a result wuz an old woman by the time she wuz 45. His stock wuz scrub stock and brought scrub prices and as fur havin' what we call a good time, that never occurred to him. As a good many uv them old-time farmers and their wives were mighty religious, they considered that it wuz tolerable sinful to hev a good time anyway.

"But then, James, the farmers in my locality wuz right up and comin' compared with the farmers down in northwest Arkansas. The cattle they raised down there at that time would weigh meby as high as 400 pounds when they wuz 7 years old. They wuz long on head and horns and short on hams. Their heads and horns weighed so much more than their hind quarters that if it hedn't been fur the cuckold-burs that gethered in their tails when they put down their heads to graze their hind feet would uv tipped up off the ground. And the hogs, they wuz worse if possible than the cattle.

"I knowed a farmer down there who made his livin' raisin' razor back hogs. He rounded 'em up and tried to keep 'em in a rail pen three or four months before sellin' 'em. He told me that he hed a lot uv trouble with them hogs. Durin' the night they would all jump thru the cracks between the rails and then he would hev to ride all over the surroundin' woods and round them up agin.

"He told me that he got plumb discouraged 'til he happened to git an idee in his head. He put his idee into execution to onct by tyin' a knot in the tail uv each hog. Then when the hog jumped thru the crack in the fence the knot would catch on the rails. The next mornin' he would go around the pen and gather up the hogs that wuz hangin' on the outside and throw 'em back into the pen. It worked out all right except in a few cases where the hogs' tails pulled out by the roots and let the hogs run away. But he complained that jest when his scheme seemed to be workin' good, them cussed hogs got an idee in their heads and commenced untyin' the knots in one another's tails.

"The next mornin' after they got onto this idee he said that he went out to his pen and found only one hog there. That wuz an old hog with an extra long tail that he hed tied in a double

bow knot. The other hogs couldn't figure that out and so they couldn't untie the knot. He said that he found that solitary hog in the pen with the tears runnin' down its cheeks and droppin' on the floor uv the pen. He said that it made him so sorry that he untied that bow knot himself and turned the hog loose and quit tryin' to fatten razor back hogs."

### 10 Per Cent is Enough?

A and B are brother and sister. They inherit property in California from their mother, which was deeded to them jointly. B died leaving a husband and three children. The youngest will be of age in December. The brother, A, was appointed administrator and probate was started in May, 1929. The property was appraised at \$2,200. What would be a reasonable fee for probate and administration in California? A lives in the same town and county in which the property is located. Would the probate and administration fees be charged against B's part of the estate or against the entire estate? C. W. B.

The laws of California do not fix the charges that may be made in the administration of an estate. It is left, as it is in Kansas, to the discretion of the probate court. In a small estate of this kind I would say that the costs of administration and court costs certainly ought not to exceed 10 per cent or \$220. The cost of administration would be charged against the entire estate.

### All to the Survivor

A and B are husband and wife. They bought land, but at the time of drawing up the deed B's name was not put in as one of the grantees. The deed is recorded in A's name. If A should die and B be left alone could any of the heirs come in for any of the real estate and personal property? A and B have children, all married and none of them at home. What would be the best way to get B's name on the deed? At the death of A or B what would be the best course to pursue to keep these heirs from claiming any part of this property? P.

A should deed one-half of this property to B, if that is the proportion in which they really own the land. If they are mutually agreed that whoever survives shall have all of the property, then they should each make a will willing all of their property to the survivor. That would cut the children out of any share at the death of either A or B. The survivor could then dispose of the property as he or she may see fit.

### Optional With the Bank

A and B are husband and wife. A owned a farm when B married him several years ago. They have several children. B has been a good and faithful wife and mother worked hard, saved and brought up her family well. She has been a good and loving wife. A has borrowed money without B's knowledge. Was this legal? He says he borrowed it on his half share of the place, and that B would not be responsible for any of his debts. Is this true? Could B go to the bank and find out how much he borrowed and see the record of his cancelled checks? D.

The husband has a right to borrow without his wife's consent and the wife would have a right to borrow without her husband's consent. He would

not have a right to place a mortgage upon the homestead without her consent, and neither would he have a right to mortgage exempt property without her consent. She would not be responsible for his personal debts. Of course, when he said he borrowed this money on his half of the place that was not true, because no one would lend money on a mortgage unless the mortgage was signed by the wife. She would have a right to go to the bank and inquire about what the husband borrowed, but the bank would not be under obligations to show her his notes or his cancelled checks. It would be optional with the bank to do that or not.

### Are the Children of Age?

A and B were husband and wife. B died in April. There are children. Do the children become heirs to any of the mother's half of the property? Should A make a division of the mother's half of the property or can he be compelled to make a settlement? E. R. C.

If the mother died without will her share of the estate would be divided, half of it going to A, her surviving husband, and the other half to her children. If these children are of age they can demand a settlement and division of their mother's estate.

### Horse Fell in the Well

If A rents B a pasture for the summer and B has a horse fall in the well and B's men take it out, can A make B clean out the well? F. W.

If it was a condition of the lease that B was to leave the premises in as good condition as he found them when he rented the land, and if the falling of the horse into the well injured the well, making it unfit for use, then B could be compelled to clean it out. If there was no such condition in the lease, I think it exceedingly doubtful whether he could be compelled to clean out the well after he had taken his horse out.

### Can Cut the Hedge

A and B own adjoining farms in Republic county. Before A bought his farm a former owner had planted hedge rows on a division line between the two farms. A has cut and taken two crops of posts and the hedge is now ready to cut again. Can B come in for a share of the posts? L. H.

The man who originally planted this hedge had in my opinion the right either to cut the hedge and use the posts or he had the right to collect from his adjoining landowner the value of one-half of this fence. I am assuming that the hedge is a lawful fence in Republic county. If this was true of the original owner my opinion is that his grantee has all the rights of the original grantor.

The latest definition I have seen of "old timer" is one who can remember when the mother put the baby to sleep by singing lullabies instead of amusing it by blowing smoke rings.

# Woman's Part in Rural Life

*From Senator Capper's Address at Washington, October 30, 1929, Over the National Broadcasting Chain of 22 Stations*

**T**HE male pioneer is an adventurer. He may discover—he does not build. It requires the influence of women to build up a permanent type of life. Especially is this true in rural life. Without women we could not have developed the great Middle West as it is today.

The farm is different from every other business in that it is not only an economic enterprise, but a home partnership. Ask your grandfather, or your father, if he grew up on a farm, who it was that made it possible to develop a satisfactory family life—a satisfactory economic life and a real interest in the affairs of the community. In every case, I venture to say, he will tell you that the credit belongs to the family woman. She guarded her family from famine, from disease, from human enemies, from moral injuries.

We see the result in the civilization which we now have in the United States. It is a civilization based essentially on rural ideals. Its moral strength, its individualism, its idealism, its energy, its business efficiency are based directly or indirectly on the sound practices instilled by rural mothers.

Yet, with all their labor and sacrifices in their homes, they found it possible to take a leading part in moral and economic and political crusades. Rural women, generally, were opposed to the extension of slavery. When the Grange was formed it took a pioneer step by admitting women equally with men to all degrees in the order, and in that organization from the very start women were among the principal teachers.

The first laws granting equal suffrage to women on the same terms as men, were adopted by rural, Western states. Rural women took a conspicuous part in the passage of prohibition laws and the Prohibitory Amendment. In every predominantly rural state we always have found women on the side of progressive legislation. The last few years have seen a great advance in the opportunities and activities of rural women.

More and more the typical rural home has electric light. In many agricultural regions virtually all the homes are so equipped. There are bathrooms and running water. An increasing number of rural homes are being heated by furnaces. The sales of power washing machines, sewing machines and radio sets to homes in the country and small towns are rapidly increasing.

Many more automobiles are owned in proportion to the population in the country and in small towns than in the great cities. Moreover, these are driven probably to a larger extent by women in rural regions than in cities. Command of an automobile gives a woman, as it does a man, a sense of power—a release from the sense of inferiority.

In recent years, too, the home demonstration movement developed under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture and the various states has done a great deal to improve the rural home. This is not an imposition of government methods from above. It simply is a presentation to women of newly discovered facts which they can use in the business of homemaking.

Closely connected with this movement is the boys' and girls' club movement. I have taken an active part in boys' and girls' club work in my own state, Kansas, establishing clubs and watching the development of boys and girls thru them. Pig clubs, beef and cattle clubs, canning clubs and numerous other organizations have given farm boys and girls a direct, personal interest in the work of the farm and home, and inculcated ambition and the sense of responsibility. More than 200,000 farm women today are actively engaged in assisting these various organizations.

In education the farm woman has seen to it that the country schools have gone ahead. I could name school district after school district of my personal knowledge where women have insisted on a standard school building, standard school equipment and a teacher with first-class training.

I could name a great many other districts in which women have promoted the idea of the consolidated rural school until it has become a reality. Rural women have insisted that agriculture and homemaking be taught in their schools. They have developed rural high schools adapted to rural life.

Health in the country community has been improved thru woman's influence. This always is a definite problem in the country because the homes are scattered. Rural women have solved it in various places by establishment of centrally located hospitals with competent physicians in charge. They have seen to it that public health nurses are employed where necessary.

Every rural community owes its social success largely to rural women. The picnics of the Grange, the Farmers' Union and the Farm Bureau are arranged by women. Community dinners and community parties are prepared by them. The active support of the rural church is largely due to the women. Community houses have been built all over the country thru the efforts of groups of women, and nothing is more useful to the rural community than a place in which it can meet and feel community-conscious.

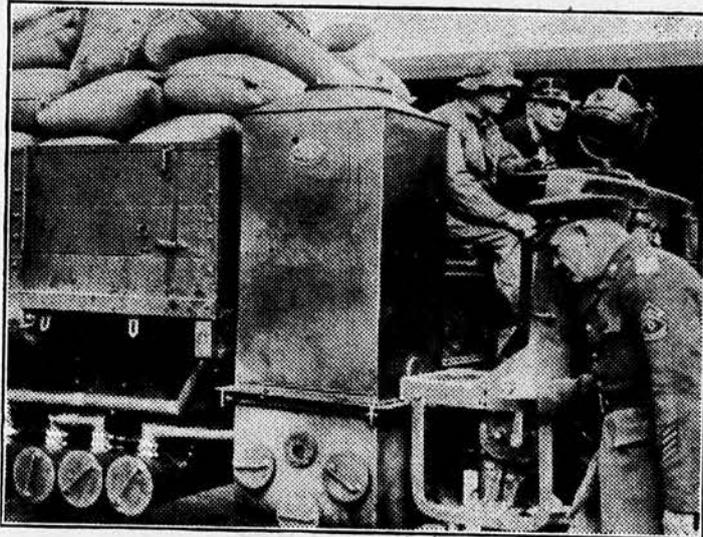
Clubs composed of rural women are among the most vital things we have today in American life. They try to accomplish something definite for the community.

The thing that is outstanding in all of these activities of rural women is their combination of the practical and the idealistic. Rural women have their ideals and are applying them. I see signs that they will apply them still more fully in the future. The rural woman has the spirit of the pioneer. She always is willing to take steps forward. With the development of modern machinery, modern means of communication and modern economic understanding, the rural community, the open country and the small town, will have a new birth of usefulness.

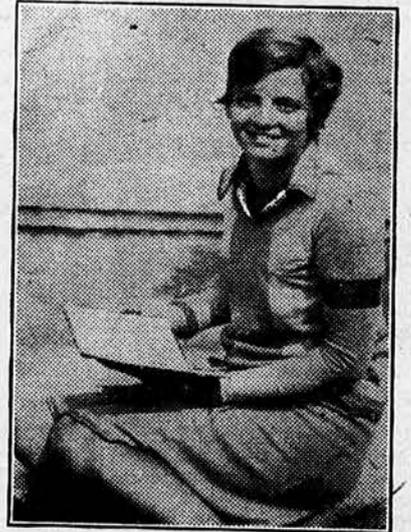
# World Events in Pictures



Mieko Sekido, Women's Archery Champion of Japan. In Early Days the Entire Japanese Army Was Equipped with Similar Weapons. In the 17th Century, Wada Daihachi Shot 8,133 Arrows in 24 Hours, the Original Endurance Record



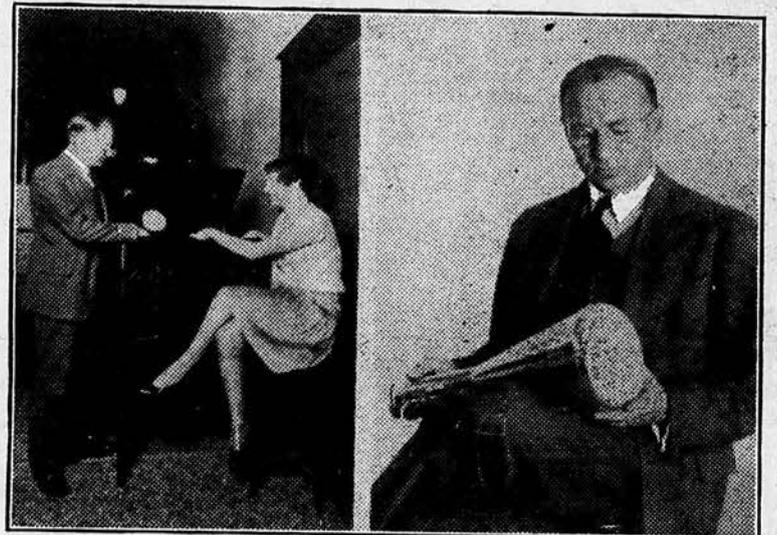
This Truck Loaded with 5 Tons of Oats Was Successfully Propelled by Gas Generated by Burning Small Blocks of Wood in the Tank on the Right of the Body. The Smoke Goes into the Canisters Where It Is "Cracked" into "Imbert Gasogen," Ready for Use. The Fuel Has No Reserve Tank. One Sack of Wood Will Operate the Truck for 5 Hours



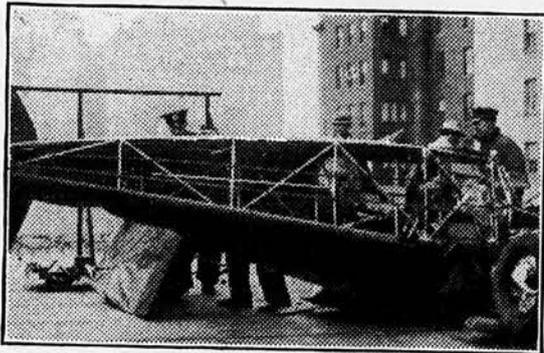
Josephine McKim, University of Southern California, One of the World's Best Women Swimmers, and Member of the 1928 United States Olympic Team, Is Regarded as One of the Outstanding All-Around Athletes of the Country



The Advisory Council of the Federal Reserve Board Just After the First Conference Between President Hoover and Leaders of Various Industries, to Maintain National Prosperity. R. P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, and A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, Will Be Recognized as Two of the Men Seated



Dr. Vladimir Zworykin, Westinghouse Research Engineer, Demonstrating His New Cathode Ray Television Set Which Can Entertain Large Groups. The Pictures Appear on the Round End of the Tube and Are Projected on a Mirror



For the First Time in History an Airplane Crashed in the Heart of New York City. The Motor Went Dead at 3,000 Feet and the Craft Finished Its Flight on the 4th Floor Ledge of the Y. M. C. A. Building. The Pilot Was Killed While Two Passengers Escaped With Parachutes



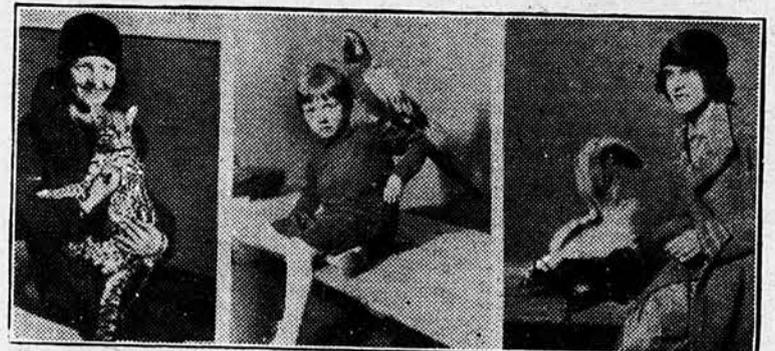
Dr. Claude Dornier, Designer and Builder of the Do-X, World's Largest Plane, Which on Its Trial Flight Carried 150 Passengers. He Came to New York to Confer With American Plane Builders



In Berne, the Interesting Swiss Capital, the Humble Onion Reigns Supreme During the Last of November. At That Time the Market Affords Housewives an Opportunity to Purchase the Winter Supply



An Impressive Silhouette, Which May Help Us Remember Thru the Coming Year, Those Who Laid Down Their Lives During the World War



Noah's Ark Had a Rival in the Galaxy of Pets Assembled for the National Pet Show at Madison Square Garden, New York. Left to Right, Angel, an 8-Months-Old Ocelot, a South American Parrot and a Not-So-Well Behaved Skunk

# As We View Current Farm News

## You Now Find Station WIBW Operating on 580 Kilocycles

**N**O DOUBT you already have found WIBW, the broadcasting station of the Capper Publications, on its new wave length of 580 kilocycles. But if you haven't want you to know where it is right away so you can enjoy the fine programs that are being arranged for you.

The Radio Commission assigned WIBW to 580 kilocycles, effective December 1, and now you will find it some place between 85 and 90 on your radio dial, according to the machine you have. The Capper Publications station now shares time with station KSAC, which is operated by our state agricultural college at Manhattan. The Radio Commission felt that this was an excellent combination to make, as it would provide real agricultural service and entertainment for Kansas farmers and farmers in other states. The combined facilities of WIBW and KSAC, together with those of the Columbia chain, whose programs are broadcast over WIBW, are capable of, and will present, the very best that radio has to offer.

Station KSAC has 3½ hours daily for agricultural addresses and the regular college program, except on Saturdays and Sundays. WIBW has practically all of the balance of the time during the day and all of the time after 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and almost all of the time on Saturdays and Sundays.

We wish to call your special attention to the noon farmer program which goes on the air from 12 to 12:30 o'clock. This is a special farmers' musical originated by the Columbia chain for a selected group of eight stations that serve Rural America effectively, and WIBW is one of those stations. This is a program arranged by experts who spend their time finding out exactly what farm folks wish to hear. Following that from 12:30 to 1 o'clock, will be the talks from station KSAC and the regular college program. Remember, please, that you now will find WIBW at exactly the same location on your dial that has been bringing in station KSAC, or between 85 and 90 on your radio.

### Might Save Farmers' Time

**T**HE newest thing in telephones is one that actually speaks to the operator. To make a call a person simply turns a dial to the numerals that make up the number he wants and the new device speaks the number to central. It is so successful that phones equipped with the new invention are going into use in New York.

Now, gentlemen, just go one step farther, reverse the operation and put the phone in use on the farm. Hook it up so that the folks who must talk to Mr. Farmer can say their piece into the phone and their conversation will be held there until the farmer has time to listen to it, instead of making him drop his work around the farmstead or in a nearby field to listen to something that probably doesn't interest him very much. Of course, the one drawback would be that these new instruments would listen in too much on party line conversations and produce some surprising results, like getting two radio stations at a time.

### The Cost of Patriotism

**P**ATRIOTISM is a fine thing, but there seems to be a chance of it going too far at times. It is reported that Mrs. T. H. Rinehart, Kiowa county, has a flock of 50 Brown Leghorn hens from which she received 45 to 50 eggs a day up until November 11. Not a day had been missed for months until the anniversary of the Armistice, but on that date not an egg was laid by this flock, allegedly out of respect for the occasion. The owner thought her hens had quit laying, but November 12 brought the usual number of eggs, so Mrs. Rinehart is convinced that her layers have a patriotic strain in their blood. Now we hope this idea doesn't get noised around among all of the layers and milkers and porkers of the state, because they might easily enough get it into their heads that they should take a day off every holiday from Christmas to the Fourth of July, and back to Christmas again, and perhaps throw in a few extra for good measure like the banks do.

### It Works Both Ways

**W**E HAVE a lot of respect for the Kansas State Agricultural College instructor who remarked at some length recently regarding the proper way to dress children. In brief she said: "How do you dress your children? Does the clothing you provide create or eliminate any tendency toward an inferiority complex? Does it make the child self-confident and well-behaved, or does it tend to make him backward or ill-mannered? Dress a little girl in a dainty, pretty dress and you have

a little angel. Clothe her in garments of the opposite nature and you have an entirely different child."

We have noticed that, and of course, the same thing applies to girls that aren't so little, too. But we should like to add that we have seen the thing work just the opposite. For instance, the young person in town who always is dressed daintily, if you please, rather gets the idea that to work and soil one's hands is to forget one's dignity. On the other hand we have seen dozens of 4-H club boys and girls and vocational agriculture students, garbed in clothing that didn't make them resemble angels particularly, go out and grow crops and feed and fit livestock that were near perfection. In those rough-and-ready garments they have kept and are keeping in step with agricultural progress, accomplishing things that develop them into capable, worth-while citizens.

### Why Bottles Leave Home

**I**T MAY be of interest to a lot of Kansas dairymen to learn why milk bottles leave home, if they don't already know. They are pressed into service by the town housewife to hold jam, kerosene, pickles, gasoline, paint, flowers or what have you? On the other hand a lot of them go to the junk heap, as it is reported that junk men in one large city last year picked off the city



dumps 20 million milk bottles which had been thrown away. They had a value of more than a million dollars. Failure to return milk bottles to dairies is causing a loss estimated by the Bureau of Dairy Industry of the Department of Agriculture of 20 million dollars. Naturally that loss adds to the consumer's milk bill, since somebody has to pay it and the dairyman shouldn't.

### The "Age" of Machinery

**T**HIRTEEN years isn't an unlucky age for farm machinery. Take the case of Lee Bowers, Montgomery county farmer. About 13 years ago he purchased a grain binder. He has used the machine every season for his crops and also has harvested crops for many of his neighbors with the binder. This year he had to supply new canvas which was the first repairs necessary. With the new canvas Mr. Bowers thinks the machine is good for 13 more years.

The secret of such a grand old age for the Bowers machinery lies in the fact that he has implement sheds and sees to it that they are put to the proper use. Not only does this man keep a grain binder twice as long as the average farmer, but he has other implements which are much older that are in excellent condition.

### He Is a Crop Champion

**A** TEST acre of kafir, grown by Boyd Phillips, Harvey county, produced 82 bushels and 6 pounds of grain. It required 5.4 pounds of twine to bind the crop. Boyd is an active member of the 4-H clubs and won third place with kafir at the Kansas State Fair. He won first place in Harvey county with his potato project and second at the state fair. He is 16 years old and in his second year of high school. This is another sample of what 4-H club work is doing to build better farmers for the future.

### A Holiday-Dinner King

**W**E HAVE corn kings and wheat queens, and now we should add another title to this list, namely "King of holiday dinners," or more commonly, "Turkey king." And that title is suggested for Melvin Richardson, a farmer in the salt marsh country south of Ellinwood. This year, un-

til Thanksgiving, he had 500 fine turkeys on his place. Last year he raised 300. Incidentally he has planned shooting matches that should dispose of about 400 of the birds. It is his plan to engage in the business of raising turkeys on an even more extensive scale next year, and besides raising a large flock, he also will market hatching eggs and baby poults.

### Kansas Hens Are Good

**A**SINGLE COMB R. I. Red hen, owned by the Rupf Poultry Farm, Ottawa, laid 232 eggs in 12 months and won the egg-laying contest of the Eastern Kansas Poultry Association, which closed recently. Second honors went to a Barred Rock, owned by Clarence Olson, Ottawa, with a total of 230 eggs during the year. A Single Comb White Leghorn from the Shaw hatcheries, Ottawa and Emporia, placed third with 228 eggs. In this contest were entries from many sections of Kansas and from several other states. Which goes to prove that no state has the edge on Kansas in this important industry.

### Something Extra From Wheat

**S**UGAR from wheat? Apparently that is right. Experiments with a view to extracting sugar from Kansas wheat have been announced by Prof. P. H. Schultz, Friends University chemist, and experts of the Kansas Milling Company, Wichita. Schultz said there are theoretically 40 pounds of starch in a bushel of wheat and that he believed 50 per cent of this could be converted into sugar. Well, well, well! Sugar from wheat! Since we have that information shouldn't it help to "sweeten" the price for next year's crop? Maybe the wheat fields will be providing both hot cakes and sirup in the future.

### Was a Valuable Rescue

**O**NE never can tell when luck is going to break just right, but it does sometimes. For example, not so many days ago Elmer Hoyt, Sumner county, was going about his business with thoughts of luck probably the farthest thing from his mind. For no particular reason he happened to look down and spied a terrapin imprisoned in a badger hole. That was luck for the hard-shelled creature because Hoyt rescued it and took it home. Some time later he entered the new pet in a terrapin race at Wellington and won first prize of \$300. And if you ever have seen a race of this kind you'll say "lucky."

### Some Endurance Record

**F**OR ability to stand heavy wallops we cite Jetson Marshall, young farm hand of Chase county, as being worthy of consideration for the cast iron medal. It took him exactly two weeks to discover that his leg was broken as the result of sudden contact with the pedal extremities of a mule. Altho the leg was so sore he had to use crutches, Mr. Marshall thought his injury was nothing more than a bad bruise. This is one thing that shouldn't be submitted for endurance records.

### Fire Cost is Large

**M**ORE loss has been caused by forest fires since last summer than at any time since 1910. Reports from the United States Forest Service show \$2,657,544 expended on fire control from July 1 to September 20. Weather conditions were largely responsible for the great increase in forest fires this year.

### Husked 186 Bushels in Day

**C**ORN husking contests naturally bring up the subject of records in this job. Henry F. Reinking, who placed fourth in the Brown county contest this year, made quite a record the other day. Last week he picked five loads, totaling 186 bushels, in 11½ hours. Can anyone better this record for 1929?

### A Business Proposition

**T**HE purebred Holstein dairy herd owned by Clifford A. Carlsen, prominent breeder near Inman, hereafter will be identified with the trademark name "Finalee." Why shouldn't every farm and every herd of livestock have a "business" name, to be used as a trademark, just as town and city concerns do? It seems that such procedure would be a step forward in the job of getting agriculture on a more business-like basis, as suggested by the secretary of agriculture at Washington.

## Test With the Open Mind!

The American People Still Need an Abundance of Courage and Real Vision

BY JULIUS H. BARNES

FOUR hundred and thirty-seven years ago, an Italian, sailing in a Spanish ship, discovered a new world. The days and weeks that he had been studying the horizon, which his invincible faith told him must exist, were rewarded. A crew composed partly of impressed convicts, dreading the unknown, rebelled against him. The adventurous in his crew, worn out by postponed hopes, urged him to caution, to return. One man, alone, by the lion heart which he possessed, the courage and faith he had, refused to swerve from the mission to which he had set himself, and, today, he has enrolled himself upon the roll of fame. He has even had the distinction of a city of considerable importance in the Middle West named after him.

That voyage was followed by the daring of other races. The Spanish and Portuguese colonized the South. The French settled on the Gulf and in the northern land of Canada. We were fortunate that we drew our forefathers from the Dutch and the Saxon.

Inhospitable coasts, a not entirely kindly climate, hostile natives, wars. New York itself changed hands three times in its history.

### Real Fight With Nature

These things were the handicaps against which these forbears of a new people were obliged to wage war. Few tools, imperfect organization, fighting Nature for a living, necessitated a high value being placed on creative ability, creative resourcefulness. Quick to adopt new ways, new implements, new ideas, with the restless energy of a new people and the daring of the frontier, these are the things from which America today has sprung.

If Columbus could today scan the horizon as he approached America, what a splendid vision, amazing, bewildering, he would see! His 200-ton bark, taking weeks and months for the journey, would be passed by five-day ocean greyhounds, crossing the Atlantic; line after line vying now to construct 50,000-tonners, longer than the Woolworth tower, supported by the tourist travel that flows from today's saving margin of this new people in a new land.

Today 700 millions of tourists' dollars, soon to be 1,000 millions annually, correct trade balances and laugh at the prognostications of economists as to the possibility of transferring Allied debt requirements.

Seaboard cities, rising height on height from the coast; a single port with permits for 20 buildings exceeding in height the Woolworth tower.

West across an expanse of 3,000 miles, cities dotted with the same temples of business, the product of American art, genius and practical science applied to constructing those temples of industry which enlarged forces of business direction require.

Airplane, routes that criss-cross the sky; the plaything and curiosity of 20 years ago, when Wilbur Wright failed in his second flight up the Hudson River in New York, now employing American labor and American capital in a secure and stable business. They span the continent. They cross the Andes and carry American business men to Rio and Buenos Aires. They make inland cities potential world ports.

### A Vast Commerce!

Over the Alleghanies and across the fertile plains to the west, over the Rockies and to the Pacific Coast, stretches also the competition of the steel highway and the hard surface road; both served by air carriers, air carriers that will soon have facilities for carrying 40 passengers in a single plane. Fast trains, models of safety and luxury, freight trains, carrying the complex commerce of a wealthy people, 100 cars in length; cars of special types, refrigerator cars, making fruits and vegetables available the year round, automobile type cars, dis-

tributing the implements of competition over their own rails and levying their own charges for it; open types, hopper bottoms, cheapening handling, enabling America to move its resources the great distances which this land requires. Twelve hundred thousand cars weekly loaded with the products of our factories and farms and forests and mines, serving the homes of a great people. Seventeen hundred thousand workers well paid, content, secure.

Paralleling them the flexible service of the motor truck. An unrecorded tonnage of freight, but a recorded army of 1,300,000 employees, almost equaling now the railroad army itself. A vast flow of goods, the expanded living of a great people. Motor buses on all our highways, from city to city; 550 cities with urban bus service today. Competition intense and keen between trolley and bus, seeking the most desirable freight in the world, freight which walks itself in and out of its terminals. A people active in business, restless and eager, able to buy its preference in transportation.

Private autos, 22 million, the acme of devices for manifold business and for social enjoyment; forcing new highways, wider boulevards, more and more officers at traffic corners, making the "detour" sign in America the sign of progress; a vast army of men engaged in construction and reconstruction of the arteries of commerce.

Twenty million American homes, electrically equipped. Twenty million American housewives paying for kilowatt hours but buying light and warmth and coolness and cleanliness, and relief from drudgery. A shorter work day in the home; a security from sickness; the result of American industry bringing improvement of sanitation and hygiene which follows refrigerated foods, better containers, vacuum cleanliness. Death pushed back a little further. Six hundred thousand fewer deaths a year than on the death rate of 20 years ago.

Workshops and factories equipped, three-fourths of them, with electric power, flexible and powerful. Ingenious machines, acting with human intelligence, paying skilled wages to workers, without the long unproductive apprenticeship of early days. Output increased, higher wages paralleled by lower costs. Intensive hours producing more hours of leisure to accompany them, and to stimulate consumption.

### Power From the Water

To effect this shorter day in home and workshop, to justify that shorter day by increased production, to secure worth-while living in myriad homes, a thousand streams are harnessed in power generation that in the days of Columbus flowed unused and valueless to sea. Yet human ingenuity parallels that production of natural energy by steam production, until there is the most generous competition for reduction in the cost of power, upon which rests the efficiency of American industry and the leisure of American home.

An efficiency follows the low costs of American energy thus harnessed, so that today our use of power is only equaled by the entire balance of the world. One hundred and twenty million people equipped with power service, as great as that of all the other 1,600 million humans, have thus the equivalent of 50 servants at the call of every man, woman and child in the United States today. And wealth, you will remember, is only the result of productive capacity.

On these foundations the restless energy of a new people, released by these unseen servants, presents kaleidoscopic pictures. Motion picture palaces, in more or less good taste, seat 15 million persons daily, the marvels of instant pictures of world occurrences thrown on the screen day after day, stories of human interest that continue to improve, increased entertainment and interest and in-

## Endurance hikes test farmers' feet

From Kokomo to Tokio to clean 100 stalls!

How far do you walk every year to do your daily farm chores? Here's a clue. For one chore alone—cleaning cow-stalls with the wheelbarrow method—100 farmers, collaborating in a series of experiments with the University of Wisconsin, found that they each walked 73.2 miles a year. That's a total for all of them of 7,320 miles—more than the distance from Kokomo, Indiana, to Tokio, Japan!

Pounding those \$11,000 feet of yours (that's the average accident insurance valuation of two farm feet) over hard concrete or wood floors for 73 miles in this single chore—no wonder so many farmers go around as if they were walking on eggshells.

But this experiment only tells you a story that you have known for years. And that is that you need comfort, comfort, long-lasting comfort—in all your heavy footwear. You have to spend too much time in it to have less than the finest you can get.

That's why the United States Rubber Company offers you this Blue Ribbon boot—built not only for durability, but, above all, for

perfect comfort and foot ease.

### In 44 parts a "U.S." Blue Ribbon Boot

Every "U.S." Blue Ribbon boot is built by master craftsmen—and this one has 44 distinct parts!

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

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

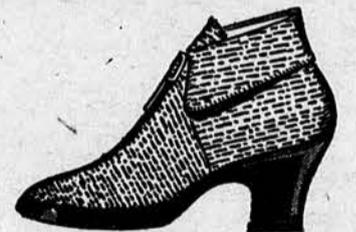


### And the "U.S." Walrus

Most useful shoe on the farm—this "U.S." Blue Ribbon Walrus (all rubber arctic). Slips right over your leather shoes, washes clean like a boot, kicks off in a jiffy. Gray soles, red uppers. 4 or 5 buckles.

### These rubbers for your family

There is a type of "U.S." Rubbers for every member of your family—storm, high-cut, foot-holds, for heavy service or dress, for men, women and children.



### For the Farmers' Wives!

Comfort and wear are not enough for farmers' wives—they need style, too. They'll find it in these Gaytees for town and neighborly calls. "Gaytees" is the trade-marked name of these stylish, tailored overshoes made only by the United States Rubber Company. This year there are new styles, new patterns, new fabrics, new colors. Gaytees come in cloth or all-rubber—in high or low height with Snap fastener, Kwik-glide fastener, or 4 buckles.



### FREE BOOK!

*The Care of Farmers' Feet* Combined with a beautiful history-calendar

Get the new free book on foot health written by Dr. Joseph Lelyveld, Director of the National Association for Foot Health—combined with a beautiful history-

calendar. Dr. Lelyveld discusses such problems as bunions, corns, ingrown nails, chilblains, calluses, fallen arches, how to care for itching feet, and many precautions that lead to health and comfort. He also tells how to greatly increase the life of your rubber footwear by following a few simple rules. Address United States Rubber Company, Dept. FKF-129, 1790 Broadway, New York.

"U.S." BLUE RIBBON



foot-saving heavy footwear

struction—all these must mean a quickened mentality in all the people.

Radio, unknown 10 years ago, serving today 8 million homes, a single voice reaching an audience of 50 millions of people. The significance of that to a self-governing people, that has grown beyond the town meeting and exchange of personal ideas, is something that we may well ponder to advantage.

Telephone communication, voice to voice across 3,000 miles of country, instant connection and communication! A social service, a business necessity; 25 billion conversations passing over it daily, an almost universal use. And no other country in the world uses one-tenth as many. That explains why in America we have the "Hello," against the English, "Are you theah?"

**20 Million Shareholders Now**

Now with this ferment of living standards, this activity of industry and commerce, it must necessarily be true that finance will also be dynamic and changing.

Twenty million shareholders today own a portion of American business activities. A single stock exchange trades in 16 million shares in one day, and there is a daily transfer of ownership of 1 billion dollars' worth of property values.

Our regular exchanges list a total of securities, evidences of ownership, of 150 billions of dollars, the means to readily transfer title to upwards of half the entire national wealth of America.

On every hand spectacular rewards for superior ideas. A Wrigley sets the jaws of America chewing on Double-Mint and buys Catalina Island for a private park.

An Eastman fashions a new world, bringing recorded memories to a reminiscent eye, and from his earnings he establishes dental clinics all over the world, greatly to the relief of suffering childhood.

Henry Ford pioneers a new idea of quantity production and low cost of an article of universal use and enjoyment, and leaps into leadership at staggering figures.

A thousand instances of premiums paid by free society on superior brains or superior invention or superior organization genius.

Capital stock, a device that allows savings to seek part ownership in that superior earning mentality. To call that trading in security values mere stock speculation is superficial. To fail to warn of its excesses is negligence. To neglect to examine before condemnation is the blindness that opposed the early railroad, the automobile and the airplane.

Great banks that merge 1 into 2 billions of resources. Holding companies that claim to spread tested management skill into underlying units. These are new agencies to be tested with an open mind.

Certainly when one reads in Comptroller Pole's address at San Francisco that four of our states lost 40 to 50 per cent of their banks since 1920, that across this country in nine years 5,000 banks have closed their doors and tied up 1½ billion dollars of the savings of our people, there is something that should have challenged our resourcefulness in their meeting this regrettable condition.

**3 Billions in Investment Trusts**

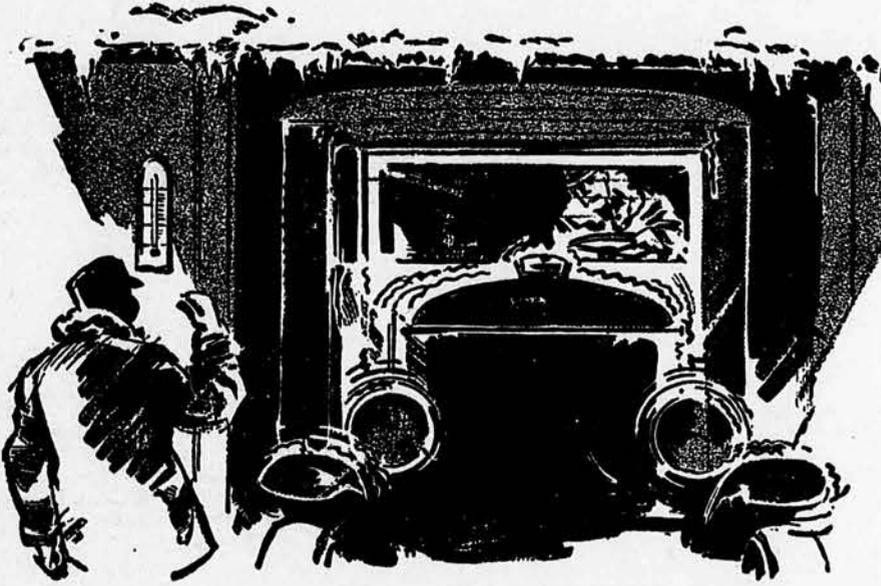
Investment trusts, that, in America in three years have reached 3 billion dollars of capital investment, while Great Britain, the originator of the idea, has in 50 years reached 1 billion.

From 500 million to 1,000 million dollars every month in excess savings for new investment!

Twenty-one changes this year in the official discount rate which the Central Banks charge. A shifting of gold balances from country to country. These are the things that make for financial ferment; the things which we must study with open mind and the greatest devotion. Amazing, perplexing, but not unheard of, except in degree.

Statesmen, bankers, captains of industry, economists, none of these know yet the meaning of these movements. They must be received and tested with the open mind. If they are unsound, they will be amended or abandoned. If they are unfair, they will perish by a storm of retribution that rises from the sense of fair play.

# That groaning labor of your starter on these cold winter mornings



## Perhaps you think it can't be helped

You've noticed how your starter grinds, trying to turn the engine over on these cold winter mornings. You've felt the sluggish drag of the crankshaft and pistons as your engine gets under way.

Perhaps you think all this is only natural because of the freezing weather. It's not! Cold-weather starting difficulties are usually directly traceable to *incorrect lubricating oil*.

When you step on the starter, the cold-stiffened oil retards free movement of rotating and reciprocating parts and fails to circulate promptly; your battery suffers while the starter labors. Then, as the motor takes on the burden, metal surfaces grind together without proper lubrication. That's why the first few minutes of starting and running cause more destructive wear than many miles of ordinary driving.

### The New Mobiloil Arctic—made for winter weather

Mobiloil Arctic retains its fluidity in the coldest weather. It gives quick distribution to every moving part the minute your engine turns over.

More. Mobiloil Arctic has rich lubricating value at the highest temperatures your engine ever faces.

Ask your dealer to refer to his complete Mobiloil Chart for the correct winter grade to use in your car, truck, or tractor:

**VACUUM OIL COMPANY**  
Makers of high quality lubricants for all types of machinery

# the New Mobiloil



### MAKE THIS CHART YOUR GUIDE

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars, motor trucks, and tractors are specified below. If your car is not listed here, see the complete Chart at your dealer's. Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32° F. (Freezing) to 0° F. (zero) prevail. Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic (except Ford, Models T, TT, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E").

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS MOTOR TRUCKS AND TRACTORS	1929		1928		1927		1926	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Autocar, T (own & Waukesha)H	A	Arc	BB	A	A	A	A	A
" (Waukesha)H	A	Arc	BB	A	A	A	A	A
" H (own engine)	A	Arc	BB	A	A	A	A	A
" other models	A	Arc	BB	A	A	A	A	A
Buick	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Cadillac	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Chandler Special Six	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" other models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chevrolet	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chrysler, 4-cyl.	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" Imperial 80	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
" & Imperial	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
" other models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Diamond T	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Durant	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Essex	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Federal, 186	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
" UB-5, T-6V	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
T-6B, F-6, A-6, 3B-6	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
2B-6, T-8W, WR-6	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
3C-6, F-7	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
" other models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Ford, A & AA	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" T & TT	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Franklin	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
G. M. C. T-10	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" T-11, T-19	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" T-20, T-30, T-40	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
T-42, T-50, T-60, T-80	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
" other models	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Garford	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Graham Brothers	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Hudson	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Hupmobile	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Indiana, 611, 6111	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" other models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
International Special Delivery, Waukesha engine	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" 33, 43, 54C	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
54DB, 63, 74C	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
74DR, 103	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" HS54, HS54C	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
HS74, HS74C	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
104C, HS104C	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
" other models	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Mack	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Nash Advanced Six & Special Six	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
" other models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oakland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oldsmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Overland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Packard	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Paige, 8-cyl.	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" other models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Pontiac	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Rec.	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Republic, 15, 15W, 25, 25W, S25W, 30, 30W, 35, 35A, 35B	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" 25-6	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
" other models	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Service	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Star	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Stewart, 7X, 10X	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
" 21, 21X, Buddy	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
" other models	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Studebaker (Pass.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
White, 15, 15B, 20, 20A	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
" 59, 60	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
" other models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Willys-Knight, 4-cyl. 6-cyl.	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
TRACTORS								
Allis-Chalmers, 15-25	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
" other models	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Case, 25-45, L	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
" other models	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Caterpillar	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Cletrac	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
E-B	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Fordson	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Hart Parr	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
John Deere	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
McCormick	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Oil Pull	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Twin City, 40-65	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
" other models	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Wallis	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc

**TRANSMISSION AND DIFFERENTIAL:**  
For their correct lubrication use Gargoyle Mobiloil "C", "CW", Mobilgrease, or Engine Oil, as recommended by complete Chart available at all dealers.

NOTE: For a season's supply we recommend the 55-gallon or 30-gallon drum with convenient faucet.

## What the Folks Are Saying

**T**HERE are several reasons for the decline in the alfalfa acreage in this section. First in importance, perhaps, is the damage caused by the dry years which came before 1927. These injured the stands greatly, and as a result many were plowed up. During those dry seasons it was difficult to get a stand of new alfalfa, on account of a lack of moisture and insect damage.

In that time Sweet clover became increasingly popular. It is easier to get a stand of Sweet clover than it is with alfalfa. Sweet clover pasture is quite popular with cattlemen. Of course the hay is not so valuable, but the decline in the number of cattle reduced the local needs for feed. And the increasing use of tractors on the farms and of motor trucks in the cities reduced the demand for hay through the ordinary commercial channels. The acreage of alfalfa has been increasing in Illinois and other states farther east, which also has lowered the demand for Kansas alfalfa. And finally the recent wet seasons have caused a considerable reduction in the production of Kansas alfalfa seed.

But the cattle industry is returning to normal, and this in turn is producing a greater demand for feed. With the coming of more favorable seed producing years, there will be a larger production of Kansas seed. Alfalfa also will become a more valuable crop, especially from the soil-building standpoint, as the farmers gradually learn to use it to a greater extent in short rotations. And especially will the acreage increase when farmers learn that normally alfalfa hay costs about one-fourth as much as the high-priced proteins.

Belleville, Kan. **Ralph Fraser.**

### Hog Prices Will Improve?

Lower hog prices can be expected in the period just ahead.

Early December usually is an unsatisfactory time to market hogs. Spring pigs are sent to the market in large numbers during this period, and prices usually weaken. In fact, the lowest point in the hog prices for the fall season usually comes during early December.

In normal or average years hog prices begin to break in late September or early October, continuing to move downward during November and December until a low point is reached for the season, after which some improvement usually occurs in January or February.

The low point occurs more frequently during the first three weeks of December than any other time. In nine of 11 years of average to small corn crops the season's low point for hog prices was reached sometime between November 10 and December 20. In 16 years when the corn crop was large, there were 14 times that the low point in hog prices occurred between November 20 and December 20.

If the situation this year is normal, and it seems to be in most respects, lower hog prices can be expected dur-

ing the next few weeks. After the latter part of December some improvement and better prices in January and February can be expected. One of the factors that will tend to strengthen prices later in the season is the fact that the supplies for slaughter for the next 12 months are expected to be less than in the last 12 months. Also, the small corn crop is discouraging increased feeding, as judged from the small shipments of stocker and feeder pigs to country feed lots.

The market just ahead, tho discouraging, should be followed by a market as good or better than last year. **George Montgomery.**  
Manhattan, Kan.

### Real Interest in Lime

The Miami County Farm Bureau has done outstanding work this last year in promoting the use of agricultural limestone. More lime has been used in the county this year than any preceding year since the lime work was started five years ago. Five crushers have been at work this last year grinding up rock that was a detriment to fields and pastures and turning it into a form that is of great value to a soil improvement program, thus making it possible to grow alfalfa and Sweet clover where these crops had failed before.

C. S. Nevius of Chiles has been very active in the lime grinding work, having ground 1,750 tons of limestone since November 1 of last year. This amount of lime would be equal to the amount hauled by three or four lime trains. A few years ago Mr. Nevius did not believe in the use of lime, and thought farmers who bought it were wasting their time and money. Then he limed a strip thru an alfalfa field he was seeding, and he secured such remarkable results that he became a booster for the work. Last year he bought a large pulverizer and now is doing custom grinding.

Herman Schmitt of the Block community now owns the old Farm Bureau pulverizer. This pulverizer was bought by five men thru the Farm Bureau in order to start the liming work five years ago.

Matt Eubanks of Paola has a grinder and has been grinding lime for a number of years. Two other grinders also have been working in Miami county. These are owned by farmers who live along the county line.

Besides grinding 2,639 tons in the county, there were 1,805 tons shipped in this year, making a total of 4,444 tons.

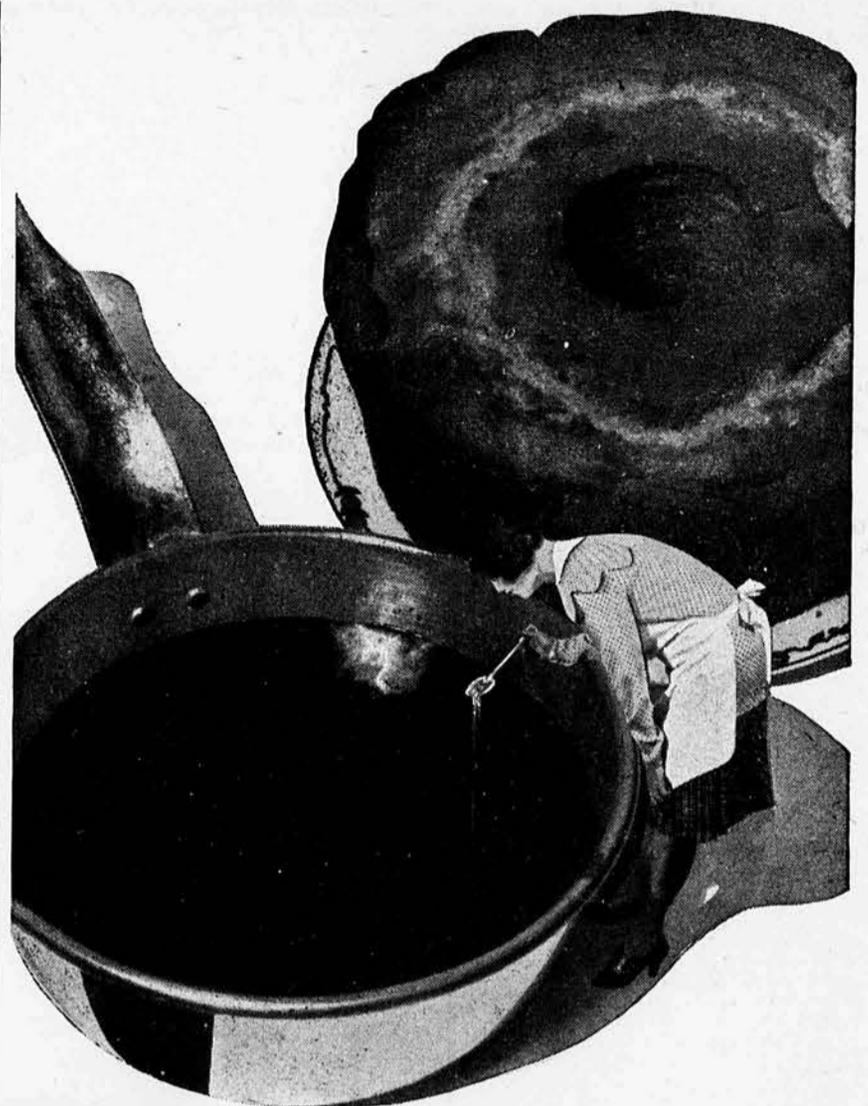
Miami county was the only county in the state to operate two lime trains this last year. These two trains were run in September, just three weeks apart. R. E. Nelson of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce assisted with these trains. On the first lime train there were 370 tons in the 12 cars. Each farmer having a car furnished two men to go with the train.

## \$5,000 for Agricultural Service

**A**N AWARD of \$5,000 in cash and an appropriate medal will be given annually by Senator Capper to a person who has rendered service of outstanding merit to the agriculture of this country. His objective is to provide a concrete expression of gratitude to some of the people who make contributions of national importance to American agriculture and to assist in stimulating public appreciation of unusually fine service to the country's basic industry.

Illustrations of the kind of service Senator Capper has in mind have been furnished by such men as the late G. Harold Powell of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, the late James L. Reid, who produced Reid's Yellow Dent corn, and the late M. A. Carleton, who introduced Durum wheat into the United States, "to name only a few who might be eligible for the award if they were living."

The committee in charge met recently in Chicago and formulated a few simple rules governing the award, which will be supplied to anyone on request to the secretary. The members of the committee of seven men in charge of the award are F. D. Farrell, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College, chairman; John H. Finley, editor of the New York Times; Carl R. Gray, president of the Union Pacific System; James T. Jardine, director of the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station; Frank O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois and owner of Sinsissippi Farms, Oregon, Ill.; H. A. Morgan, president of the University of Tennessee, and Walter T. Swingle, plant physiologist and agricultural explorer, United States Department of Agriculture. The secretary of the committee is Floyd B. Nichols, managing editor of the Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.



# Would you undertake making frosting for a cake as tall as you are?

FROSTING, more than anything else, demands exactness and control in cooking. Therefore, it is best to make it in small quantities.

Coffee-roasting must be exact also, or the flavor will vary. That's why Hills Bros. do not roast coffee in bulk. Controlled Roasting is their method—a continuous process that roasts only a few pounds at a time. The flavor is perfectly controlled because every berry is roasted evenly.

No other coffee can taste like Hills Bros. Coffee because none is roasted the same way. All of the delicious aroma and flavor produced by Controlled Roasting is brought to you complete because the coffee is sealed in vacuum tins at the roasters.

Hills Bros. Coffee is sold everywhere. Ask for it by name and look for the Arab trade-mark on the can.

*As you make fine frosting so Hills Bros roast coffee. A few pounds at a time by their patented, continuous process—Controlled Roasting—produces the perfect flavor.*

## HILLS BROS COFFEE

*Fresh from the original vacuum pack. Easily opened with the key.*



HILLS BROS. COFFEE, INC.  
2525 Southwest Blvd.  
Kansas City, Mo.

© 1929

Altho dump cars were used it was necessary to do some scooping, as the cars were dumped on one side only.

The second train carried 570 tons of lime. The average unloading time a car was about 30 minutes. In addition to having these two lime trains, numerous cars of lime were shipped into the county in the usual manner.

Miami county has the distinction of having the farmer who put on the best and most practical demonstration showing the proper use of lime and legumes. Mr. Barker, who lives near Louisburg, has been growing a legume on every acre every year. He was presented with a large loving cup at the Farm and Home week banquet last spring. J. T. Whetzel. Paola, Kan.

**Power to the Farmer**

Someone with a penchant for statistics has figured that each of our 6½ million farms has an average power of 190 slaves at the beck and call of the man who operates the place. Even in pre-Civil War times, few plantation owners could boast such a reserve to draw upon, but today many a farmer has several times that power at his command in the form of mechanical slaves. Agriculture has come a long way since 1860.

Until the advent of machinery, agricultural progress—if it could be called progress—was anything but rapid. Farming practices even of Washington's day were not greatly different from those in Nebuchadnezzar's. But the threshing machine, the combine and the corn picker are tools of an entirely new era.

Archeologists digging into ruins of a village that existed 6,000 years ago recently unearthed a stone tablet depicting one of the ancients milking a cow, but working from the rear, with the animal's tail over his head. In 60 centuries, the chief advance made in hand-milking was moving one-fourth of the way around the cow, but the modern milking machine is speedily changing the picture.

So it is with every branch of agriculture. In point of efficiency, the American farmer has kept pace with his brother in industry; and with the increase in efficiency comes an ever-increasing demand for more labor and time-saving equipment; for more power.

The archeologist of the future who finds evidences of the tractor, the gas engine, the feed grinder and all the other mechanical slaves of today will discover that the farmer of the Twentieth Century was a much different person from his remote ancestors—and ages ahead of his grandfather, for that matter.

Chicago, Ill. Robert A. Jones.

**Away With Chinch Bugs**

Chinch bugs, as usual, are now going into their winter quarters in large numbers. They have done millions of dollars' worth of damage to the 1929 crops of wheat, oats and corn, and are now getting ready for next year. Early next spring, as soon as the wheat and oats get started, these old bugs will come out of hibernation and will develop their first brood, ready to begin their 1930 rampage. There is no profit in growing crops to feed Chinch bugs, and it is foolish to do so, especially when systematic burning of their winter quarters will kill them.

The winter quarters of 90 per cent of the Chinch bugs will be found along the south and west sides of fences, hedges, ditches, roads, straw stacks and waste patches; under bunch-grass, bluestem, weeds, straw, leaves and trash. They usually are more numerous where such cover is exposed to the afternoon sun. Nearly all bugs in corn fields, stubble, pastures and woodlands will be found around the edges rather than out in the center.

Usually all bugs are hid away by December 1, and the sooner their winter quarters are burned after this the better. Good effective burning may be done during any dry spell in December or January. Such bugs as are not destroyed by this early burning will die from winter exposure. A slow fire will kill the largest number of bugs, therefore it is best to back-fire and burn slowly against the wind. Burning of bugs is beneficial to individual farmers, but community campaigns are more satisfactory.

Two broods of bugs are developed every year. The first one is ready for the wheat and oats and the second one comes in time for the corn and feed crops. It is estimated that the progeny of one female bug, like those now going into winter quarters, will amount to 10,000 by the time the second brood gets to the corn next summer. Therefore to destroy 100 females now is equal to killing 1 million next summer. H. M. Bainer. Kansas City, Mo.

**Money From the Pool**

A payment of more than \$400,000 to members of the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association has been mailed from the Wichita office, it is announced by Ernest R. Downie, general manager. This represents the first interim payment of the 1929-30 pool, and comes at a time when farmers are needing money with which to meet their taxes, he said.

"At the beginning of this year's delivery season," said Mr. Downie, "we made the member an advance payment, when he delivered his wheat, of 50 cents a bushel. We later increased this advance to 60 cents a bushel and still later to 65 cents. The payment to be mailed early in December will equalize all growers to 85 cents a bushel, net to them, basis No. 1 and No. 2 wheat.

"The loan of \$500,000, which the Federal Farm Board approved for our association a few weeks ago, has helped us materially in making the December payment as large as it will be. We are getting this sum at interest rates varying from 3½ to 3% per cent, a rate low enough to be of real advantage to the grower who belongs to an organization that can qualify for loans."

Altho the Federal Farm Board announced some time ago that it would advance \$1.15 a bushel on No. 1 hard winter wheat, basis Kansas City, Mr. Downie said it is not the intention of his organization, nor of the Oklahoma pool, to advance more to members than market conditions warrant.

"Whatever sum the farm board advances to our organization," he said, "will be in the form of a loan that must be repaid. We are not asking the farm board, merely because it is a Government agency, to make us a donation, and we are going to use our best judgment in advancing money to our members, because we do not want to embarrass either our organization or the Federal Farm Board by paying out a lot more money than the market will stand."

Mr. Downie is confident that when it is functioning, probably next year, it will give the United States growers the same bargaining power in domestic and world markets that the central selling agency of the Canadian pools is giving the farmers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Wichita, Kan. J. W. Cummins.

**We Pay Our Debts**

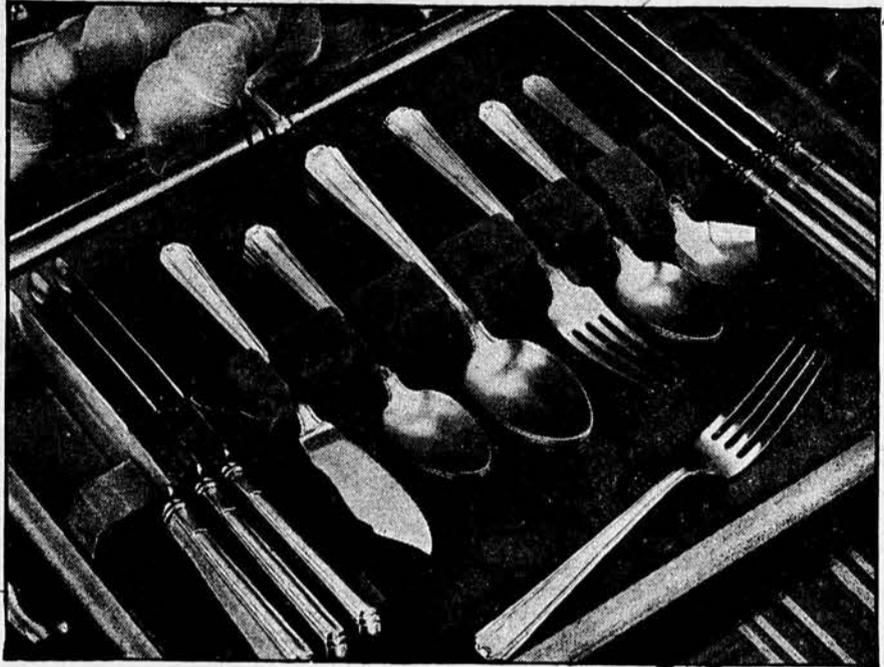
A recent report issued by the United States Department of Agriculture shows that the farm mortgage debt of Kansas was reduced more than that of any other state from January 1, 1925, to January 1, 1928. The total farm mortgage debt of Kansas was \$481,661,000 on January 1, 1925, and \$446,701,000 on January 1, 1928, or 35 million dollars less. During the same period the total farm mortgage debt of the United States increased more than 100 million dollars, from \$9,360,620,000 January 1, 1925, to \$9,468,526,000 on January 1, 1928. W. E. Grimes. Manhattan, Kan.

**Use Plenty of Mash**

Eggs are scarce and high in price at this season. The pullets are ready to be forced for production. It is advisable to increase the amount of mash, and be sure the mash hoppers are feeding down. H. M. Scott. Manhattan, Kan.

**Cheers From Manhattan**

I have noticed with interest the recognition which the Kansas Farmer has given the Diamond Jubilee Celebration at Manhattan. This is a courtesy which I assure you is very much appreciated. H. Umberger. Manhattan, Kan.

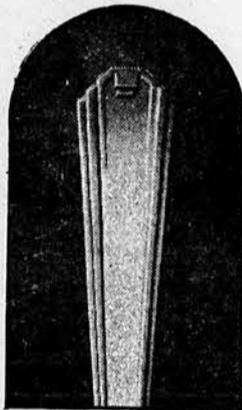


Twenty-six pieces of this radiant new design... Dawn... in a black and silver tray... now available at the moderate price of \$33.25

**Loveliest of new patterns in a complete setting**

*The Silver of Your Dreams*

... \$33.25



Dawn—the new pattern—a triumph in silver design



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

AT LAST... an inexpensive silver that meets all the standards of beauty and good taste set by the most expensive.

Dawn is the name of this exquisite new pattern, in Alvin Long-Life Plate.

Never before has such care and skill been lavished on the designing, the die-cutting, the finishing... of an inexpensive silver. You must see and touch this silver. Only when you hold it in your own hand can you realize its lustrous finish, its perfect weight and balance.

Here is a silver lovely enough for the most exacting guest. And so moderately priced that you may have a complete service—all at once—for \$33.25. This price includes a handsome, modern black and silver tray.

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

Any good dealer can show you this new Dawn pattern. Ask to see it. Examine for yourself its amazing beauty... its graceful charm.

**DAWN**

*The new pattern by ALVIN*

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

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

My Jeweler is \_\_\_\_\_



# Are You Living on Capital?

## Is It Necessary for Retiring Farmers to Leave the Rural Community?

BY A. G. MEATING

THE story of agriculture in the New World has been pretty much the same in all sections. Nature has been so prodigal of her resources in our favored country that the adventurers of the world have turned their eyes this way. The story has repeated itself in the steady westward march of the pioneer. Some ambitious settler found a piece of land that suited his fancy beyond the old-established settlements. He made a small clearing, erected his log house and out-buildings, and proceeded to develop his home.

Every season he increased the land under cultivation. Other clearings appeared in the virgin forests, and soon the steady arrival of other settlers caused the wilderness to disappear. The old log house was replaced with a better looking and more comfortable home. Roads were built. The owner's natural pride was reflected in the beautiful farmstead that he developed. Thus our communities started. Today there is little left to suggest the nerve-racking and back-breaking toil that sweated out the lifeblood of the pioneer. The homes that now dot the countryside stand as monuments to the industry of our sturdy ancestors.

### Developing Values

One generation struggles against the barriers that nature erected. Another generation builds upon the efforts of the first. Values begin to appear. Then, too often, the owner

*THE country needs to treasure its assets. These assets are the men and women who have created wealth. The country must build up its own institutions and develop its own life. The country needs the example of a few broad-visioned optimists who will stay in the land that gave them their living; and who will erect monuments to themselves in their own neighborhoods. In this article, which appeared originally in the Wisconsin Agriculturalist, Mr. Meating suggests how that may be brought about.*

moves away from the site that bears the marks of his labor and strangers move in to reap the rewards. In this steady withdrawal of the vitality of a community there is an economic problem of surpassing interest.

An acquaintance with a broad farm background told me recently that the back 40 of the average 80-acre farm would not produce profitable crops. I questioned him. The land in the back 40 usually is just as good as that in the front 40. It is capable of yielding the same returns.

"But," said my friend, "over a long period of years, as the crops have been harvested, they have been carried to the front 40 where the farm buildings are located. Year after year the same process goes on. The cream of the soil is brought to the front 40. Fertilizers are applied to the soil beginning with the front 40. Frequently the supply runs out before the back 40 is reached. Thus the front 40 becomes more and more productive, while the back 40 gets a little poorer every year. The fact that more pastures are at the back of the farm is due largely to the fact that a productive crop can no longer be grown there."

I have repeated this observation to many folks. Some interesting explanations have been offered, but the general truth of the statement has not been altered.

### To a Nearby Town

Taking the above, not as a criticism of the farming methods, but rather as comparison of the underlying thought that lies deeply rooted in the minds of the farmers themselves, let us see what the community result

may be. In the course of time, the owner of the farm becomes too old to run the farm himself. If he is fortunate enough to have a son who is country-minded, he can turn the farm over to him. But usually, the son has already answered the call of the unknown, and the farm has to be sold. The owner removes to a nearby town. He goes to town with the money value of his labors, thereby taking out of the business the entire surplus that has been built up by years of effort. The town gets the cream of the farm, just as the front 40 drained the back 40 thru the years.

The buyer of the farm is essentially a pioneer because he has to spend the productive years of his life earning enough money to maintain the farm and pay back his investment. In the course of time, he, too, moves to town with the dollars that resulted from the sale of the farm. Again the country is milked dry of its capital assets. There seems to be no end to the process. Generation after

generation carries the produce of the back 40 to the front 40, and finally takes the net proceeds entirely out of the producing area to a nearby town. The country is headed toward the town. There is no returning stream of assets. Each new owner of the farm must face a stiffer task to make the acreage pay a supporting income.

Contrast this undermining policy with the life history of an industry. The business man or the manufacturer spends his lifetime building value into his enterprise. He invests all but his living in an enlarged plant and equipment. As the years go by his business plant grows. It gains momentum. Earnings are kept within the organization to improve the service or strengthen the organization. Pride of ownership, and the certainty that only by staying with his investment can he make it yield the largest returns, causes the business man to grow up with his plant.

His heirs take possession and carry on so that none of the momentum is lost. The original investment, comparable to the farmer's back 40, is carefully nurtured to strengthen the enterprise. There is no draining of the business to permit the owner to transfer his residence. To the business man, his investment is his life. As he grows old in service, he can sit back and regard his lifetime efforts as substantial assets. The farmer who longs for the day to come when he can tear up

the roots of his living and pass his declining years amid strange surroundings thereby tears up the very foundation of a satisfying community life. There is need to regard the farm in a different light. It should be regarded as a business plant that is essential to the community in which it is located, just as truly as the paper mill or foundry is a part of the town in which it is located.

### Should Farmers Retire?

Farming in the United States is likely to become a skimmed milk proposition. It is time to let the back 40 feel its importance. Our impoverished farms are showing the result of the temporal aims of former owners; holding on until somehow the incumbent can get to town, not giving stabilized permanency to the farm as a living, or an estate, or an ancestral holding. This policy is wrong, as revealed in the mortgages that cannot be paid, in the frequent auctions, and in discontent with farm life. Near me there is a hardware store that advertises "In business since 1864." Same family. How many farms are there that can boast the accumulated momentum of several generations of devoted workers?

Naturally there will come a time when the original owner of the farm must cease his active labor; but is it necessary to destroy the roots of the

(Continued on Page 27)

# 14,000 lbs. of milk per cow in 10 months

*"Are my cows giving me as much milk as they are capable of producing?"*

THAT is the question which every progressive dairyman and cow owner is asking himself.

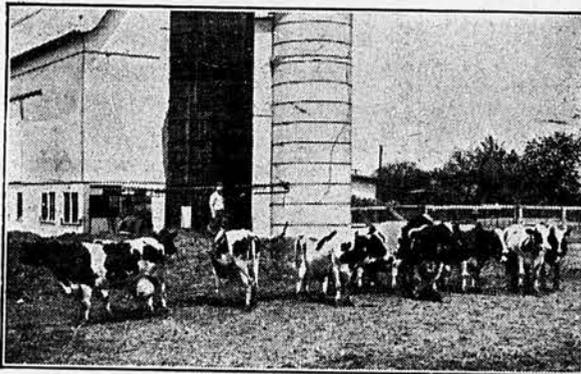
Your herd may be selected from high-producing, pure-bred stock—you may have spared no expense in providing ideal living conditions for your cows—their feed may conform to the most modern, scientific standards for preparing dairy rations—yet you may be missing an extra quart of milk every day from each cow.

The herd shown on this page is a fair example.

Every cow in this herd is a pure-bred Holstein.

Every cow comes from high-producing ancestry.

The herd receives the best of care, in addition to a uniformly balanced ration.



With the aid of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic this herd was enabled to produce 14,068 lbs. of milk and 442.6 lbs. of butter-fat per cow, in 10 months.

Year after year, the records made by this herd have been outstanding, comparing favorably with the "High Herds" recorded by Dairy Herd Improvement Associations.

Last year, Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic was added to their ration; otherwise there was no change made in the care and feeding of the cows from previous years.

Last year, when the average age of the cows was nine years, this herd exceeded all previous records, averaging 14,068 pounds of milk and 442.6 pounds of butter-fat (552 lbs. of butter) per cow, in 10 months.

This noteworthy record is the result of sustained milk production.

Instead of falling off the usual 10% a month, after the first month, the decline in milk production was more gradual. All the cows were steady producers from first to last months.

Production during the third month was equal to that of the first month of the period.

Monthly milk average per cow was 1707 lbs. for first five months and 1106 lbs. for last five.

*Here's how Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic enabled this herd to attain its highest record*

The Tonic kept their appetites on edge; all the cows were regular and hearty feeders.

The Tonic kept the bowels regular and the kidneys active. There was no clogging of the system under the stress of heavy feeding; no "going off feed" and "off production."

The Tonic supplied minerals that are vitally necessary to milk production. (Important among these are calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate and potassium iodide.)

The Tonic sustained the milk flow, enabling every cow to produce up to her capacity every month during the milking period.

REMEMBER—No feed can take the place of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic. Regardless of the kind of feed you give your cows, Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic will always pay you extra milk profits.

# Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic

*A Conditioner and Mineral Supplement*

Adopt our plan of continuous feeding of this Tonic. See how well it pays you in extra milk production and profits. It costs but 2c a day per cow. See your local Dr. Hess dealer and get at least a 90-day supply to begin with. Figure 18 pounds for each cow.

Dr. Hess & Clark, Incorporated, Ashland, Ohio

# Into the Dawn of a New Day

## Higher Living Standards Are Evident in Every Section of the United States

BY JAMES J. DAVIS  
Secretary of Labor

**A**N OVERWHELMING majority of mankind, now as in the past, belongs to the ranks of labor. The earnings of the workers are now a vital part of the economic prosperity of the nation. For many centuries the toilers sowed, but did not reap the fruits of their toil. They built the palaces but lived in hovels; but the night of labor has flown and the dawn has come.

The man at the machine or the bench has been adding to his remarkable knowledge and intelligence. He is too much and too good an American not to do so. He could not stop his self-improvement if he desired. He is born intelligent, and it is inevitable that intelligence will grow. The employers of our country have become willing to pay a liberal wage, because they know that they get their money's worth in the form of full production. On the other hand, the man at the bench or the machine puts forth his utmost efforts because he, too, knows that he will get his share of the increased production. This, in combination with the general good will and spirit of co-operation that generally pervade our industries, is so thoroly understood as the basis of our economic well-being that none would seriously think of disturbing it.

### Must Create New Wants

But we have problems remaining with us in industry—problems that will take the united intelligence of the country to solve. This great machinery of production we have put together turns out a tremendous volume of goods. We have so improved our mechanical means of manufacturing that machines continue to take the place of workers faster than new industries can be developed to absorb them. Our first duty is to see that every citizen who desires employment is provided with it. We cannot permit the growth of unemployment thru too rapid improvements in mechanical means.

We must learn to create new public wants and then new industries to supply them. The needs and desires of our 120 million people must be sufficient to absorb the products we turn out. A nation that has the ingenuity to create these fast productive machines has the ingenuity to correct its national faults thru the development of new wants and desires. But it is going to take the united intelligence of the country to keep us advancing, and I look to labor as well as to management to contribute toward that intelligence.

No matter how beneficial the machine may be in increasing efficient production and lessening arduous hand labor, it is daily apparent that the temporary displacement of the workers whom machines supplant is a tremendous contributing factor to unemployment. Even a day of idleness takes away from the worker's buying power, and when days of idleness are spread over periods of weeks or months, affecting large groups of workers in many localities, not only the workers are injured by the temporary displacement, but business and industry suffer a commensurate loss, which frequently is brought to light by overdeveloped markets and a diminished number of purchasers.

The idea of new vocations for workers and new markets for their labor, even in the face of machine displacements, is nowhere better illustrated than in the automobile industry, the tremendous growth of which, because of ever increasing public wants, has caused that industry to absorb thousands and thousands of workers who would otherwise have suffered long periods of unemployment, and the more this industry develops the more it will indirectly require men to make, shape and perfect not only its principal parts, but also its accessories and adjuncts. On the other hand, however, in the steel industry, for example, machine processes are causing marked

displacements of men, many of whom are not easily adaptable to certain types of work, and therefore face difficulty in adjusting themselves to the jobs which are available. The transportation and other industries also may be cited as becoming more and more able, because of machines, to dispense with hand workers who, in turn, become a charge upon our public duty for economic protection in the form of a new job and a continuing pay envelope which will permit of purchasing both necessities and luxuries.

For these maladjustments it is our duty, as good Americans, to find a remedy. Our manpower is too valuable and our national thrift and wealth too important to permit a wastage of men, simply because our genius has found a more rapid and better way to meet the needs of production.

We still have some measure of unemployment, and the administration,

before it can intelligently approach the solution of the unemployment problem, must have exact and accurate information as to the reasons, the extent, and the causes of it. With this information at hand, however, we can intelligently work out ways and means by which the ills of unemployment can be cured.

Another problem that we must face in connection with the mechanization of industry is the unfortunate situation in which many workers find themselves after reaching the age of 45 or 50 years, when they are frequently supplanted by younger workers. But I am happy to say that during the last year, thru the efforts of the government in bringing this home to many of our great industrial leaders, and pointing out to them that at the age of 45 and 50 it is extremely difficult for veteran workers to secure employment in new vocations, many industries now provide for the retention of those workers, and more are gradually coming to see that the general welfare of the country requires that we do not dispense with the skill, experience and intelligence of the men and women of labor who have reached the 45 or 50 year age line of life.

The Government's first step in meeting the situation will be a complete survey of unemployment in connection with the taking of the census next year. This comes under the jur-

isdiction of the Secretary of Commerce thru the Census Bureau. An Advisory Committee has been called into being by Secretary Lamont. This committee is representative of the various bureaus and departments of the Government charged with economic problems, as well as of labor and employers' associations. The Department of Labor is represented on that board by a very able and experienced statistician from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Jesse C. Bowen. Thru this survey in connection with the census we hope to get the basis of the unemployment problem.

### More Improvement Is Possible

President Hoover, in one of his addresses, well expresses our national aspirations when he says: "My conception of America is a land where men and women may walk in ordered freedom, in the independent conduct of their occupations; where they may enjoy the advantages of wealth, not concentrated in the hands of a few, but spread thru the lives of all; where they may build and safeguard their homes and give their children the fullest advantages and opportunities of American life; where a contented and happy people, secure in their opportunities, free from poverty and fear, shall have their leisure and the impulse to seek a higher life."

The all-important truth, however, (Continued on Page 15)

# IRONS

## in the fire . .

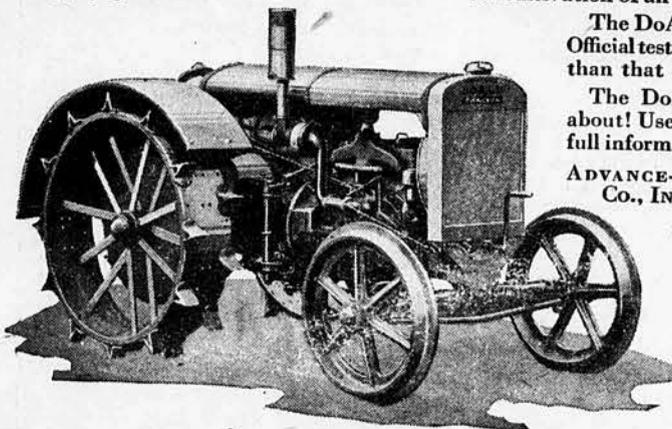


While a shoe is getting hot a tire overheats . . . while a clevis is forged a kingbolt can't be threaded. A specialist does one thing at a time . . . and does it superlatively well!

**THE** business of farming cannot wait for tractor repairs . . . you have to plow when the ground is ready. And there is one best time for reaping and threshing . . . a day or two lost may mean the difference between top price at the market and a lower grading.

### A tractor must be dependable!

Since the beginning of power farming, for almost a century—Advance-Rumely has concentrated all its gigantic engineering and manufacturing facilities toward the making of better power equipment for the farm. No outside or allied interest, no other type of farm equipment is permitted to distract one jot of interest from Advance-Rumely's one goal. Advance-Rumely believes that the importance of power machinery to the farmer is deserving of the full time and energy of specialists.



The Rumely DoAll is a fitting example of greater progress obtained by specializing. This powerful little tractor handles with the ease of an automobile. You don't become "tractor tired" at the end of the day. It turns in a short radius, works close to fences, maneuvers close to trees, buildings, etc. It will pull a two-bottom plow and cover 5 to 8 acres per day. Harrows 60 to 100 acres; seeds 50 to 100 acres, or plants 25 to 50 acres in a single day without unduly exerting itself or the driver. It will handle any hay tool, pull the largest grain or corn binder, drive a medium-size silo filler, or 22-inch thresher. The DoAll tractor is furnished in a 46-inch tread non-convertible unit or in treads up to 87 inches, convertible for cultivation of all row crops.

The DoAll has power to spare! Official tests show 10% more power than that of similar tractors.

The DoAll is worth knowing about! Use the coupon to secure full information.

ADVANCE-RUMELY THRESHER Co., Inc., La Porte, Indiana.

Kansas City, Mo.  
Wichita, Kan.

The Rumely  
DoAll Tractor  
with 46" tread

ADVANCE-RUMELY THRESHER CO., Inc.  
Dept. F, La Porte, Ind.  
Serviced through 30 Branches and Warehouses.  
Gentlemen: Please send literature describing the  
New Rumely DoAll Tractors.

Name.....  
Address.....  
City..... State.....

# ADVANCE-RUMELY

## Power Farming Machinery

The Rumely Line includes OilPull Tractors, DoAll Convertible Tractors, DoAll 46-inch Tread 4-Wheel Tractors, Grain and Rice Threshers, Combine-Harvesters, Husker-Shredders, Alfalfa and Clover Hullers, Bean and Pea Hullers, Silo Fillers, Corn Shellers and Winch Tractors.

# Some Real Stockyards Slang

Here's the Right "Dope" on Panhandles, Penholders and Peewees

**WERE** you ever in a stockyard where you heard a salesman say, "I sold a couple of 'Nellies' this morning at six ten?" And did you know what he meant? Of course you said, "That is slang." And so it is. But the livestock has a "fine crop of the same." And here is a glossary of some of it, as collected by the National Live Stock Producer, which may help you in finding out what the salesmen are talking about.

**Baby beef**, steers 15 months or under, that have been under forced feeding from birth, 950 pounds and under.

**Bob veal**, flesh of an unborn calf from slaughtered cow; prematurely born or very young calf. Unmarketable.

**Bow-wow**, a small, stunted, aged steer with no quality, unsuited either for beef or feeder purposes. Utilized sometimes as canners or cutters. Same as "tripe," "canner yearlings."

**Broken mouthed**, aged ewes or sheep, that have lost some of their teeth.

**Burry**, used of sheep whose fleeces are carrying the burrs of various weeds. Usually sell lower because of the damage to wool.

**Bust**, a hog that is ruptured. These are sometimes docked by agreement between the buyer and the salesman, docks usually ranging from 10 to 30 pounds according to the size of the rupture. At other times the hog is merely sold at a lower price.

**Butcher cattle**, trim stock, either cows, steers or heifers, carrying good flesh, popular with the city butcher trade.

**Canners**, animals too thin for beef but suitable for canning purposes. Such cattle are known also as "strippers" at packing houses.

**Cash**, To sell; to exchange for money.

**Choppers**, aged ewes in medium flesh, not good enough to grade as fat.

**Clipped**, shorn, descriptive of sheep or lambs after the wool has been removed.

**Coasters**, Texas cattle raised in countries bordering on or near the coast of the Gulf of Mexico.

**Cold-blood**, an animal that does not take on flesh readily.

**Colorados**, cattle raised in Colorado.

**Condemned**, an animal that Government or other inspectors have pronounced unfit for food; must be slaughtered and sent to the fertilizer tanks.

**Counterfeit**, descriptive of cattle of good color, giving impression of good breeding that they do not possess. For example, cattle showing Hereford markings but lacking Hereford conformation and quality.

**Crip**, an animal that has been hurt or crippled.

**Cutters**, animals one grade better than canners but yet not carrying enough flesh to class as beef.

**Dakotas**, cattle raised in either North Dakota or South Dakota.

**Deacon**, a young calf, a veal; a calf too young for food.

**Directs**, stock not offered for sale; stock purchased by local packers in the country or at other markets and shipped direct to them for slaughter.

**Dockage**, or shrinkage, a specified weight deducted from stags and pregnant sows. On sows the dock is 40 pounds, on stags 70 pounds.

**Dogey**, small common-bred cattle native to the Southern states, sometimes called "yellowhammers" on the St. Louis market.

**Dogs**, very poor, inferior animals, canners.

**Downer**, an animal that for any reason cannot keep on its feet; crippled.

**Feeder**, an animal with sufficient growth and flesh to make it suitable for placing immediately in the feed lots to be finished for market.

**Free-martin**, heifer born twin with a bull, imperfectly sexed and barren as a rule.

**Governments**, animals thrown out by Government inspectors. They may or may not be finally condemned as unfit for food.

**Handy weights**, beef cattle averaging around 1,100 to 1,300 pounds.

**Hard feeder**, an animal that cannot be fattened profitably.

**Holdovers**, stock not sold on the day of arrival, leftovers, stale receipts, the opposite of fresh receipts.

**Hot-house lambs**, very early spring lambs marketed in advance of the general run of spring lambs.

**In-between kinds**, stock that does not easily fit into any one class. For example, cattle that are neither one thing nor the other, most too fleshy for feeders and hardly good enough for beef. If corn fed they might be described as "warmed-up" or "near-beef."

**Infusion**, that which is introduced, added or mixed. For example, there may be an infusion of Shorthorn blood in ranch steers.

**Jack pot**, mixed cattle, usually of common quality.

**Killer**, a packer. Anyone who slaughters meat animals.

**Killing cattle**, cattle in the condition to be profitably slaughtered.

**Kosher**, clean, lawful, as Kosher meat for animals slaughtered according to Hebrew or Talmud law. Kosher buyers, those who buy for the Kosher trade. Kosher cattle, those bought for the Kosher trade.

**Lead goats**, goats trained to lead sheep which, because of their habit of bunching up and running in circles, can hardly be driven thru an alley without such a leader.

**Long-fed cattle**, cattle that have been on corn or other concentrated feed a sufficient time to make finished beef, six to nine months or longer.

**Mongrels**, scrubs. Animals with unknown or poor ancestors.

**Montanas**, cattle raised in Montana.

**Near Packer**, an animal very near a packer, but still a right good kind only slightly rough, generally sells 25 to 50 cents a hundred better than packers.

**Nellies**, canners.

**Nurse cows**, milk cows that furnish an additional supply of milk for feeding calves (not their own) to give them better flesh and finish.

**Packer**, an animal that has been used as a brood sow, usually weighty and rough. Generally sells at a range of from \$1 to \$2.50 a hundred lower than good hogs.

**Panhandles**, cattle raised or matured in the Panhandle section of Texas.

**Penholder**, an animal left in a pen to hold it and keep other cattle from being turned into it.

**Peewees**, small stunted pigs or lambs.

**Quarantine division**, section of the yards set apart for stock that for some reason must be segregated.

**Rannies**, common Southern calves of poor quality.

**Running**, going to market, especially in rather large quantities.

**Sandhill cattle**, cattle raised in Western Nebraska.

**Sappy**, applied to lambs freshly taken from the ewes and carrying milk fat, generally marketed at about 4 months old.

**Seedy Belly Sow**, old and rough sows that have been used as brood sows.

**Shambles**, slaughterhouse; a meat packing plant.

**She stuff**, cows and heifers.

**Short keeps**, a British term for cattle that correspond to what we call "feeders," partly fleshed animals that will fatten quickly.

**Skin**, very thin and common hog.

**Skip**, a light, trashy, common pig or lamb.

**Slunk**, a prematurely born animal, unmarketable; bob veal, prematurely born calf.

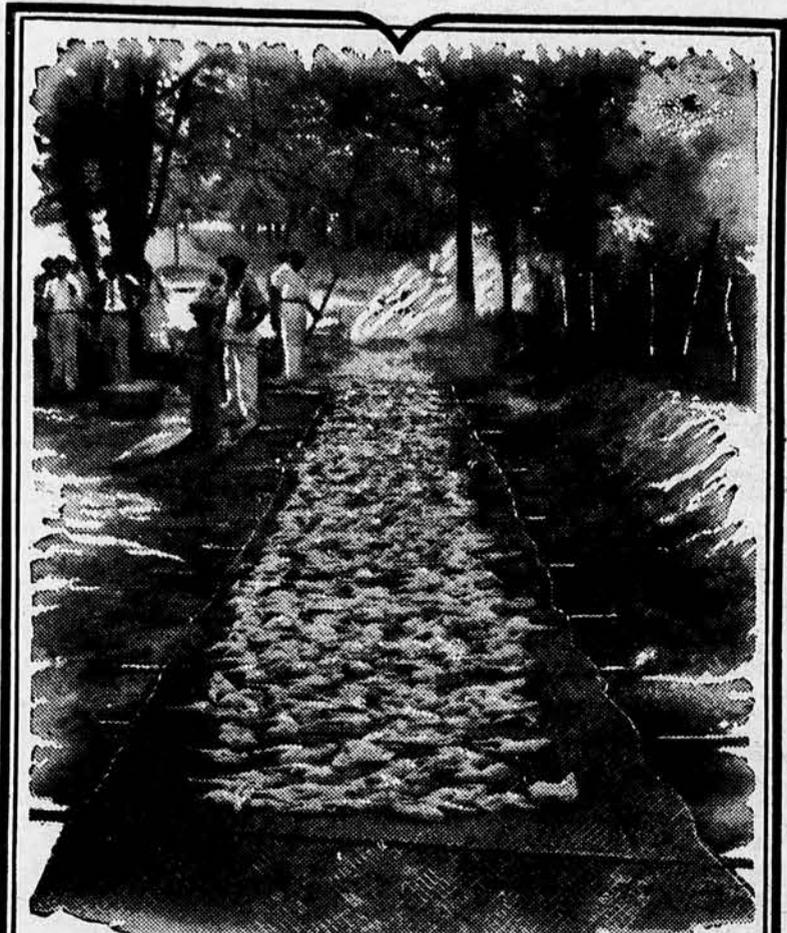
**Spayed heifer**, a heifer unsexed by removal of ovaries, may be recognized by scar in front of left hip.

**Springer**, a cow due to freshen.

**Standardized cattle**, cattle raised by a breeder who has a reputation for producing uniform quality cattle.

**Stag**, a male that has been used for breeding purposes before castration; generally heavy and rough, showing the appearance of masculinity in the head and shoulders; subject to 70 pounds dock because the fore shoulders are so hard.

**Stock bull**, a bull that has been used for breeding purposes.



"We used COLORADO POULTRY NETTING to barbecue over 1,000 White Leghorn broilers, served to more than 2,000 American Poultry Association convention visitors to the Washita Farm by whom this greatest chicken barbecue on record was given.

"On the Washita Farm Company's 8,700 acres are raised approximately 35,000 chickens and 3,000 turkeys annually. In cultivation are 300 acres in cotton, 260 acres in alfalfa, 400 acres in potatoes, 3,200 acres in corn, 75 acres in peanuts. We keep 1,000 head of registered hogs and 50 head of registered Jersey milk cows.

"All buildings are of reinforced concrete and all fences and structures are erected for permanency. For this reason, practically all of our field fence is No. 9 wire COLORADO FENCE. We have used two or three cars of COLORADO FENCE."

Signed *Joe Culbertson*  
Washita Farm Company,  
Tishomingo, Oklahoma.

## Stands the Test of Tests

Neither acids, moisture nor fire prevail against COLORADO POULTRY FENCE. Made like COLORADO Farm Fence, of enduring copper-bearing steel, heavily galvanized to further resist rust and wear, it stretches straight and true. Rigid, no top nor bottom supports are needed. Offering the utmost economy in fence, it can be taken down and put-up again, as sturdy and dependable as when originally set. It's easy to handle and cut; rolls out flat. And COLORADO costs no more than ordinary fence.

Western Dealers Sell It With Pride

# COLORADO Fence

"Defies Time and Wear!"

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



**Stock calf**, a calf with blocky form of body usually with at least one ancestor belonging to one of the beef breeds and purchased at about weaning time in the fall to be matured into a fat yearling 6 or 12 months later.

**Stock cattle**, young steers or cows light and thin and not yet matured. Individuals are known as "stock-ers."

**Tall-end**, that which is left after the more desirable individuals have been sorted out of a drove; the poorer individuals.

**Thin**, an animal very poor in flesh, regardless of weight.

**Thru stock**, stock received and counted in the day's run, but not offered for sale, being consigned to other points.

**Throw-outs**, animals of any kind thrown or sorted out of a bunch of stock because of some defect.

**Warmed-up**, thin cattle that have been on corn feed just long enough to show feed effects, but not long enough to be desirable beef.

**Washy**, descriptive of feed such as new grass or other freshly grown vegetation that has a clearing effect on the digestive tract but does not make good, hard flesh; applied to animals fed on such feed; soft; green.

**Weigh-back**, an animal sold and weighed up with other stock but cut out and weighed back to the seller because of some imperfection or injury.

**Yearlings**, cattle or sheep beyond the calf or lamb stage and under the 2-year old class.

**Yellowhammer**, dogey.

**Yorker**, a hog weighing 160 to 190 pounds, very smooth and choice, a type very popular with New York City butchers.

try. This decrease is indeed the harbinger of the new good will which has come between employers and workers. In the result, the various agencies of mediation, both state and federal, have played a satisfying part in stimulating peace between the contending factors in industry, wherever the voluntary request for advice has been made. Thus discord is on the wane, and co-operation and mutuality of respect as between men and management have gradually brought about an increasing bond of good will between management and men.

To my mind, the fact that Labor Day this year witnessed a stronger unity than has ever before existed between all the factors of industry, together with a humane spirit as between employers and workers, is a just cause for rejoicing on the part of all persons who are concerned in the progress of our nation. Of course, we do not expect that never more will there be honest differences in industry, but we do view, in no uncertain light, an example of industrial teamwork which is gradually bring-

ing its reward to those who are fostering and carrying on the burden of American production, including the leaders in business and industry and the faithful, efficient employees who are the bone and sinew of our whole life. And it is only thru the satisfactory condition of our working classes that such blessings may be brought forth. We now enjoy a great measure of these blessings, and I am confident that we are to enjoy more.

Thus it is that the nation is happy in honoring our workers and in treasuring the hope and the belief that their future will surpass any past period in the long era thru which they have contributed so much.

### Machinery Costs

A recent investigation into the life, service and cost of service of farm machinery in Iowa, by J. B. Davidson of the Iowa State College, indicates that:

1. The average life of farm machines on Iowa farms varies from 8 years for a spring-tooth harrow to 24 years for the farm wagon. An average life for all machines is 15.2 years.

2. The life of individual machines varies much from the average. The average life of grain binders, for illustration, was found to be 16 years, but machines were found which lasted only 5 years, while others had a life of 33 years.

3. The average annual service of farm machines in days of use is very low, varying from four days for the seeder to 80 days for the wagon and gasoline engine. The average annual use of all farm machines is 16 days.

4. With few exceptions, the life of farm machines is not directly influenced by the number of days used a year.

5. The annual cost of repairs varies from 1/2 of 1 per cent of first cost for the roller, seeder and spring-tooth harrow, to 5 per cent for one-row cultivators.

6. The average cost of service for one day varies from 8 cents for the one-row cultivator to \$10.11 for a silage cutter.

7. The most important factor in reducing the cost of each day's service is a large number of days of use a year.

8. The total annual cost of a farm machine varies from 12 per cent to 21 per cent of the first cost.

9. While the housing of farm machinery is desirable, systematic repairing has more influence on the life of farm machines.

10. A well-equipped farm shop is a definite aid to systematic repair of farm machines.

### For the Livestock Men

Market Classes and Grades of Livestock, Department Bulletin No. 1,360, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## Into the Dawn of a New Day

(Continued from Page 13)

over which we Americans may well be proud, is found in the fact that our general standard of living is now the highest in the whole world. Civilization has so made it in this country a part of our national development that every honest American has the urge to live under the best standards any people have ever known. Were we living upon the basis of many of the other peoples of the world, unemployment would be among the least of our worries, for our production would be scarcely sufficient to supply our own wants, so few would they be, and we would not constitute a country of wealth and prosperity.

In this happy condition, however, despite the ills from which we suffer, now and then, the worker has a full share; and it is the ardent wish of this administration that the worker's standards of living may be improved even more, and that he will have greater leisure in which to enjoy the advantages of our national life. Good wages are one of the greatest contributors to high living standards, and when coupled with steady employment, the two make for all that any person could wish for.

As a result of industrial competition among the countries of the world fundamental changes have occurred in American industry which have vastly increased output and, at the same time, relatively decreased the cost of production in practically all lines of endeavor. Thus, in meeting the competition from countries where lower standards of living obtain, the mechanization of industry and high intelligence of American labor, together with managerial initiative, have brought about a practical evolution in our country, subject to even further changes, accordingly as industry and commerce become of even greater concern to the peoples of the world.

But for further safeguarding full employment, this administration is assiduously striving to create this by the stimulation of public work programs and by the encouragement of private industry thru Governmental efforts to increase the opportunities for marketing American goods and products in foreign countries.

The country at large, along with both labor and management, has every reason to rejoice over the gradual decrease in the number of serious trade disputes arising between the employers and employees of our coun-



## SAVE THE RECORDS

# FIRST!

"FIRE! FIRE!"

Startled, men all about the Purina Experimental Farm dropped their work and ran. The steer barn was burning! Too late to save the barn... cattle safe in the pasture... but into the flames they groped and staggered... feeling... searching...

Searching for something insurance could not cover... for something carpenters could not build... for something money could not buy.

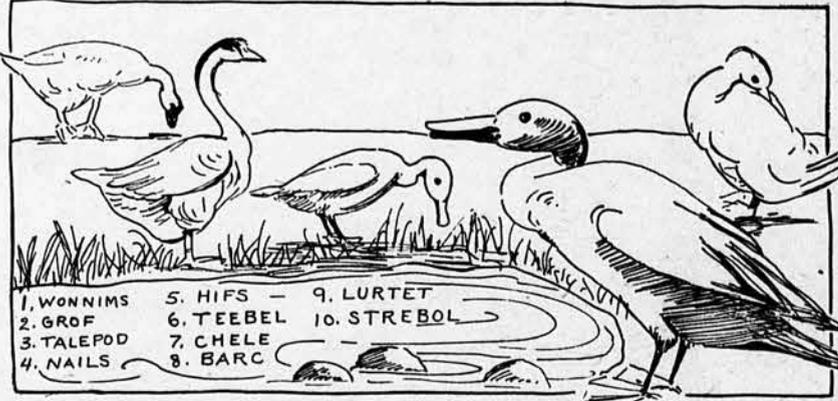
Brave hands soon found and saved that something... the records! Records that told the true story of long and patient experiments... records that explained the why of new ways of feeding... records that meant more dollars in the pocket of every Purina feeder.

Records! They're the backbone of things on the Purina Experimental Farm. Purina must guard them precious. For it is these records that point the way to new methods of feeding... it is these records that are behind every Checkerboard bag in your feedlot. When you are in a dollars and cents frame of mind it is these records that will send you to the Checkerboard store every time!



# Puzzles for After-Supper Hours

I AM 10 years old and will be 11 March 24. Have I a twin? I am in the fourth grade. I enjoy school very much. My teacher's name is Miss Kim. I like her very well. The name of my school is Hill school. I live between 100 and 150 steps from school. I always go home for dinner. I have one sister. Her name is Rosella. She is 13 years old. I think it would be very interesting to be a teacher when I grow up. I am 4 feet 6 inches tall. I have brown hair and light complexion. I have three pet cats. They do not have names. I have an old dog named Bob. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me. I will try to answer all their letters.  
Buhler, Kan. Mildred Quiring.



There are 10 things in this pond besides the ducks and geese. Can you rearrange the letters so as to tell what they are? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

and grandpa. I like to read the letters on the children's page. I like to work the puzzles, too. I wish some of the girls would write to me.  
Bronson, Kan. Rosella Hamilton.

## Likes to Go to School

I am 11 years old and in the fifth grade. I like to go to school. I have two pets—a little kitten and a little puppy. Jacky is the pup's name. I like to go to school. My teacher's name is Mrs. Gibbs. I go 1 mile to school. The name of my school is Springhill. Our school had a box supper and program. I walk to school. We live on a 150-acre farm. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.  
Glade, Kan. Isabelle Travis.



The name of one of our Presidents is concealed in this puzzle. Can you tell which one it is? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

## A Test for Your Guesser

If a farmer can raise 250 bushels of corn in dry weather, what can he raise in wet weather? An umbrella.  
When is an umbrella like a bombshell? When blown inside out.  
What requires more philosophy than taking things as they come? Parting with things as they go.  
When is a trunk like two letters of the alphabet? When it is M. T. (empty).  
What is that which comes with a train, goes with a train, is of no use whatever to the train, and yet the train can't go without it? Noise.

On the first of July, 1891, a train ran off the great bridge at St. Louis and no one was killed or injured. How was it possible? It ran off the bridge as usual and went on its way.

Who is the man who invariably finds things dull? The scissors grinder.

Why is a miller like a cook? Because he prepares the meal.

When can you carry water in a sieve? When it is frozen.

What game do the waves play at? At pitch and toss.

When will water stop running down hill? Why, when it gets to the bottom.

What is that which every one can divide, but no one can see where it has been divided? Water.

three cats, one dog, one horse, one pig and one cow. The cats' names are Tommy, Spot and Sport; the dog's name is Pal, the horse's name is Shorty, the cow's name is Beauty, the pig's name is Redy. My dog will teeter totter on a board with me and also pull me in a little wagon. The horse is 17 years old. I weigh 63 pounds. I have three brothers and two sisters. My brothers' names are Jay, Ernest and George. George is the oldest one. My sisters' names are Mary and Mae. My hobby is riding horseback.  
Collyer, Kan. Viola Tillon.

## We Hear from Calvin

For pets I have a cat named Snowball and a dog named Tricks. I have a brother named Ancel. I go to school and am in the fifth grade. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.  
Americus, Kan. Calvin Drummond.



"Baw! That Man's Got My Arrow."

## Likes to Ride Horseback

I am 11 years old and in the fifth grade. I go to Banner school. I walk 1½ miles to school. For pets I have

## Rosella Has Nine Canaries

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. My birthday is September 29. My teacher's name is Miss Gouch. I have four blocks to go to school. For pets I have nine canary birds—one of them sings from morning until night. His name is Dickie. I have two brothers. My brothers' names are Willard and Virgil. Willard is 21 years old and Virgil is 17. I live with my grandma

## NUMBER PUZZLE

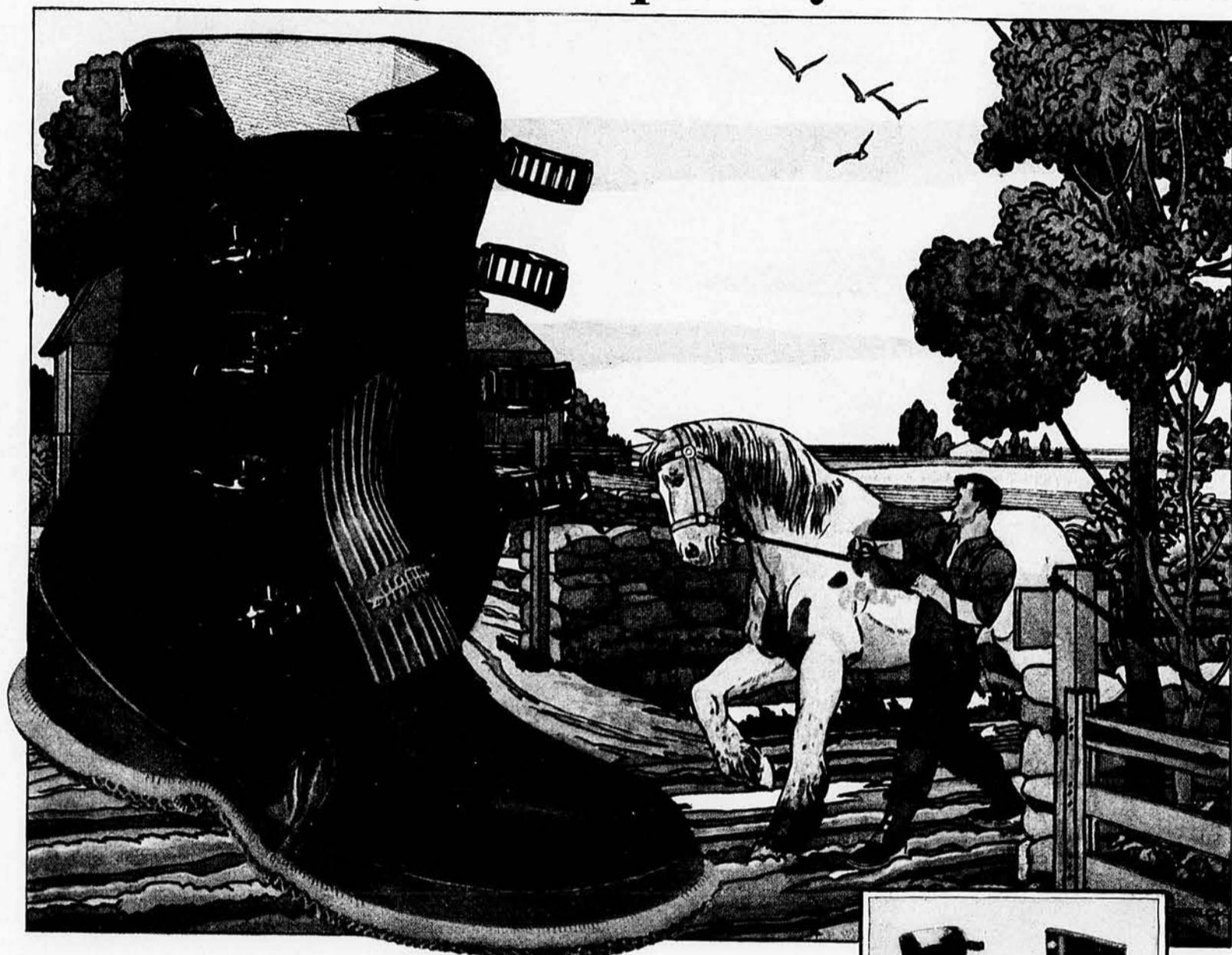
4	9	3	4	15
8	14	5	2	8
11	7			
		10	46	21
7			5	
	52			21
	8			9
7		19	6	7
			5	11

Carefully cut out the black circle. Move this from place to place over the numbers. Add up the sum total of the numbers it completely covers in any one position. When you find the position on the paper where the sum total of the numbers covered is greatest, take your pencil and draw around the circle. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.



The Hoovers—The Call of the Wild

A sturdy farm shoe, waterproof and warm, easily and quickly cleaned . . .



## THE HOOD KATTLE KING

Only your feet can fully appreciate what has made the Hood Kattle King the standard of quality in red rubber arctics—four, five and six buckle heights.

Red rubber uppers that will not crack or check—easy to clean—fleece lined from top to toe. Big, wide extension soles of tough grey tire tread stock that will stand the hardest kind of wear.

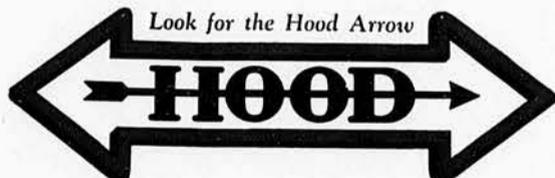
There are many imitations of the Kattle King, but if you want real service and solid comfort be sure to look for the Yellow Arrow and the name Hood on the sole.

And remember—you can get arctics, boots and rubbers made by Hood for wear in all seasons and in all kinds of weather.

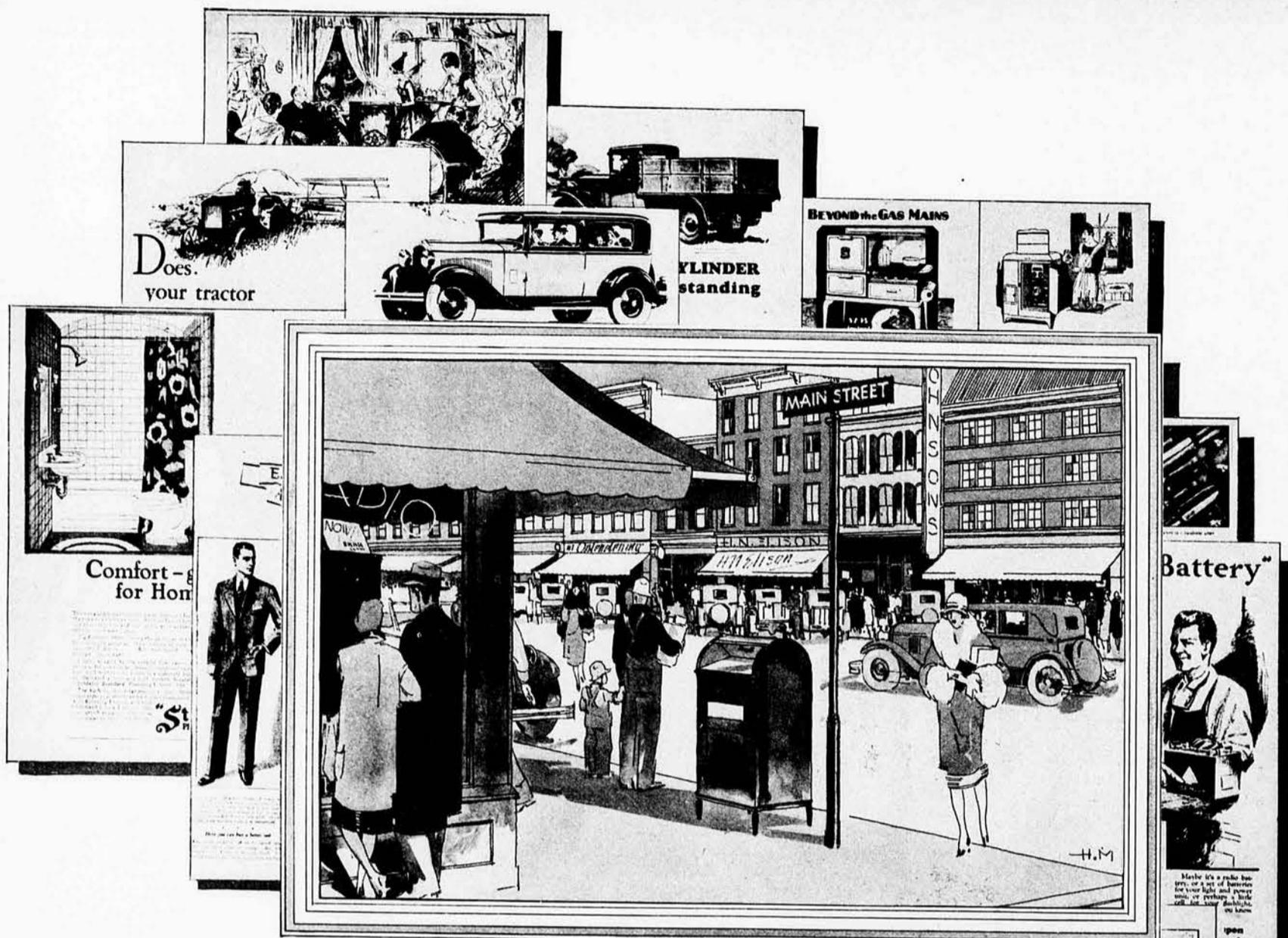
HOOD RUBBER COMPANY

Watertown, Massachusetts

Look for the Hood Arrow



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## Bringing Main Street to Your Farm

EVERY issue of our paper brings Main Street right into your home. Shop windows pass in review every week. New styles — new merchandise — latest machinery — modern methods — are always on display.

You can keep abreast of the times and know what is new by reading the advertisements in this paper. They are the show windows of Main Street. Advertisements tell you the commercial news, open up new avenues for profits. They point the way to more comforts, greater happiness.

You will make many discoveries by reading the advertise-

ments regularly. It may be a new variety of seed corn that means extra bushels at husking time, or a plan for fencing that saves time and labor . . . Perhaps a new feed to increase egg production, or a radio to bring you markets, weather forecasts and entertainment for the family.

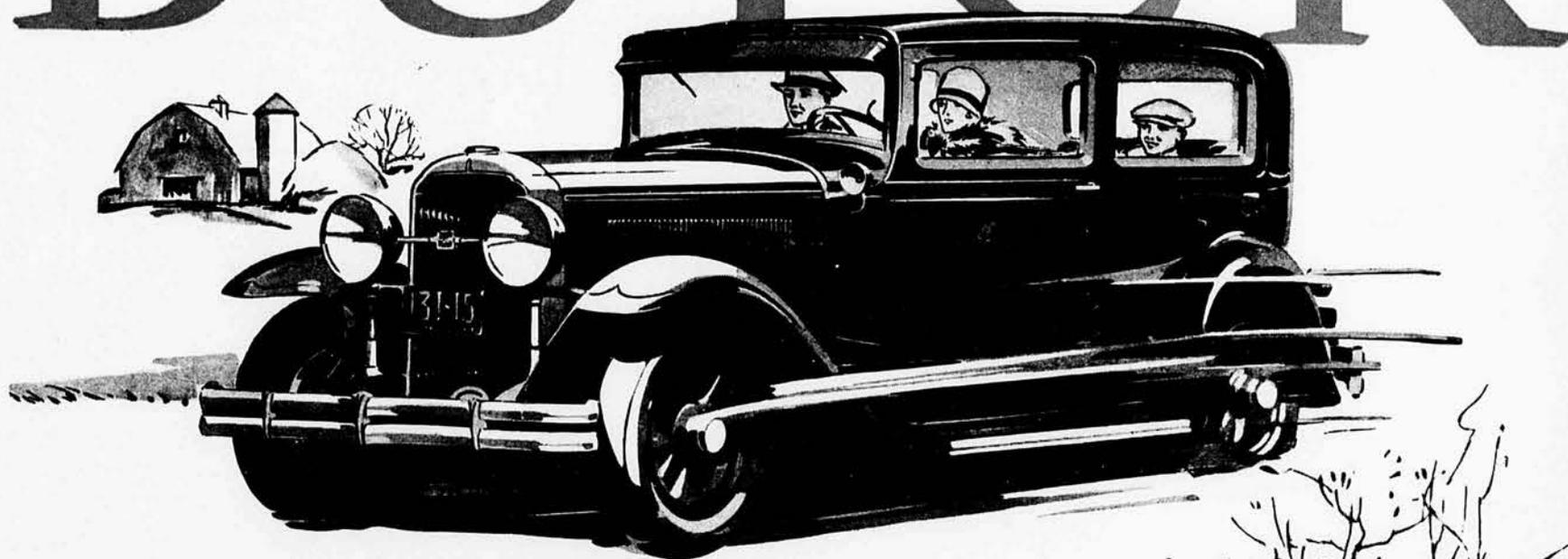
Read the advertisements, big and little — they are reliable — you can depend on them. Catch-penny schemes are not admitted to the advertising columns of this paper. Manufacturers with reputations are displaying their wares and telling about them. Get their catalogs and booklets — read them. It is the way to buy goods intelligently and profitably.

You can get many valuable books like these from our advertisers merely for the asking.



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men and women who know  
the value of the dollar . . .

*because BUICK provides greatest dollar value*

In the smaller towns and communities—in the great farming sections where motor cars are subjected to the severest tests of performance and roadability—there you will find the New Buick the outstanding favorite among fine automobiles!

Not only have these motorists played a vital part in the purchase of more than 2,000,000 Buicks during the past two decades—not only have they registered a demand from two to five times as great as for any other car in Buick's field—but they are buying this fine Buick of today in far greater volume than any previous Buick!

... because Buick's great new Valve-in-Head engine—developing 99 horsepower in the 124- and 132-inch series, and 80½ horsepower in the 118-inch series—imparts thrilling new pick-up, thrilling new road speeds and thrilling new hill-climbing power.

... because Buick's new Bodies by Fisher achieve new heights of beauty, luxury and style—set the year's high mark for comfort and utility—incorporate such marked advancements as the new Non-Glare Windshield for safer night driving, adjustable front seat, and adjustable steering column!

... because Buick alone provides such extra features of value as

New Controlled Servo Enclosed Mechanical Brakes; new frictionless steering gear and Road Shock Eliminator; new, longer rear springs and Lovejoy Duodraulic Shock Absorbers; torque tube drive; sealed chassis; and Buick multiple-disc clutch!

You can easily afford to buy a Buick, for six models of this wonderful car, embodying all the famous Buick superiorities, are available at prices well under \$1,300, f.o.b. factory. Moreover, you can purchase a Buick on the extremely liberal General Motors time payment plan. See these cars—compare them with any other at or near the price—satisfy yourself that they are truly unequalled values. Then do as so many other keen judges of value are doing: Buy a BUICK!

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Canadian Factories  
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WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT . . . BUICK WILL BUILD THEM



There's nothing  
like the new  
**SCREEN - GRID RADIOLA**  
*for high powered reception*



**RCA RADIOLA 22**  
Cabinet model, Screen-Grid receiver for battery operation. With enclosed RCA Loudspeaker. \$135 (less Radiotrons)



**RCA RADIOLA 21**  
High-powered Screen-Grid Receiver for battery operation . . . \$69.50 (less Radiotrons)

**RCA LOUDSPEAKER 100B**  
With the rich, mellow tone characteristic of the popular "100" type of reproducers - \$17.50

**RCA LOUDSPEAKER 103**  
The leading magnetic-type radio reproducer, designed to harmonize with home furnishings. \$22.50

The new RCA Screen-Grid Radiotrons are twice as powerful as the old type of radio tubes. They give the big reserve of power that you need for fine program reception at a distance from the broadcasting stations.

Radiolas 21 and 22 have been specially designed by the RCA engineers to give homes away from electric service lines all the advantages of screen-grid radio. They employ the newest type of RCA screen-grid tube, and the RCA screen-grid circuit.

There are thousands of hours of entertainment for you in a Screen-Grid Radiola—nightly programs by nationally famous artists, costing thousands of dollars to produce and put on the air. And a

fine Radiola is more than a means of entertainment—it has come to be an invaluable necessity in every home

Radiolas are built by the world's acknowledged leaders in electrical engineering. When buying a radio for your home make sure of the highest quality of performance by seeing that it is an RCA receiver, equipped with RCA Radiotrons and an RCA Loudspeaker. RCA Radiolas carry the RCA guarantee.

If you have central station electric service (alternating current) the ideal receiver to use is RCA Radiola 33 (\$54 less Radiotrons) which takes its power from your electric light outlet. No batteries.



BUY WITH CONFIDENCE WHERE YOU SEE THIS SIGN

**RCA RADIOLA**

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF THE RADIOTRON

# A Stint for Each Year

## Mrs. Melton Successfully Uses Long Time Project Method

By Marianne Kittell

**M**OST people cannot put a pound of taffy in their mouth, chew it and swallow it with one gulp, but they can take that same pound of taffy, bite off smaller amounts and in time consume it. Mrs. Frank Melton of Allen county realized this when she and her husband moved to their present home five years ago.

Mrs. Melton was not satisfied with the house for several reasons. It was too large, it was dark and gloomy, it was inconveniently arranged. And yet she could not build a new house or remodel this one as she would like because the place had just been purchased and funds were not available. And so with foresight she began planning, intending to make improvements year by year.

Every year Mrs. Melton sets a definite goal to achieve during the following 12 months. And she does realize it, tho she may have to work at it slowly and patiently.

The first year the task was to get storage room for outside working implements. The Meltons' children had left home and there was no need for the eight rooms. But storage for outside tools was badly needed, as the place was poorly equipped with outbuildings. And so two rooms which had been added to the house by a previous occupant were removed and an efficient storehouse made of them.

The second year Mrs. Melton set herself the task of achieving a cement floor for her back porch. She does not stint herself in her work and in this she helped to the extent of gathering up all the tin cans on the farm, which were numerous, and pounded them into tiny bits for a base for the cement. That summer they ran the cement and had a porch by fall that was 18 inches deep and 8 by 28 feet.

Mrs. Melton likes to work outdoors even when she is doing her housework and so for her project for the third year the porch was enclosed with glass, making of it a summer kitchen where she could work and still enjoy the outdoors. During this time she began to gather furniture for this second kitchen and refinish it.

The next year she turned to her winter kitchen. It had dark woodwork and paper which had never seemed clean in spite of much work. She tore off the paper, and herself put on oil cloth wall covering which is so easily kept fresh and new looking. The woodwork she improved by enameling a happy tone called cafe au lait or in English, coffee with cream. A door and a window were added for more light. The furniture was enameled the same color as the woodwork and a linoleum rug with gay blue ships added. That completed her fourth year's goal.

The dining room had been worrying Mrs. Melton for some time but with truly good management she had been devoting her efforts first to the rooms where she worked and spent the most time. Nevertheless her dining room had been rather unattractive. The room had two small windows, the woodwork was dark brown and the

them to match her color scheme. This past summer with the addition of a new woodbox the two kitchens were complete.

During the winter the Meltons use wood for fuel and an unsightly woodbox irritated this active, beauty-loving person. She wanted her woodbox to look like a piece of furniture and thru the help of the state extension architect she achieved it. It resembles a desk more than anything else but its looks do not affect its efficiency at all. It holds sufficient wood for two days' ordinary heating and cooking. There also is a compartment for the kerosene can, one for lid lifters and stove brushes, and a small drawer for tea towels. One thing about the woodbox which Mrs. Melton especially likes is that the top is sloping. In that way it will not be cluttered and interfere with depositing or taking out the wood. The box was built from scraps of new lumber and its cost was nominal.

One must not think that Mrs. Melton devotes her time entirely to the dairy and the appearance of her home. She is an active partner with her husband in their dairy and poultry business. Mrs. Melton is a good gardener and a good cook. Her cupboard is well stocked with 400 quarts of fruits and vegetables from her summer's work.

She is an ardent Farm Bureau member. In the five years that she has belonged to the organization she has never missed a meeting. She has taken up every project that her club has offered and made successes of each one. It was in this work that she obtained much help in redecorating her home.

And so, altho it is taking time, Mrs. Melton is working on a long time project which in a few years more will mean an efficient and beautiful country home.

### Bread Making Easy Now

**B**BREAD-MAKING has always been a pleasure for me, with one exception. At last I have succeeded in eliminating that. Washing the starter jar was the fly in the ointment until I discovered that a cup of hot water and a fruit jar lid worked like magic.

In heating water for my bread, I add an extra cup. Immediately after removing the starter from the jar, I pour the hot water in the jar, seal at once and let stand while I mix the bread sponge. By that time, the steam has thoroly loosened all

bits of dough and with a few gentle shakes, the jar is rinsed and ready for the dishwasher.

### Add Flavor to Rabbit

**A**FTER preparing rabbit for cooking, parboil in water until the flesh begins to turn white then pour this water off and parboil until it is tender, in water to which a pod of red pepper and salt have been added. Roll in flour and fry in deep fat until it is a golden brown. Mrs. O. DeWitt. Greene county.

### Little Cooks Try a Pie

**D**EAR LITTLE COOKS: Thanksgiving is over now, and Santa Claus is fast on the way to our homes, but before he gets here I should like to have all my little cook friends slip into the kitchen and concoct their favorite pie, and if they are especially successful with it this time, to write the recipe down on a piece of paper, with your name and address on it, also your age, and send it to me to be judged with the recipes of other little cooks all over the state. There will be a first prize of \$1 and a second prize of 50 cents.

If you especially like to bake pies I'm sure you will enjoy making the one I am going to print here. It is a favorite of mine, and oh how delicious it is when served after the main meal. I like it best because it can be made any time of year and fits in with any menu, so if you decide in a hurry to make pie for dinner it will taste well with the rest of the meal. Here is the recipe for custard pie:

3 eggs  
1 teaspoon salt  
¾ cup sugar

2 cups milk  
1 teaspoon vanilla

Beat eggs; add sugar, salt and scalded milk slowly. Line pie plate with pastry, pour in custard. Bake in moderate oven 25 to 30 minutes. The custard is baked when a knife put in the center comes out dry.

All contest recipes must be in by December 20, so hurry them in before the Christmas rush.

Your little girl cook friend,  
Naida Gardner.



# Baked Beans Are Coming Back

By Nell B. Nichols

**N**O SEASON is more suggestive of New England with its baked beans and codfish cakes than early winter time. This year when blessings are being counted, it might be well to include these two old foods. Science has stepped in and proved they have valuable contributions to make. Why not use them more frequently in the meals?

Beans are very rich in copper. Nutrition authorities now say that this material is essential in building up the blood stream and giving the glow of health to the skin. Unless the iron in our food is accompanied by small amounts of copper it cannot enhance the blood. The two mineral substances work together beautifully. Alone they are helpless. Navy beans have iron as well as copper. Why not revive the Saturday night suppers of New England? Here are recipes for the main dishes of the menu:

#### Boston Brown Bread

¼ cup sugar  
½ cup molasses  
2 teaspoons soda  
1 tablespoon water

1 egg  
1 cup sour milk  
2 cups graham flour  
½ teaspoon salt

Sift the dry ingredients, add milk and soda, dissolved in water, mixing well. Stir in unbeaten egg. Beat thoroly. Half fill buttered baking powder or round coffee tins. Cover and steam by setting in a pan containing water, for one hour in the oven with the beans.

Why eat codfish cakes? For Kansas citizens they are a substitute for the seashore. They are rich in iodine, as are all sea foods and the water near the ocean. Iodine, by the way, is the mineral element of foods that keeps the thyroid gland functioning properly. It prevents goiters. And here is an old recipe for codfish cakes:

1 cup codfish  
1½ cups mashed potatoes  
1 egg yolk

1 tablespoon soft butter  
Dash of pepper  
1 egg white

Wash fish in cold water and pull in pieces. Mix with potatoes. Beat egg, stir to a paste with butter, add pepper and then egg white, beaten to a stiff froth. Turn in fish and potatoes, mix well with a fork and flour the hands. Roll mixture into little round cakes. Flatten to ½ inch thickness and brown in deep fat.

#### Baked Beans

Pick over and wash 1 quart navy beans, cover with cold water and soak overnight. In the morning heat slowly, keeping below the boiling point, and cook until the skins will burst. Scald rind of ¾ pound fat salt pork, scrape, remove ¼ inch slice and put in the bottom of the bean-pot. Cut

**D**ON'T forget that Kansas Farmer has a particularly valuable leaflet for you concerning the making of economical and clever Christmas gifts. The leaflet will be promptly sent to you on receipt of 5 cents in stamps or coin. The Christmas Editor will take care of all your requests. Write to her in care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



Mrs. Frank Melton With Her Modern Woodbox

paper a sombre grey. The first thing she did was to clean the woodwork and enamel it a cheerful ivory. Then a light wall paper with gay figures was added. Beautiful lace curtains were hung at the windows, so that no light would be barred. One can scarcely realize the difference in the light and cheer that these changes meant.

While Mrs. Melton had been working on these various projects she had not forgotten her summer kitchen. She was still adding and improving her kitchen equipment, for remember, her goal there was two complete ones. She was picking up furniture here and there at sales, and painting

thru the rind of remaining pork every one-half inch, making cuts 1 inch deep. Put beans in pot and bury pork in beans, leaving rind exposed. Mix 1 tablespoon salt, 1 tablespoon molasses and 3 tablespoons sugar; add 1 cup boiling water and pour over beans. Then add sufficient water to cover beans if it is necessary. Cover the bean-pot, put in oven and bake slowly 6 or 8 hours, uncovering the last hour of the cooking that the rind may become brown and crisp. Add water as needed. One-half teaspoon of mustard may be added with the sugar if desired.

<b>DOUBLE WEEKLY INDEMNITY FOR HOSPITAL CASES</b>	
<b>DEATH BY ACCIDENT \$1000</b>	<b>TOTAL DISABILITY \$1000 A WEEK</b>
<b>LOSS OF ONE EYE \$250</b>	<b>PARTIAL DISABILITY \$250 A WEEK</b>
<b>LOSS OF BOTH EYES \$1000</b>	<b>LOSS OF ONE HAND \$500</b>
<b>LOSS OF ONE FOOT \$300</b>	<b>LOSS OF BOTH HANDS \$1000</b>
<b>LOSS OF BOTH FEET \$1000</b>	<b>LOSS OF HAND AND FOOT \$1000</b>



**2 1/2¢ a day saves cost of accidents**

Would YOU risk losing \$1,000 on the chance of saving 5¢? Certainly, NO! Yet, you are running the risk of heavy injury costs to save only 2 1/2¢ a day! Think you'll never be injured? LISTEN! A farmer in 8 is seriously hurt or is killed every year. You're in constant danger of injury. Farm work is hazardous. You may be struck down ANY DAY. Then... bills... Bills... BILLS!

Why risk it when only 2 1/2¢ a day protects up to \$1,000? Study the chart! There's a real protection. Every claim paid promptly; pays every day you're laid up. Saved policy holders over \$500,000 last year, alone. No wonder so many thousands of farmers have Woodmen Accident policies. Absolutely the best farmer's accident policy ever written. Investigate! Get full details. See what policy holders say. Send the coupon today. Don't put it off. Fill it out right NOW!

## Woodmen Accident Company of Lincoln, Nebr.

**WOODMEN ACCIDENT CO.**  
Lincoln, Nebr. Dept. B-1217

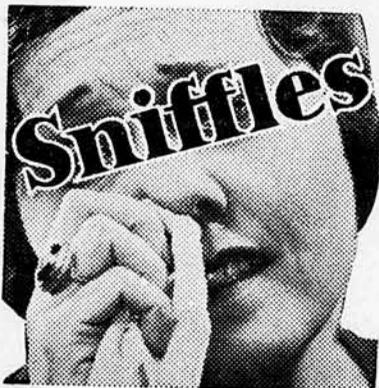
Please send me details of your accident insurance policies. (Age limits, 16 to 60)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Occupation \_\_\_\_\_

P. O. \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_ R. F. D. \_\_\_\_\_



# COLD goes in a day

Instead of enduring stuffed head, aches, or a sore, red nose, check that cold. Take Hill's. Gives safe, sure relief in one-third the usual time because it stops cold 3 ways... 1: Checks fever... 2: Opens bowels, no griping... 3: Tones system. Safe, easy to take, always effective.

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

**FREE to Trappers**

Handsome 24-page rotogravure booklet of trapping secrets, game laws, sets, animal lore, etc. Regular price 25¢. Sent free with catalog of trapping supplies and up-to-the-minute fur price lists to men and boys who will trap this season. Write for your free copy today.

**M. Lyon & Co.** 226 Delaware St. Kansas City, Missouri

Gentlemen: Please send me FREE your new Trappers Guide, and put my name on your list to receive your fur market price lists during the season.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_



# Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

## The Kansas Tuberculosis Association Has Done Excellent Work in Fighting Disease

THE Kansas Tuberculosis Association has done good work in fighting tuberculosis and promoting public health for many years. Now it comes again to us asking a little financial support in its 22nd Annual Seal Sale. One of the beautiful things about its appeal is that every single one of us can respond, old or young, rich or poor, for Christmas Seals cost only 1 penny each. If you can't afford the sheet of 100 that reaches you in the mail, tear off what you can use and send the money and unused seals back.

But why spend money in fighting tuberculosis? It is no longer the chief cause of death. There are several diseases that rate higher. Why pick out tuberculosis? I can answer that question. The other diseases carry people away in the feeble years when their work is practically done. Tuberculosis strikes them in the years of richest promise and greatest achievement. Nearly two-thirds of all deaths from tuberculosis occur during that period when patients are in the productive ages between 15 and 44.

Another very special reason for keeping up the fight on tuberculosis is that the illness, once a person gets down with it, is so long drawn-out. Two or three years is no time at all for a tuberculous patient to have to keep up the fight, even if he wins. If he goes to a sanatorium, he must stay at least six months. So it is pretty safe to say that no one who develops tuberculosis gets off cheaper than a thousand dollars.

The fight is worth while, too, because it actually is being won. When the tuberculosis association began its work the vital statistics showed that every year 200 citizens of the United States died out of every 100,000 of the population. Nowadays less than 90 persons die of tuberculosis in the United States annually to 100,000 population. This shows a wonderful saving in human life accomplished by the work. And it shows why good citizens of Kansas and elsewhere do not hesitate to buy Christmas Seals.

### Bran Is of Value

I have tried bran as an aid to bowel action. It has a good effect on me but I dislike its taste. What is a good way to eat it?  
T. W. F.

There are special preparations of bran designed for use as breakfast foods which are much more tasty than the ordinary bran. It may be steeped in hot water and then eaten with sufficient cream and sugar to disguise the taste, or it may be mixed with a proper amount of flour and cooked as bran muffins. Every household cookbook has recipes.

### 'Tis a Fatty Tumor?

I have a lump on the back of my neck as large as a hen egg, on the right side, close up to where the neck joins the head. Could this cause me being so nervous? It has been there several years.  
Mrs. S. D. C.

This may be a fatty tumor, an enlarged gland, or some other foreign tissue. I think such a growth is sufficient to cause a great deal of nervousness, and probably is more of a drag on your health than you are inclined to suspect. Its removal is very likely a simple matter that can be accomplished under a local anesthetic.

### Good Food Will Help

Please send me some information about being muscular. Tell me what kind of exercises to take. I want to develop my arms and legs and body so that I shall be a strong boy.  
T. F.

There is a rather general opinion that good food, sleep and work will supply such a need. This is correct in a general way, yet the boy is right in asking special advice. To make him strong and well-proportioned his work must be the kind that gives all-round development and should be well sprinkled with play. The farm boy develops

strength, but is often of poor proportions. He should work, by all means, but he should not carry loads to the point of strain, and in addition to the milking and chopping and plowing and pitching of farm work he should enter into sports like baseball and tennis that make for grace and speed.

### And in Winter, Too

Is it true that hydrophobia may be had in winter as well as in summer, or is it a disease that comes only in hot weather, and always goes away as fall comes?  
I.

Hydrophobia, the correct name for which is rabies, is a disease that is spread by contagion, from animal to animal or to person, and so far as is now known weather has nothing to do with its spread.

### Down on the Farm

BY MARION TALLEY

From the Washington Post:

I did some gardening with hoe and spade this summer on a neighboring ranch. The people were awfully nice about letting me do it, altho I saw terror in a woman's eyes the first time she watched me approach her lovely flower garden with a hoe in my hand. They really have an idea that city people don't know anything. After I had been hoeing for a while she remarked that I would have a fine garden of my own some day. But there was no use planting flowers at home until after the house is finished.

I expect to do all kinds of jobs on the farm and in the house. The resourcefulness that has to be used by a grand opera singer should help me to be a better farmer than if I had not had that experience. I think that a person who learns to do one thing well can, by transferring the energy, do other things well. I know opera stars who are very good cooks. And I do not mind saying that I should not be afraid to cook a meal for anyone.

When other Metropolitan artists hear that the farm brought in 30 per cent on my investment the first year, perhaps a few more may quit singing and go to farming—30 per cent from 440 acres of wheat, 80 acres of barley and 40 acres of corn. That was a much bigger profit than I expected. They say that next year I may make 50 per cent, for the crop this year was only middling. That was because of a very hot and dry spell just before harvest.

People who come from country places to make careers in New York are amazed that I should be content to retire to a lonely ranch in Kansas. They say they would miss the city. I don't see why they should. They did not have it before they came. They speak of loneliness. That is something I do not understand. I have never been lonely or bored for an hour. When I was a child I adored farm life and spent much time with relatives there. Living in New York and Italy and Paris has only intensified my love for the country. I've always had a miniature farm on the window sill or in the back yard. On the ranch I can do real digging, for we are going to have lots and lots of flowers and some vegetables.

Every day some solicitous New York friend wonders how a girl of 22 can hope to find romance on a prairie ranch where the nearest neighbors are a mile away. Don't I ever want to see nice men? And don't I yearn for a love affair? I tell them that altho I am not looking for a love affair just now, the fact remains that men do grow in Kansas. Not the same as they do in New York. They are taller. And some are better looking than any I ever saw in grand opera.

Some lipsticks have been declared poisonous, but women always did love men who defied death.

**Same Price**

**FOR OVER 38 YEARS**

**25 ounces for 25¢**

# KC BAKING POWDER

**Guaranteed Pure**

**Use KC for fine texture and large volume in your bakings**

Millions of pounds used by our Government

**The Colder the Weather the more you Appreciate**

**Indera FIGURFIT COLDPRUF KNIT SLIPS**

The coldest weather can't make you shiver if you're wearing an Indera Figurfit (Coldpruf) Knit Slip.

For Indera is knitted by a special process that keeps cold, damp penetrating winds out and bodily warmth in.

Indera is knitted for smartness as well as for warmth. You can wear Indera under your daintiest frock for it fits your figure perfectly. It won't ride up around the hips or bunch between the knees.

Indera launders easily—without ironing.

Ask your dry goods or department store for Indera.

Indera is made in many attractive color combinations and various weights—moderately priced. For women, misses and children.

Write us for style folder No. 65 in colors—It's Free.

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



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I want an ambitious, energetic man in every county to join me in the oil business. I'll make him my partner, furnish everything that's needed to do business and divide the profits 50-50 every week.

I have hundreds of men now with me on this basis—ready for a hundred more, part or full time. It's a chance of a lifetime. In this business you can make **\$50 TO \$250 A WEEK**

**Your Share of the Profits**

Wengard, in Ohio, made \$430 for his share in one week. Montgomery, in Iowa, made \$216 the first week he started. Hundreds are making \$200 to \$500 every month the year round. It's a great business. Everybody buys oil. You simply take orders on Long Credit Terms for nationally known lines—Cen-Pe-Co Motor Oil—Columbia Paints and Roofing. We ship direct from nearby warehouse and collect. Pay you every week.

**Write Quick** for this chance. Just say, "I am interested in your proposition", in a letter or on a postcard. Mail it and I'll send complete particulars by return mail. First applications get the preference. **Act Now!**

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Central Petroleum Co. CLEVELAND, OHIO

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Write TODAY for our offer to take your old separator in trade for the wonderful NEW Low Model Melotte, on a most liberal Exchange Plan.

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**NEW LOW MODEL MELOTTE**

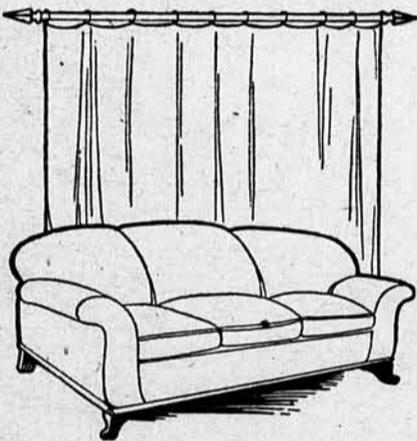
# Ridding Rooms of Doors

## Wall Hangings Against Unused Openings Will Yield More Space

**M**Y PROBLEM is too little wall space," writes in a subscriber. "I have an overstuffed davenport, piano and library table and only wall space to set one of them back against the wall. To make the situation impossible the room is too small to set them away from the wall. What became of the wall space? There are three windows and two doors, also a folding door that never is used."

An attractive way to handle this problem is to buy a pretty curtain rod and rings such as are used for hanging tapestry or draperies. Put this up at the folding door so that the curtain when hung from it will cover the framework of the door completely.

Before you buy material for the curtain be sure to decide whether you will have a velvet or a cretonne room. Velvet is attractive for hangings with velour upholstered furniture, cre-



tonne belongs in a less pretentious room. If the wallpaper is plain and there are no bold, outstanding patterns in the hangings select material with a colorful outstanding design. If the room is already as gay as you like it select subdued colors and patterns. Make the curtains to hang very full and set your davenport or piano in front of it just as you would set them below a hanging.

## Sweeten Your Child's Life

BY MARIE F. KITTELL

**A**LL BABIES must have some sugar. They crave it because the system needs it. The nursing baby gets it ready-mixed by nature. The bottle-fed baby has it put into his formula for him. But what of the older child ready for foods other than milk?

The milk children drink or should drink after babyhood supplies only a small amount of the sugar needed. Fruits and vegetables add a little more but not enough for a child's normal needs altho it may be enough to keep his little body in condition.

We might compare a child's body to a railway locomotive. You may keep it warm with a small fire while it is standing still but if you want it to pull a string of cars it takes a big fire and a lot of coal to get up the necessary steam.

Watch the actions of a normal child or even a small baby. He is still hardly a second at a time, kicking, turning, twisting, waving his arms, moving continuously every waking moment. He is for all the world like a little machine whose engine is full of steam. This "steam" in the human body is called energy and the fuel that produces it is sugar.

If your child is active and full of life even to the extent of "getting into everything" you may know he is getting enough sugar. If listless and inactive it will pay the mother to look to his diet for the cause.

The sugar a child gets in milk, vegetables, fruits or on cereals and in cocoa is not enough to store up energy. Pure candy helps to supply this deficiency. One mother said she would not let her child have candy because it was not good for him and so much of it was cheap and impure.

Perhaps her child is getting enough sugar in his diet but if so he is the exception and not the rule. It is not so much the cost of the candy as the kind and the amount that matters. With our modern sanitary manufacturing plants even cheap candy may be clean and pure. But make sure of the kind of candy your baby eats and how much.

## A Delicious Holiday Sweet

**I**T'S none too early to think about holiday confections. One which is particularly delicious uses canned pineapple in the candy. To make it, boil 2 cups sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup milk and  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup butter without stirring, to the soft ball stage, 238 degrees F. Add 1 teaspoon lemon juice, and color a pale green with vegetable coloring. Cool, and beat very stiff. Add  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup crushed pineapple, 4 tablespoons chopped Marachino cherries and 4 tablespoons mint cherries. The fruit should be very well drained. Drop by small spoonfuls on a greased sheet. It is very important to have the pineapple and cherries drained dry before adding them to the candy.

## What's New in Cookies

**A**LMOND Apricot Squares. To make them, cream  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup shortening with  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sugar; add 1 well-beaten egg and then  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of apricot puree, made by pressing canned apricots (fruit and sirup) thru a sieve. Mix and sift 2 cups of pastry flour,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon soda and a few grains of salt and add to the first mixture. Stir in  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup finely chopped, blanched almonds. Chill well, and roll very thin. Cut the dough in squares, and place them on a greased baking sheet. The cookies do not spread. Bake in a hot oven, 400 degrees F., for 8 or 9 minutes. This recipe will make 5 or 6 dozen cookies.

## A Lady and Her Lovers

**I**F YOU are racking your brains trying to think of a gift to send that niece at college, stop at once. For in this trio of dainty boudoir pillows you will find the answer to your question. The lady elegantly gowned in satin and much lace stands in the center and her two admirers on the fan-shaped pillows attend her on each side. The pillows are very effective when stamped on peach colored voile, altho organdie and other dainty materials work in equally well. This is an excellent opportunity to use odd bits of lace and soft material. Any young girl from 9 to 90 should appreciate this charming trio of pillows to grace a window seat, lounge, or bed in her boudoir.



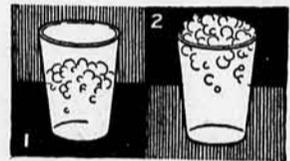
Wax transfers for the three pillows and all applique parts together with complete instructions will be furnished on receipt of 30 cents. Send your orders to the Fancywork Dept., Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

# There's luck in that teaspoon, lady!



## But no! It isn't luck-it's science.. Calumet's Double-Action!

ONLY one level teaspoon of Calumet Baking Powder to each cup of sifted flour... Such a small ingredient. So inexpensive. But what wonders it performs!... For Calumet is scientifically made of exactly the right ingredients in exactly the right proportions to produce perfect leavening action. *Double-Action.*



### MAKE THIS TEST

Naturally, when baking, you can't see how Calumet's Double-Action works inside the dough or batter to make it rise. But, by making this simple demonstration with only baking powder and water in a glass, you can see clearly how baking powder acts—and how Calumet acts twice to make your baking better. Put two level teaspoons of Calumet into a glass, add two teaspoons of water, stir rapidly five times and remove the spoon. The tiny, fine bubbles will rise slowly, half filling the glass. This is Calumet's first action—the action that takes place in the mixing bowl when you add liquid to your dry ingredients. After the mixture has entirely stopped rising, stand the glass in a pan of hot water on the stove. In a moment a second rising will start and continue until the mixture reaches the top of the glass. This is Calumet's second action—the action that takes place in the heat of your oven. Make this test. See Calumet's Double-Action which protects your baking from failure.

Calumet's first action takes place in the mixing bowl. It starts the leavening. Then, in the oven, a second action begins. A steady, even rising swells through the batter—literally props it up while the oven heat does its work. There's the secret of the airy lightness, the delicate texture, of Calumet cakes and quick breads.

Your biscuits are feather-light—your cakes fluffy and beautiful. Perfect baking with Calumet—even though you may not be able to regulate your oven temperature perfectly.

All baking powders are required by law to be made of pure, wholesome ingredients. But not all are alike in their action. Not all will give you equally fine results in your baking. Calumet's remarkable double-action has made it the most popular baking powder in the world.

Bake a Calumet cake today. Use only one level teaspoon of Calumet to a cup of sifted flour—the usual Calumet proportion for best results. A real economy, too. Mail the coupon for the new Calumet Baking Book.

# CALUMET The Double-Acting Baking Powder...



MARION JANE PARKER  
c/o Calumet Baking Powder Company, 4100 Fillmore Street,  
Chicago, Illinois

Please send me, free, a copy of The Calumet Baking Book.

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

Fill in completely—print name and address



C-S.F.P.U.12-29

1929, G. F. Corp.

This picture says, change spark plugs every 10,000 miles



THIS is what happens in time to the spark plugs in your engine. Plugs like this mean hard starting, slow pick-up, poor idling, loss of power.

All spark plugs deteriorate in use and need to be changed. After a season's driving, or 10,000 miles, put in a new set of AC's.

Because of their patented one-piece, gas-tight construction and welded side-electrode, AC Spark Plugs insure easy starting, fast pick-up, increased power, brilliant performance. Sold by the best dealers everywhere.

THE STANDARD SPARK PLUG OF THE WORLD



AC Spark Plug Company  
Flint, Michigan

© 1929, AC Spark Plug Company

## Consumers Didn't Keep Up

### Early Movement Into Storage of Surplus of Dressed Poultry Caused Price Slump

WHAT happened to poultry prices? Certainly the place to look for the answer is at the central buying plants. Kansas Farmer asked G. D. McGlaskey, of the Seymour Co., Topeka, for an opinion. And for your information and consideration it is handed on thru Kansas Poultry Talk. Mr. McGlaskey not only is a specialist regarding the marketing of poultry products, but he also knows the production end just as thoroly.

"Prices had to take a drop because of the unusually heavy production this year, which has been far beyond the demands of the consumers," according to his way of thinking. "November and December usually are the months for heavy marketing, but this year a tremendous volume was marketed by producers all summer, resulting in an early movement into storage of surplus stocks of dressed poultry."

"In Kansas we always produce more poultry than we consume," he pointed out. "The surplus is bought by the market for eastern consumption. This year the western movement of poultry to eastern consuming centers has been greater than ever before, November 1 reports showing more than 28 million pounds more of dressed poultry in storage than a year ago, and 30 million pounds greater than the five-year average, with more millions of pounds piling up since then. It is estimated at this time that the storage holdings of dressed poultry since November 1 have increased to 40 million pounds."

"In the face of this situation, a drop in the market was inevitable. Paying prices to producers that were extra good this year, until recently makes the situation now rather unpleasant for the owners of the high-priced dressed poultry held in storage, and which is being held because consumer demand was not great enough for the enormous volume of poultry to be taken up as rapidly as marketed. The excessive stocks of poultry already on hand will have to be reduced thru consumptive channels before there can be any noticeable demand by the eastern trade for more poultry, except at a price at which the trade feels it can handle it."

"High prices never have been conducive to heavy consumption of poultry products. The average consumer eats poultry only on special occasions, but when the price is low he eats poultry meat more frequently than when the price is high. Therefore, the present lower prices should stimulate consumption and thereby reduce the surplus."

#### Known Males Are Best

We attribute our greatest success and enjoyment in our poultry work to our pedigree work. We have trap-nested and pedigreed for three years. All of our flock now is pedigreed. When we started we knew very little regarding how to cull for the highest egg production so we started trap-nesting and studying our best layers, then learning to cull. By trap-nesting we also have been able to study some of the inherited characteristics in both eggs and birds. We have found some defects in eggs such as thin ends, porous shells and poor fertility, to be inherited.

We found, by experience that it pays to use male birds of known ancestry. We lowered our flock average last year 13 eggs to the hen by using cockerels of unknown ancestry. Our pullets this year are all from pens headed by cockerels from hens of 226 to 251 eggs a year so we expect a better average for next year. Another interesting thing we have been able to trace out is the inheriting of defects. One of the cockerels of unknown ancestry was a beautiful bird but a large per cent of his daughters had to be culled for feathered legs, and this year almost every one of the pullets from his daughters, that were left, were culled for the same defect. The other pen was not bothered in this way. We are build-

ing up our flock as rapidly as we can with hens that make a good record and are standard for the breed. We keep S. C. R. I. Reds.

We use the state mash formula for our laying hens and the all-mash formula for our chicks. We keep mash before them at all times as the state recommends. Our March pullets are laying more than 50 per cent with 85 per cent grading first now. We are not forcing them for eggs as we want good hatchability later on. Our first pullet started laying at 136 days old.

We sell hatching eggs, baby chicks, dressed springs, breeding cockerels, pullets ready to lay and graded eggs. We made good money this year on our dressed springs. We sold most of them to the store as they would take all we had to spare all summer and it saved time delivering.

We had 50 hens last year with \$215.50 profit above all expenses, which makes a profit of \$4.31 a hen for the year. This has been an unusually good year for us as springs stayed such a good price and eggs were high.

We have a certified grade "A" flock which we have tested once a year for B. W. D. Ayanel Ellis, Lyons, Kan.

#### Strawloft House Helped

In 1924 we sold \$140 worth of eggs. We did not keep track of our feed record. Mr. Hendriks, Anderson county agent, asked me to remodel my hen-house into a strawloft. After this was done my egg production began to increase. In 1927 I built a new brick tile 20 by 40 strawloft hen-house.

From November 1, 1928, to October 31, 1929, we sold \$1,467.52 worth of eggs and poultry. Feed cost \$517.15. Net profit was \$950.37.

We handle White Leghorns for eggs only. Our flock consists of 500 hens. We hatch our chicks and raise from 85 to 90 per cent of hatched chicks. We sell our eggs to the Farmers Union Produce Association.

We use the Hendriks method of feeding baby chicks. We give Mr. Hendriks all the credit for our success in the poultry business. Welda, Kan. G. W. Kellstadt.

#### Better Extend the Season

How long will it be until the turkey industry bumps up against the big problem of trying to market a large surplus? The business is growing. Some authorities point out that there is an increase of 9 per cent over a year ago for the country as a whole, the largest increases being in eastern and southeastern states. Better methods of feeding and handling, together with the commercial hatching and sale of poult, account for the increase in number of the birds available, and the number raised to market age. Someone remarks that so long as consumption keeps up with production, everything will be lovely; if not, it will just be too bad.

But there is another angle to this, as well as to all poultry business. That is the possibility of extending the "turkey eating" season. There isn't any particular reason why turkey meat should be set aside for just three meals a year—Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's. The right kind of publicity will put turkey on dinner tables as frequently as chicken now appears, and boost the number of chicken dinners at the same time.

#### "As From Yesterday"

A Scotch traveling salesman, held up in the Orkney Islands by a bad storm, telegraphed to his firm in Aberdeen: "Marooned here by storm, wire instructions."

The reply came: "Start summer vacation as from yesterday."

If pacifists wish to do something worth while, let them see that school histories use as frontispiece a crutch instead of a general.

## POULTRY-MEN

You can never be wrong in feeding

### PILOT BRAND

IT WILL PRODUCE MORE AND BETTER EGGS



FOR POULTRY

OYSTER SHELL PRODUCTS CORPORATION

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## Save Money on a Feed Grinder

You can pay a lot more for a feed grinder than Papec asks, but you can't buy a better outfit. Governor-controlled, self-feed rolls make feeding automatic. Low speed saves power. Grinding done in air at top of mill making grit cooler and saving wear on sieve screen. Grinds soy bean hay, oats, alfalfa, shuck corn, barley—any grain or roughage to any fineness. Mail us this ad with your name and address. We will send free grinder catalog, samples of Papec grinding, and name of nearest dealer. It will pay you to investigate Papec.



**PAPEC MACHINE CO.**  
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### DR. SALSBUARY'S KAMALA

Nicotine Combination Worm Capsules  
The greatest worm destroyer ever discovered. Treats each fowl individually. Sure, Quick, Safe. Anyone can give them. Nearly 15 million used successfully by Poultry Raisers, including State Institutions.  
50 Capsules, \$1.00—100 for \$1.75—200 for \$3.00—500 for \$6.75—1000 for \$12.00. Postpaid and guaranteed. State name and breed when ordering.

**AVI-TONE**  
Will prevent worms when fed in wet or dry mash. Will also worm flocks by the flock method. Avi-Tone will increase health and egg production. A 100% medicine. Demonstration Package—\$3.00, postpaid.

Dr. Salsbury's Poultry Service Co.  
813 Water St. Charles City, Iowa  
A NATIONWIDE SERVICE

## HEAVY PRODUCING POULTRY

**Great Western**  
"Cocks Worth More" say our customers. Faster maturing, healthy heavier layers, 48 Best Pure Bred, Colored Book, 48 Lower Priced, Chicks, Fowls, Eggs, Remedies, Brooders, Stoves, Supplies, etc. Best References, Fair Play and "Money-Back" Guarantee.  
Great Western Hatchery, Box 84 Salina, Kansas

## Incubators

Incomes up to \$1,000 a year easily possible with our tested working plan for increasing poultry profits. Write for free booklet.  
Belle City Incubator Co., Box 21 Racine, Wis.

# BOOK DEPARTMENT

## Bibles and Books of Inspiration Have a Permanent Value as Christmas Gifts

BY D. M. HARMON

WE ARE too apt to take it for granted that every church-going American owns a Bible. Yet there are many homes in which there is only one Bible for the entire family. Even that is not so serious as the situation I ran up against a few years ago while teaching a Sunday School class of junior boys. So that my boys could study their lessons during the week, I found it necessary to furnish four of them with Bibles because there was none in their home. Every child deserves a Bible of his own. And it should be in a clear, easily-read type, and of a size convenient to carry about, or at least to consult readily. If it is given to him by father, mother or grandmother as a Christmas gift, so long as he lives the name of the giver in faded ink upon the worn title page will be precious to him.

### Books on Religious Thought

Perhaps you own a Bible but feel that for the sake of your own self-development you should read more books on religious life and thought. Perhaps you are groping for fresh light, eager to stimulate your mind by intelligent reflection on religious themes.

There are three small books of Harry Emerson Fosdick's which I feel certain will be a help to you: "The Meaning of Service," "The Meaning of Faith" and "The Meaning of Prayer." "The Meaning of Service" tells us the type of Christianity which expresses itself in serviceable action. Mr. Fosdick says, "A life that rightly conceives of Prayer and is dominated by Faith must be Serviceable." The Meaning of Faith" clears away the misapprehension involved in the commonly accepted theories of faith, and indicates the relation of faith to other aspects of life. "The Meaning of Prayer" throws much light on God's attitude toward us and our needs. The author considers three phases of prayer; as communion with God, as petition for the things we need, and as the expression of dominant desire.

### Barton's Books Are Widely Read

Another author who has proved himself very popular and has given us several worth while books is Bruce Barton. In the book "The Book Nobody Knows," Mr. Barton has interpreted the Bible for this generation. He shows why it is worth knowing, explains how we got it, and tells what is in it. He has grasped the essentials of the Bible and reveals

their importance to us. "The Man Nobody Knows" portrays Jesus by a business man who had gone out to discover Him for himself, and presents Him as a living and breathing identity for the men and women of today to know and understand.

### What and Where is God?

One of the most helpful books we can suggest is LaRue Swain's "What and Where is God?" In this book the author has put the profoundest spiritual truths in forms understandable by the common mind unaccustomed to metaphysical discussions. This book will do a great deal of good in clearing away some semi-paganisms from the popular interpretations of Christian faith. It will commend faith in a personal God as a friend and companion.

### What Can a Man Believe?

One morning in 1926, Bruce Barton found a letter in his mail. It was from a business man, stating his outlook on life, with which he was not altogether satisfied. He said he should like to see a book written which would answer the following questions:

1. Would the world be better or worse off if it should abolish religion?
2. Has the church done more harm than good?
3. Of the various religions now extant which is the best?
4. What few simple things, if any, can a business man believe?
5. If there is to be a "faith of the future" what kind of a faith will it be?

The book "What Can a Man Believe?" is Bruce Barton's answer to this letter and these questions.

### Books for Christmas Gifts

We all recognize the value of such books in our own religious life and thought. Have you thought of them for Christmas gifts? This is an occasion when we naturally wish to express our good will and our affection by giving something as a present that will remain as a reminder of our affection and good will. A Bible or a book of a religious nature will not only do that but also will become dearer to its owner every time it is read.

Recent activities in Wall Street prove it is safer for lambs to gambol than to gamble.

New speed-cars have two horns on them. Probably one for Gabriel to blow.

## Some Outstanding Religious Books

NOTHING will make a more appropriate gift from mother or father than a Bible. Your friends will surely enjoy a book which will stimulate their minds and help them settle their religious problems. We are listing below some which we recommend. Send the proper remittance, addressed to Capper Book Service, Topeka, Kan., and the books will be sent to you promptly.

Self Pronouncing Pictorial Bible (Indexed) .....	\$3.50
"What Can a Man Believe?" by Bruce Barton .....	\$1.00
"The Man Nobody Knows," by Bruce Barton .....	\$1.00
"The Book Nobody Knows," by Bruce Barton .....	\$1.00
"Twelve Tests of Character," by Harry Emerson Fosdick .....	\$1.50
"The Meaning of Service," by Harry Emerson Fosdick .....	\$1.25
"The Meaning of Faith," by Harry Emerson Fosdick .....	\$1.35
"The Meaning of Prayer," by Harry Emerson Fosdick .....	\$1.10
"What and Where is God?" by LaRue Swain .....	\$1.50
"A Preface to Morals," by Walter Lippmann .....	\$2.75
"Christ at the Round Table," by E. Stanley Jones .....	\$1.50
"The Man Who Dared to Be God," by Robert Norwood .....	\$2.50
"The Story of Religion," by Francis Potter .....	\$5.00
"The Story of the Church," by John Clover Monsma .....	\$3.00

Capper Book Service, Topeka, Kansas



U. H. Strider, Eustis, Florida—one of the many who have written us about Gold Medal Egg Mash puts it this way:

"We made a test of your feeds with one of our pens. There was an increase of 18% in the egg yield, and every individual in the pen has shown some increase in weight.

"We are now using Gold Medal exclusively and already our flock has shown a percentage of increase greatly in excess of the test pen."

Gold Medal is not just another feed but a ration built from the practical experience of men who know—made in the Mills where quality in manufacturing processes made Gold Medal "Kitchen-tested" Flour the most favored of any brand sold—and actually "Farm-tested" under the same conditions found on any practical poultry farm, to prove its value.

Try Gold Medal. You can't lose because it's guaranteed to satisfy, or you get your money back.

WASHBURN CROSBY COMPANY  
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*Eventually* **GOLD MEDAL FEEDS**

**"FARM TESTED"**

*why not now?*



Washburn Crosby Company, Dept. P 1210 Minneapolis, Minn.  
Please send me free copy of "Farm Poultry Profits" by Dr. L. E. Card.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_ My Feed Dealer is \_\_\_\_\_



# Protective Service



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

## Holler When You Get Stung So Other Folks Can Be Warned and the Swindle Stopped

NOT all swindlers who sell securities go on forever relieving folks of their money. A few of them serve prison sentences. A. F. Newcomer and his associates in January, 1927, organized the Chanute Loan and Finance Company. Newcomer sold securities in his company all right; that is, he collected the money, but he did not abide by the rules of the Kansas Blue Sky Commission in crediting and safeguarding the interests of his investors. The result is that he is serving a term of from 2 to 14 years in the penitentiary at Lansing.

Before saying more about this case, the Protective Service would like to inquire whether you have ever spent any considerable sum of money and felt or known afterward that you were stung—not by a bee, but that you did not get value received? If you have had such an experience, what did you do? Did you keep quiet or did you tell folks about it so that they would not make the same mistake or be snared in the same manner as was so costly to you?

### Notify Protective Service

The thing to do if you have been left holding a bottomless sack, so to speak, is to notify the Kansas Farmer Protective Service. If you will do this other Protective Service members will appreciate it because then this department will make an investigation and if it cannot get a satisfactory settlement for you the other members of this department can be warned against similarly being relieved of their savings. Please do not be hesitant about reporting to this department because your name will not be circulated in connection with the fraud you might report. Remember that you really are doing a service to other Protective Service members and that possibly this department can help you out of your predicament.

It is well not to forget that the best securities do not have to be peddled. In other words, do not lose sight of the fact that a salesman, regardless of how legitimate his proposition, who has to travel far and near in

search of prospects, has to be reimbursed accordingly when he does make a sale. This is not to be construed that no legitimate securities are offered to rural folks, but by the same token it does mean that the most atrocious swindles promoted are practiced upon folks who have not the means of knowing the truth about the promotions.

### Be Cautious of Strangers

This is one of the biggest reasons the service of the Protective Service Department has been made available to subscribers of Kansas Farmer. Not all securities salesmen are swindlers, but if the salesman is a stranger to you this department will be glad to provide the facts to you free about him and his investment proposition. The Protective Service co-operates very closely with the State Blue Sky Department. One unstable investment is all that is needed to lose a lifetime's savings. Therefore, it pays to investigate before investing. Now to get back to the promotion for which A. F. Newcomer is serving a two to 14 years' sentence. You will see from this case that it is difficult to detect a faulty investment.

When the Chanute Loan and Finance Company was organized the promoters began by getting a substantial list of Chanute business men to back them. In fact the charter was applied for and granted in the name of five of these business men as officers of the company. In this company, which was organized to handle automobile and other personal property mortgages, Newcomer and two other associated promoters, who skipped before they were caught, sold \$8,000 of securities in four months' time without opening for business.

The man responsible for Newcomer's trial complained after investing \$500 in the promotion and after learning that the company which was to be capitalized at \$50,000 would not open for business until securities in the company to the amount of \$25,000 had been sold. In Newcomer's trial it developed that the promoters did not have a permit from the Kansas Blue Sky Commissioner to sell in Kansas the stock of the Chanute Loan and Finance Company. The defendant's insufficient defense was that he was selling his own stock.

### The Bell Ringer

The Bell Ringer on our cover page is ringing "Health Greetings." This is the design adopted this year for the Christmas Health Seals that are being mailed all over the country. We believe that the Christmas Seal has done noble work in financing the Tuberculosis Association. It is an undisputed fact that since its introduction the death rate from tuberculosis has been cut in half. So we are glad to do our share in spreading the slogan "Buy Christmas Seals! Fight Tuberculosis!"

### 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.

Mrs. J. T. Wilkinson, Hunnewell. Blanket, wrenches and an air pump.  
J. L. Johnson, Osage City. Coon dog. Nine years old. Black and white with tan on head and ears. Mr. Johnson, personally, offers \$10 for the return or to anybody who informs him where the dog can be found.  
Byron Boyer, Leona. Six comforters and other bed clothes, barrel of dishes and aluminum and silverware.

### Fewer Poultry Thefts

Sheriff O. B. Jeffers, of Wilson county, informs the Kansas Farmer Protective Service that no reports of chicken stealing have come to his office during the last two months. Previous to the time he put on a campaign two months ago to get the farmers in his county to mark their chickens with Kansas Farmer's Wing Poultry Marker, the office of the sheriff received frequent reports of chicken theft.

Marking poultry with a permanently tattooed, non-duplicated number in the web of the wing assures: capture of the thief, return of the stolen poultry and payment of a cash Protective Service reward. If you are a Protective Service member you can obtain a poultry marker from the Kansas Farmer Protective Service at Topeka, Kan., for \$2.50 and the Protective Service will register the number assigned to you with every sheriff in Kansas so any thief who steals your chickens can be caught.

# He bought Stock in a Fake Company

## A Bell System Advertisement

A FARMER near Kiowa, Colo., was talked into giving his check for \$500 in the purchase of a certain stock. When this man's banker received the check he telephoned the farmer and told him the company was fraudulent. The farmer asked the banker to stop payment on the check. The banker did so. Saved by quick action over the telephone, \$500.

Lightning struck the barn of a farmer living near Clifton, Va. He immediately called the telephone operator. She summoned neighbors and called the nearest village for help. People came as fast as automobiles could carry them. The house and outbuildings were saved.

The telephone pays for itself many times over—in running errands to town, finding when and where to sell for the best price, in keeping in touch with neighbors and friends. No price can be put on the value of the telephone in summoning aid in time of emergency.

The modern farm home has a telephone that works rain or shine.

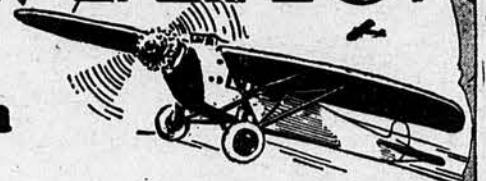


## Do Your Shopping In Kansas Farmer

The latest and best in merchandise and all farm and home equipment are announced every week.

# Learn AVIATION

At Lincoln Where Lindbergh Learned



### Get Training That Assures Success

Come to Lincoln—where "Lindy" learned. Train at the Lincoln School—one of the finest equipped airplane schools in the U. S. Over \$250,000.00 worth of buildings and equipment. A modern airport. All government-licensed pilots and planes.

**Jobs Waiting**—There are more Aviation jobs than experts to fill them. The shortage makes pay high. We help you get a Good Paying Job.

**Complete Ground Course**—We make you an expert aircraft builder, mechanic or welder. You work on real aircraft. Learn to build and repair every part of a plane.

Overhaul all popular types of engines. Learn navigation, instruments, meteorology, aero-dynamics—all necessary subjects.

**Complete Flying Course**—We train you for a private pilot's, limited commercial pilot's, or transport pilot's license in various types of new production planes.

**FREE Aviation Book!** Check full of Aviation facts and photos. Contains full information about Lincoln School. Write at once, giving age.

**Lincoln Airplane & Flying School**  
463 Aircraft Bldg. Lincoln, Nebr.



# Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N. A. Mc Cune

YOU have no doubt heard this 25th chapter of St. Matthew called the "terrible twenty-fifth." And it is terrible. But it also is beautiful. It depends on which side of the picture you stand. The dark and fearful prospect pointed out for people of a certain type should not blind us to glories of the other side. The sun may set in clouds, but there also is the sunrise, when the world is lighted with the candles of God. And the field is open! No one needs to dwell on the blackness and horror of the picture. He may qualify for the glories of it, if he will.

The writer is at present in England, where he has been for some weeks, as well as on the continent. These English folk are interesting to an American. They seem very fond of their nobility. It is Lord this, and Viscount that, the Marquis of Whites and Sir George Blues. Ancestry counts big. I was almost going to say it is everything over here, but perhaps not quite, because men like Lloyd George and Ramsay MacDonald and Sir James Barrie come from most humble origins, and rise to the top. But after all, "Who was your grandfather?" is a question often asked. I have not a word of criticism of this. One's ancestry is highly important, no question about that, altho it is one thing that we cannot do very much about changing. That is the reason we who are to be somebody's ancestors should qualify as highly as we possibly can. And it is good to see a nation that seems to think as highly of its more fortunate citizens as the English do of their nobles.

But all this is in marked contrast to the conditions laid down by our Lord for the Kingdom of Kingdoms. There, it is not what was your ancestor, but what are you? Not what did you inherit from some one now dead, but what have you been doing with the opportunities that lay at your door, these years past?

Having spoken of England, I may as well go on. If one is interested in this good Samaritan business, he ought to visit the now famous Barnardo Homes, in East London. Rarely does it fall to the lot of a poor man to be able to do for his fellowmen what Doctor Barnardo did for the poor, outcast boys and girls of this great city. When a young man he had decided to be a medical missionary. But one night someone took him to a knot of boys, all huddled together like puppies, sleeping under the open on the roof of an old building. Said the young doctor, "This is to be my mission field."

Nine thousand or more penniless and homeless boys and girls are cared for annually. It is stated that in the years the homes have been in operation, no child has ever been turned away. And Doctor Barnardo did not have a shilling when he began. If anyone doubts the efficacy of faith in a prayer-hearing God, let him visit the Barnardo homes. The visitor is taken thru department after department, room after room, where trades are taught, or where school is in session, or where the sick or injured lie in clean, sanitary cots, from babies to young people in the 'teens. Not a few have been crippled for life thru traffic accidents, or from mishaps while working, but no one is turned away.

Of course very few of us can be Samaritans like Doctor Barnardo. And yet he simply took the opportunity that lay at his door, and did the best he could with it. He was not a magician. He was a plain, ordinary man who worked at the stubborn fact that faced him.

It is a well known fact that as we face one fact that challenges us, another appears afterward, and so we go on. At present I am in the old university town of Oxford. The other day I visited the room in Lincoln College, where John Wesley and the "Holy Club," as its enemies called it, met. These seven or eight university students met in this room every day for studying the Greek testament and prayer, and mutual encouragement. They said, "But we must do something with our religion. Let's see what we can do in visiting the prisons."

And to the prisons they went. One of the first things one of them did was to present Christ to a man who was about to be hanged. From this the movement grew, until George Whitefield began preaching out of doors, Wesley followed, and the great revival which changed the face of England, and probably saved her from a Revolution such as France had, had begun.

It is a reassuring fact that Christ identifies himself with those who are succored. "Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least, ye did it unto me." One of the characteristics of all us humans is that we like to have recognition. We like to have the chief for whom we work know that we are doing a good job. Our Lord says that we need have no worry on that score. To do good to the humblest of humans is the same as doing it to Him.

Lesson for December 8—The Modern Good Samaritan. Matt. 25:31-46. James 2:14-17. Golden Text, Lev. 19:18.

## Our Most Famous Legume

(Continued from Page 3)

difficulties facing us in our alfalfa program can be traced to either one or more of the following five factors: Lack of lime, which is quite general over the eastern half of Kansas; too loose a seedbed, which applies to one section of the state as well as another; the need of more phosphate in the eastern third of the state; failure to inoculate all seed that is planted, regardless of section, and perhaps most important of all, the lack of a good supply of adapted seed.

Most of these factors are becoming well-established in the minds of alfalfa growers, and perhaps it is only a question of time until practically all new alfalfa will be seeded by men who have given careful attention to these five considerations.

This year we have a more favorable situation with regard to seed than we have experienced for some time, since we have a fairly large supply of very good seed. The Kansas Crop Improvement Association has inspected and will certify something like 4,000 bushels of alfalfa seed this year. This is by no means all of the good seed produced, but it is rather an important supply which we have sufficient information about to lead us to believe that it will help our alfalfa program very materially.

## Are You Living on Capital?

(Continued from Page 12)

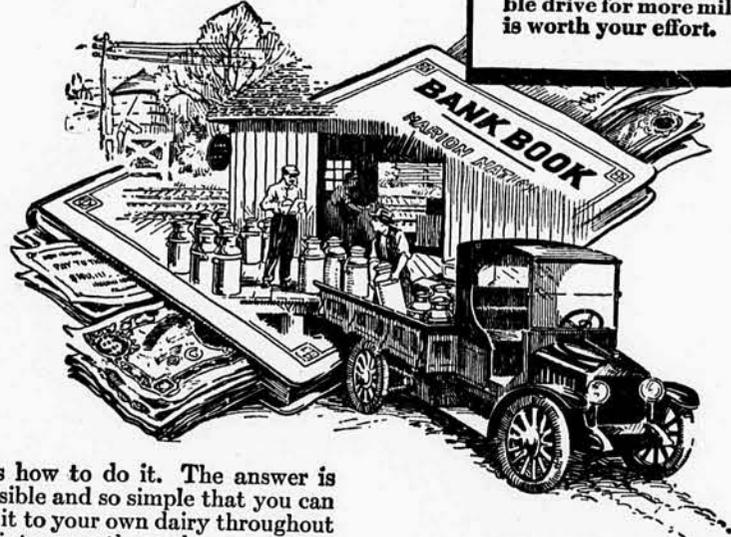
family life to give him his well earned rest? Why cannot the results of a lifetime of work be kept in the community to enrich the neighborhood? Why must the retiring worker tear himself away from the community that he has learned to love, and the community that has learned to love him because of his contribution? Suppose retired farmers could think of a way to invest their savings in the localities that have supported them. The result would be similar to the business that grew because its earnings were reinvested to enlarge the scope of its activities. Such a policy in a rural community would give a rural background that would lend a feeling of security and stability to other workers.

There is nothing Utopian in this suggestion. In these days of rapid transportation and free communication it is possible to take part in the activities of communities that are separated by many miles. The farmer who is 20 miles from his friends in the nearby large city is actually nearer in point of time than are the residents living in opposite ends of Chicago. The thing needed is to find a way to put into the country some of the attractive features that are at the back of the desire to move to larger population centers. Amusements have been brought to many rural communities. Any degree of educational opportunity can be provided in the country. If the retiring members should give to their old home centers only as much as they are forced to do by taxation in the city they might, in a short time, erect the background of a satisfying life.

# More milk money from the same cows — with the same feed

**10% MORE MILK**  
**Doubles profits**

In the average dairy net profits can actually be doubled by increasing the milk yield only 10%. After the cost of "feed and keep" are met, every quart of milk is clear profit. A sensible drive for more milk is worth your effort.



Here's how to do it. The answer is so sensible and so simple that you can apply it to your own dairy throughout the winter months and come out at the end of the barn-feeding season with a certain increase in the winter milk profits.

Maybe you have been giving all your attention to the proper feeding of your cows—without thinking so much about what happens to the feed after it is consumed. Unless your high-priced winter feed is turned into the maximum flow of milk YOU LOSE. Your cows are nothing more than milk-making machines. For the winter grind of converting heavy, dry, hard-to-digest feeds into milk the digestion and assimilation must be even more robust and active than in summer, when succulent pasturage and open-air life promote natural vigor. Extra measures are needed now. A regular conditioning program is essential if cow health and a profitable milk yield are to be maintained.

anced blend of Iron, the great builder and blood purifier, and potent medicinal herbs and roots. The action is to directly strengthen and regulate the digestion and assimilation—the two functions that MUST be vigorous if expensive feed is to be converted into a profitable volume of milk, without disaster to cow health.

For cows at calving—when real dangers lurk for the off-condition animal—Kow-Kare conditioning before and after freshening is a uniform practice in thousands of the leading dairies, private and institutional. At a cost of a few cents per cow per month you can demonstrate these facts to yourself.

Kow-Kare is sold by drug, feed, hardware and general stores, \$1.25 and 65¢ sizes (directions on each can). If your dealer is not supplied we will mail, postpaid.

**KOW-KARE builds up the milk-making organs**

This famous conditioner is a bal-

Dairy Association Co., Inc.  
Dept. 44, Lyndonville, Vt.

# KOW-KARE

The Concentrated Cow Conditioner



**FREE 32-PAGE COW BOOK**

A valuable treatise on the symptoms and the treatment of cow disorders. Written for the farmer by a veterinary authority, in practical terms. Full of useful dairy hints and information. Write today.

## Seeds of Ideas

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

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

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

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

# Farm Crops and Markets

## Livestock is in Good Condition Anyway, Altho Conditions Have Been Unfavorable

**LIVESTOCK** is mostly in good health over the state, but conditions have been unusually trying recently, due to the rain, snow, cold winds and soft fields. Corn husking also has been delayed considerably. Wheat is doing fairly well, altho it is making little growth. Some sugar beets are still in the ground.

Congestion of grain elevators at terminal markets, because of a large carryover of old wheat and heavy early marketing of the new crop, was largely responsible for the disparity which existed between the wheat prices at terminal markets in Canada and at terminal markets in the United States from the middle of July to October, says a report issued a few days ago by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, upon a special investigation of the situation made by the bureau at the request of the Federal Farm Board.

"The congestion at terminal markets probably cost producers in the United States, who sold their wheat during the period from the middle of July to the first of October, on the average about 10 cents a bushel," the bureau says. "Stocks of wheat in the channels of trade have been so large that it has been a serious problem to find storage space for current receipts at the terminal markets. However, the congestion of terminals now appears to have passed its peak."

"At the outset of the season total stocks of wheat in the United States were the largest on record. The greater part of these stocks were in elevators of the grain trade and the milling industry. The visible supply of wheat as of June 29, 1929, amounted to 116 million bushels, compared with 53 million the year before, and an average of 29 million bushels in the five preceding years. The largest previous visible supply as of the first of July occurred in 1893, when 62 million bushels were in store. Altho stocks of other grains were relatively small, the combined visible supply of the five principal grains was the largest that ever existed at the beginning of July, being 152 million bushels, compared with the previous record of 102 million bushels in 1928.

"There was a rather heavy movement of old wheat to terminals just before the movement of the new crop started; and this was followed by an early and heavy movement of the new crop. These heavy receipts, combined with the large stocks which the terminal elevators already had, soon resulted in serious congestion of terminal elevator facilities.

### A Light Demand

"Had there been an active export demand this congestion might have been relieved almost immediately, but such a demand was lacking. In most years, especially in those when there is the prospect of a relatively short world crop of wheat, the bulk of the surplus supplies of the United States moves rapidly into export early in the season. Ordinarily exports are well under way by August and reach a peak by September. This year, despite the very large exportable surplus, August and September exports of the United States were only half again as large as those of July, and were much smaller than even the average exports for these months of the six preceding years. Three factors were of special importance in causing the slowness of export demand. They were the large size of the European wheat crop, the favorable weather conditions under which it was harvested, and the exceptionally heavy and long continued exports from the Southern Hemisphere, especially from Argentina due to last winter's very large crop.

"Prices of cash wheat in the United States went to a discount as compared with the current futures before the terminal market storage space was filled to its working capacity. At Kansas City, No. 2 hard winter wheat was selling below the July future as early as the second week of July, while elevators were not filled until well into August. At Minneapolis, No. 1 northern spring began to be at a marked discount as compared with futures by the second week of August, before the new crop movement of spring wheat states got well under way and before terminal storage space had filled up to any appreciable extent beyond the lowest levels which were reached at the close of July. These facts indicate that the shortage of space was anticipated by buyers before the terminals had actually become congested. The prospective shortage of storage space resulted in an unusually high carrying charge or 'price for storage' developing prior to the actual shortage in much the same way that a prospective shortage in the world's supply of wheat may result in high prices while an abundance of grain is still available.

"Because of the depression of cash prices relative to futures, country elevators in the spring wheat region were unable to receive as much grain as usual for storage. These elevators commonly follow the practice of receiving grain 'for storage' at times when their available storage space is completely filled, or when for other reasons they cannot store the actual grain. This is done by shipping and selling the grain, meanwhile hedging their sales by buying futures in equivalent amounts. With cash wheat at a discount, such a practice would result in heavy losses to elevators; therefore the only safe practice they could follow was to refuse grain 'for storage' once their actual storage space was filled to capacity.

"The congestion of storage space at the terminal markets appears to have been a major cause for prices of wheat in Canada being higher than prices of like qualities of wheat in the United States. At country points along the Canadian border there have been two factors of importance. On the one hand, freight rates from points in North Dakota and Montana to Minneapolis and Duluth are considerably higher than freight rates from points just across the border to Fort William and Fort Arthur. On the other hand, prices of wheat at Minneapolis and Duluth, from about the middle of July until the end of October, were lower than prices of similar wheat at Winnipeg (basis Fort William-Port Arthur). This latter condition is an unusual situation and appears to have been due primarily to the shortage of grain storage space in the United States.

### Lower Prices at Minneapolis

"Prices were lower at Minneapolis and Duluth than at Winnipeg, primarily because of the greater seriousness of the storage situation in the United States. Altho both countries had a large carryover at terminal markets, the new crop of Canada was small, whereas that of the United States was large. As a result, Canada, tho having a temporary congestion at certain terminals, really had ample storage.

"The lower prices at the United States terminal also were due in part to other factors. Early in the season the lower prices of the United States were due to the earlier movement of the crop and consequent earlier effect of the crop movement upon prices. Furthermore, Canada cash wheat was not pressed for sale as it was in the United States. In the case of about half of the Canadian crop this was because it was being marketed by the Wheat Pool, and hence it was not sold as it arrived at the terminals. In case of the portion of the Canadian crop which was sold at the terminals, there was no tendency to force the sale of grain on track, because the railways do not charge demurrage on cars which cannot be unloaded. In the United States, on the other hand, demurrage is charged for grain held on track, and this forced its sale at prices below the basis of the current future. With cash prices below near futures in the United States, this tended to lower futures in the United States, whereas in Canada there was no cash discount to help to drive down the futures prices.

"Altho there has not yet been any marked increase of exports of grain, the congestion of terminals appears to have passed its peak. Mill grindings and the small quantity of wheat constantly being worked for export now appear to be equal to or slightly in excess of current receipts—receipts having fallen markedly during the last six weeks. Furthermore, there are indications that the export demand for United States grain is now increasing.

"A striking feature of the present situation is that there is no more domestic wheat in the United States than there was a year ago. Altho there is more wheat in the visible supply, there is less on farms, so country marketings during the remainder of the season will be much less than they were in the corresponding period of last year. In view of the prospect of an export demand during the remainder of the season considerably in excess of that of last year, the prospect is for a carryover into July, 1930, much smaller than the carryover into July of this year.

"The inadequacy of the present terminal storage to meet this year's needs should not be taken to indicate that a general program of building more terminal grain storage space should be entered upon. The carryover of grain from the past year has been the largest ever known and has created a very unusual situation. It is not likely that so much elevator space will be needed again for many years, and any great increases in elevator space are likely to result in large operating losses for elevators during coming years. Much new capacity has already been added or is now being added, and while it may be advisable to build even more elevator space at certain points, each project should be considered with utmost care. Otherwise, builders of new elevator space may find themselves with elevators ready to store grain but with insufficient grain to operate at a profit."

### Sudan is Moving at Higher Prices

Movement of Sudan grass seed from the hands of growers has been slightly faster than last year. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates that about 35 per cent of the crop had been sold by growers up to November 12, compared with 30 per cent last year and the years ago.

A faster movement generally takes place in the Texas Panhandle than in the other districts. This year about 40 per cent had been sold in that district, compared with 35 per cent last year and two years ago. In Western Kansas and Western Oklahoma about 25 had been sold. A slightly faster movement than in the latter states was indicated from scattered reports from Eastern New Mexico and Southeastern Nebraska.

Prices paid to growers advanced slightly in the important districts since harvest. On November 12 they averaged about \$3.70 for 100 pounds, basis clean seed, compared with \$2.90 last year. For some of the important districts prices were as follows: Western Texas, \$3.45; Western Oklahoma, \$5; Northwestern Kansas, \$3.65; Southwestern Kansas, \$3.50, and Southeastern Nebraska, \$3.85.

The quality of the crop is expected to be fair to very good by shippers.

**Anderson**—We have had some very cold weather recently, with a great deal of rain and snow. Farmers are busy with corn husking. New corn, 70c; old yellow corn, 81c; old white corn, 78c; wheat, 90c to \$1; tannage, \$4 a cwt.; cream, 33c; eggs, 39c; potatoes, \$2.—Oiga C. Slocum.

**Barton**—We have had considerable stormy weather and some snow. Farmers are busy husking corn. Wheat, \$1.07; corn, 75c; eggs, 28c, 35c and 38c; cream, 33c.—Alice Everett.

**Cheyenne**—The weather for the last 10 days has been rather favorable for corn husking and this work has made good progress. The temperature has registered zero two different nights, which is a record for this time of year. Considerable ear corn is being marketed. The average wage for husking is 8 cents a bushel and board. Livestock is doing well. Very few surplus hogs in the county. Heavy hogs 12 cents; ducks, 12c; geese, 10c; turkeys, 15c; eggs, 40c; cream, 34c.—F. M. Hurlock.

**Douglas**—Corn husking is well under way and the general price for the work is 6 cents a bushel and dinner. Butterfat is low, only 33c. Country butter is selling to special customers at 45c. Since the weather has turned colder some farmers have butchered for immediate use.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

**Ford**—This county had a snowfall of 15 inches for November, which is more than double any previous record. State highways haven't been in very good condition and township roads have been almost impassable. Livestock had to be taken out of fields because of the mud. Wheat is in good condition. Wheat, \$1.07; corn, 75c; potatoes, \$2; apples, \$2.30; cream, 35c.—John Zurbuchen.

**Franklin**—Cattle on pasture are not doing very well and some are being sent to market. Some hogs are being fed. A little new corn is being sold. Wheat, 95c; corn, 85c to 90c; oats, 45c; kafir, \$1.25; butter, 43c; eggs, 45c; butterfat, 33c; old roosters, 10c; springs, 15c; ducks, 8c to 10c; geese, 8c. Box and pie suppliers, and community meetings, seem to be plentiful.—Elias Blankenbaker.

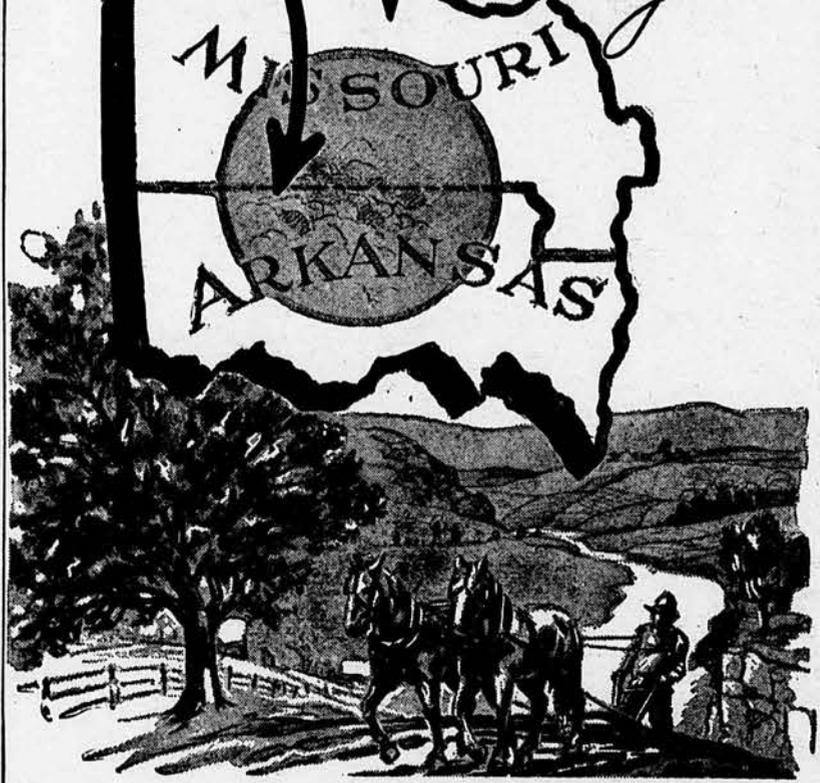
**Gove and Sheridan**—Wheat is in good condition, except the very heavy volunteer growth. Livestock is in good condition.—John I. Aldrich.

**Hamilton**—Wheat is in fine condition. Row crop harvest is practically completed. A good many land buyers are in the county. Markets have been steady to higher.—Earl L. Hinden.

**Harvey**—The temperatures have been very low—the weather has been much like January. Corn husking has been delayed considerably. Livestock is doing well. Wheat, \$1.06; oats, 43c; corn, 85c; butter, 45c; eggs, 38c; potatoes, \$1.75.—H. W. Prouty.

**Jackson**—Farm sales are numerous and

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prices of livestock and machinery are not all they might be. Those forced to sell are not satisfied with returns. New corn, 73c; heavy hens, 15 to 17c; eggs, 40c; capons, 25c.—Nancy Edwards.

Lyon—Cornfields have dried so farmers can husk the crop. We have had some real winter weather with the coldest night reaching 7 above zero. Livestock is doing well. Corn, 80c.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—Ninety per cent of the corn crop for 1929 has been gathered. Stalk fields are not providing much pasture or feed for the livestock. We still have plenty of moisture. Corn, 65c; wheat, 81c; cream, 35c; eggs, 48c; potatoes, \$1.50.—J. D. Stosz.

Morris—Weather conditions have been unfavorable for fall work. Some of the feed is not cut and some that has been cut is not put up. Corn husking and kafir topping have been delayed, and cattle feeding has been "mean" on account of the mud. Quite a lot of cattle are on full feed in the western part of the county. This makes a good market for corn, at 1 cent a pound. Corn yields range from 15 to 50 bushels an acre. There will be plenty of feed for livestock. Wheat and the young alfalfa are making a fine growth.—J. R. Henry.

Neosho—Wet soil and unfavorable weather conditions have delayed farm work longer than normal. Wheat is in good to excellent condition and the supply of moisture is ample. Butterfat still is declining in price. Livestock and poultry are doing well. Roads in good condition. Wheat, \$1; corn, 70c; kafir, 70c; hens, 16c; eggs, 43c; butterfat, 33c.—J. D. McHenry.

Ness—We have experienced some real winter weather. It seems as if the month just closed was worse than any November for many years. Wheat should go thru the winter in fine condition. Livestock is doing well.—James McHill.

Osborne—We have been having a great deal of wet and stormy weather. Corn husking has been delayed greatly. Livestock has required a great deal of feed. The turkey and chicken markets are very unsatisfactory.—Roy Harworth.

Roos—Mercury reached zero and we had snow. Farmers have been unable to pick their corn. Cattle that were shipped in to pasture on wheat had a difficult time grazing on account of the snow. Wheat, \$1; new corn, 60c; old corn, 75c; hogs, \$8; bran, \$1.40; shorts, \$1.60; turkeys, 18c.—C. O. Thomas.

Scott—Corn and the feed crops produced light yields this year. Wheat is going into the winter in excellent condition. Farmers have sold all their surplus stock, on account of the shortage of feed. Roads are in bad condition. Wheat, \$1; barley, 55c; eggs, 40c; cream, 33c.—Ernie Neuenschwander.

Smith—We have been having a great deal of snow and rain; corn husking is about half done. Cows are getting some wheat pasture. Livestock is doing well, and there will be plenty of feed. There is no disease among the hogs. Wheat, \$1; corn, 75c; cream, 35c; eggs, 40c.—Harry Saunders.

Wallace—The temperatures have been nearly down to zero recently. November was a disagreeable month, with very little field work done. Roads are bad.—Everett Hughes.

Washington—We have had a good deal of cold weather recently, with considerable rain and snow, and corn husking has been delayed greatly. Most fields are producing from 10 to 30 bushels an acre. Not many farmers are feeding cattle this year, but there is a big demand for corn. Corn, 80c; butterfat, 80c; springs, 14c.—Ralph B. Cole.

Grain View Farm Notes

H. C. COLGLAZIER  
Pawnee County

The passing of November probably leaves some bad weather records for future years to shoot at. Altho just what one recollects about the weather in the past is very undependable, it does seem that the last month has given this part of the country more moisture, cold weather and bad roads, than any November we can recall. One morning the last week the thermometer registered 3 degrees below zero. Several other mornings the temperature was near the zero mark. It was necessary to dismiss school for the third day last Friday. Farm work has been pretty well at a standstill during the entire month. Only a small amount of corn has been husked. Those who have corn piled out on the ground are beginning to wonder what they are going to do with it. The ground under the corn is soaked and the pile will not dry out for several weeks. About the only thing that can be done is to move the corn cribs or slat cribs with board floors. The market will not take the corn until the moisture content has been reduced considerably. Several farmers who have corn of their own have been buying ear corn because they could not get into their fields to husk their crop. The rabbits and wet weather have damaged the corn in the fields to some extent.

The cold weather and the snow have been fine for rabbit hunting. The jack rabbits are thick this year. The local market has been shipping quite a number to New York by express. Ten cents is all they have paid so far; ordinarily the market is 12 to 15 cents each. A local farmer has been buying quite a number for his hogs. He skins the rabbits and feeds the meat to the hogs. The skins sell for 75 cents to \$1 a pound and it takes 10 to 12 skins to weigh a pound. With this method the meat for the hogs practically costs him nothing. The rabbits are fat this season and probably will average about 8 pounds in weight. Occasionally one will weigh as much as 12 pounds. One day last week six local hunters were out three hours and killed 215 rabbits, most of which were jacks. For any-

one who loves rabbit hunting Central Kansas would be a paradise at this season of the year.

Eggs are a scarce article in this part of the country. It is doubtful whether half of the farmers are getting all the eggs they would like to use at home. A number of the neighbors are not getting a single egg. Some others with several hundred hens are not getting very many. Our flock of 275 are averaging less than a dozen a day at present. We have been feeding a well-known brand of poultry mash for quite a while with the hopes that results would begin to show up soon. Before feeding the prepared mash we had been feeding home-mixed mash. The hens are in good weight and look healthy. Their combs are a nice red color and they do a great deal of singing so we are hoping they soon will go off the general strike they have been on for several days. The price of eggs has been 40 cents or better for some time. The only farmer around here that gets eggs now is one who is using electric lights for his flock. His lights go on at 6 o'clock now.

A thing we have wondered at times is why more farmers do not subscribe to more farm papers. We have noticed in many farm homes we have been in during the last few years, the few if any farm papers lying about. Usually there is one farm paper and the local weekly paper and quite often a daily. On entering a doctor's

office one usually notices a number of medical journals, a daily or two, some good magazines and a lot of good reading matter. Frequently one sees a farm paper or two. Professional men of most classes are subscribers to quite a number of good papers and magazines. The average farmer is missing a lot of good available information by not taking more reading matter devoted to his business.

A number of the local people have been having quite a time selling their turkey crop this year. The price is so low and the buyers have been so particular about the quality. Quite a per cent of the turkeys were turned back as seconds. The price on seconds is about half that of the firsts. With the low price this year it is likely that next year there will be fewer turkeys raised and the next year's crop will sell at good prices. Usually when poultry and livestock are cheap is the time to get in and get ready for the rise that is sure to follow.

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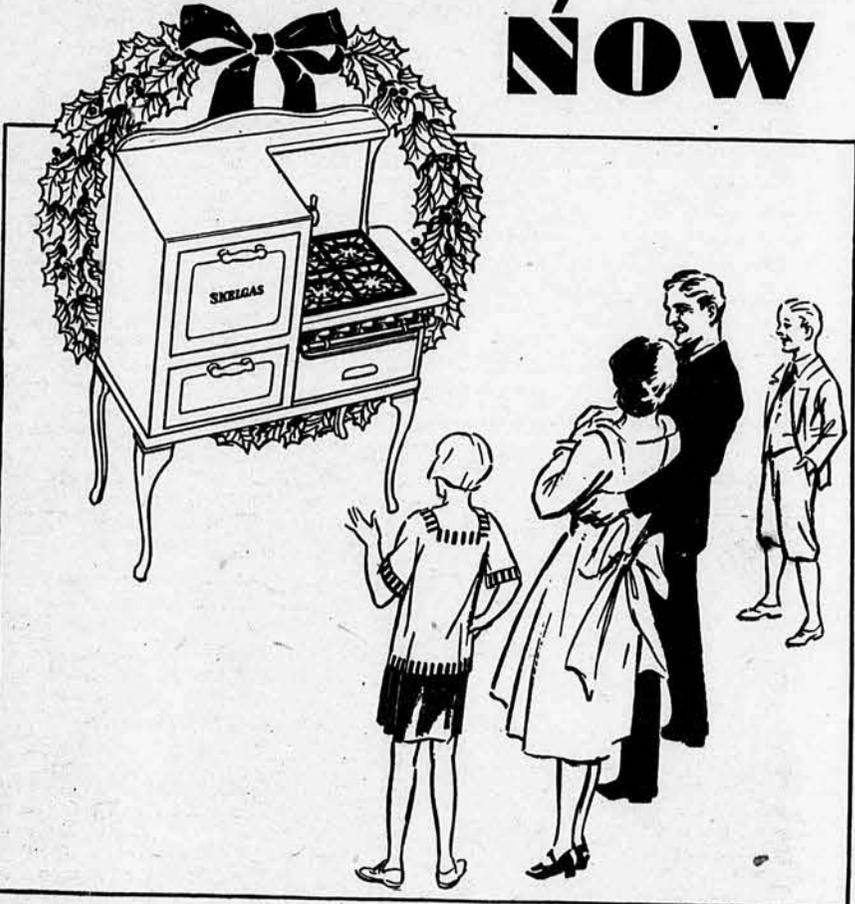
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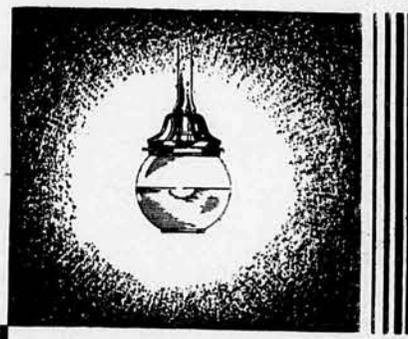
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# Royal Trips Were Enjoyed

## Vermillion and Williams Visited Stock Show at Senator Capper's Expense

BY J. M. PARKS  
Manager, The Capper Clubs

THE American Royal trips offered by Senator Arthur Capper to the two outstanding members of the Capper Clubs of 1929, were made according to schedule.

The winners, Brooks Vermillion, of Shawnee county, and Marjorie Williams, of Marshall county, have some thrilling adventures to relate to you as soon as they catch up with their school work and have time to write of the sights they enjoyed at the great stock show. This was the first time the Capper Clubs have offered trips as rewards. The idea seems to be a good one and the offer will be repeated next year.

If you will recall, our club booklet stated that the winners would have all expenses paid, including railroad fare and entertainment while in Kansas City. An escort was to be provided if necessary. As it turned out, an escort was not essential, for Brooks said he could get along all right alone, and Marjorie's father had planned to attend the show anyway. However, we wanted to be sure that everything was made pleasant for the club members, so we went along, too.

After watching the reaction of these two ambitious youngsters as they viewed the excellent exhibits and visited points of interest over the city, we were convinced that a trip of this kind would be very beneficial to any club boy or girl. We believe that every member in 1930 should keep the American Royal trips in mind throughout the year.

Evidently that is what this year's winners did, one of them especially. It may be well to review briefly the accomplishments of the two who had the honor of capturing the first free trips offered by the Capper Clubs. According to the club rules, the basis of selecting the winners was to be, "project work 50 points, team work 50 points, with special emphasis laid on initiative and constructive contributions to Capper Clubs work in general."

To begin with, Brooks Vermillion happened to be the one who suggested offering an American Royal trip as a reward. It was his idea to offer only one trip. This was to go to the outstanding club leader of the state. This plan was modified some, but since Brooks was the first to mention the matter, he deserves credit for taking the initiative.

When the campaign for new membership opened up last spring, Brooks found it pretty hard going. He was attending Washburn Rural High School where club interest was at zero. It was up to him to convince

his school mates that the Capper Clubs are worth-while, and that is just what he did after several days of salesmanship. Under these very unfavorable circumstances, Brooks got six new members and formed an active club team of his own.

He took care of two club projects, one in the Baby Chick Department where he won sixth prize, the other in the Small Poultry Department where he won seventh prize. In the egg production contest that ran from January 1 to June 30, Brooks won first place and captured the egg produc-



No. This Isn't Mary and Her Little Lamb, It's Capper Club Leader, Wanda Reade, of Allen County, and Her Little Goats

tion cup of 1929. In addition to these activities, he did much to keep up the club interest in his county and took part in several radio programs throughout the year.

Marjorie was active in the membership campaign and obtained several new members. As editor of "U-Tell-Um," the club paper of the "In-To-Win" Marshall County team, she did outstanding work all the year. "U-Tell-Um" came out each month with a complete arrangement of interesting club news. Marjorie prepared a special number for Labor Day, which we believe to be the best club paper submitted to us this year.

In the Baby Chick Department, Marjorie won second prize among the Capper Club rewards. At the Kansas Free Fair, besides several other prizes, she won sweepstakes over all



Brooks Vermillion, Shawnee, and Marjorie Williams, Marshall, Winners of the 1929 Free Trips to the American Royal. This Picture Was Made While They Were in Kansas City

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pens exhibited by the 4-H club folks. While there were many other club members who did excellent work along various lines, these two were thought to stand highest, when all phases of club activities were taken into consideration. We have outlined these accomplishments of the winners so those of you who try for next year's American Royal trips will know about what you have to do. Of course, the next winners may attain standings quite different from these, for competition may be much stronger next year, but this will give you some idea of what must be done.

**Is Drainage Needed?**

BY LEWIS A. JONES

The drainage of wet spots in cultivated fields is generally the most profitable type of drainage a farmer can employ, as it results not only in increased crops from the areas drained but also permits the land owner to "square up" the fields so that the land can be cultivated with the minimum of time and labor.

Surface drainage consists in promptly removing water from the ground surface, and usually is accomplished by means of shallow ditches that may be constructed with a plow and scraper or a ditching plow, or by the use of dynamite.

Underdrainage consists of removing excess water from the root zone of the soil, for which purpose tile drains are generally used. Water enters and flows thru the tile by gravity, and the drains must have outlet into some watercourse lower than the land to be drained.

Random lines of tile may be laid to drain wet portions of fields, but for land that is uniformly too wet for cultivation a main outlet drain and a system of parallel lateral drains are needed.

In clay soil it may be necessary to place drains from 40 to 70 feet apart and from 2 to 3 feet deep, while in open soils they may be spaced from 80 to 150 feet apart and from 3 to 4 feet deep.

Four-inch tile is the smallest size that should be used. In general, tile receiving no surface water should have sufficient capacity to remove run-off 1/4 inch in depth in 24 hours.

Surface inlets are sometimes provided to admit surface water to tile lines. Where this is done it is necessary to use larger tile and to install silt wells to catch and retain silt carried in by the water.

Vertical drains are not successful except under special conditions, and as a general rule should not be installed where a surface outlet can be obtained at reasonable cost.

For a drain to operate efficiently it must be kept clean. Open ditches and tile outlets should be kept free from weeds, trash and sediment.

**'Tis a Huge Loss**

Low-grade cream and milk is costing the dairy industry of this country about 40 million dollars a year, said O. E. Reed, chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, in an address in St. Paul, Minn., recently at the National Creamery Buttermakers' Convention. Much of this loss is due to the refusal of dealers to accept sour and off-flavored products, and such refusal means direct financial loss to the farmer. "The marketing of low quality milk and cream results many times in the manufacture of inferior grades of dairy products," he said. "Because these products bring low prices, the farmer does not receive the best prices for his milk or cream." People consume more milk and cream and milk and cream products when the grade is high than when it is low; the great increase in the per-capita milk consumption in this country in the last few years is attributable partly to the remarkable improvement in the quality of milk and cream sold.

**Tragic**

A man was standing before a tomb in a cemetery, and was lamenting in a loud voice: "Oh, you should not have died; you should not have died." A passerby approached him and inquired solicitously, "Are you bewailing the loss of your mother or your father?" "Oh, no," answered the abject man, "it's my wife's first husband."

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20	2.00	6.40	36	3.60	11.52
21	2.10	6.72	37	3.70	11.84
22	2.20	7.04	38	3.80	12.16
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BOURBON REDS, TOMS \$8, HENS \$5. WM. Bohlen, Downs, Kan.

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MAMMOTH PURE BRED WHITE HOLLANDS, toms \$7.50, hens \$5.00. Elsie Terrill, Arlington, Kan.

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MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, APRIL HATCH, \$10.00. Two-year-old tom, \$12.00. Lulu H. Lind, Leonardville, Kan.

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PURE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. heavy bone, healthy, vigorous, outstanding breeders. Guaranteed satisfaction. Earl Brubaker, Lamar, Colo.

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PLOCK'S WHITE WYANDOTTE FARM, Clay Center, Kan. Winner at many shows. Cockerels from my breeding pens, \$3 and \$5.

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LEAF TOBACCO. GUARANTEED BEST QUALITY, chewing, 5 pounds, \$1.50; 10, \$2.50. Smoking, 10—\$1.50. Pipe free. Pay postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Ky.

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# Winter Eggs Pay the Best!

And They Can be Obtained Quite Readily by Just a Little Extra Care

BY F. R. BENSON  
Editor, The Poultry Keeper

**S**UCCESS in the poultry business is the ability to make your hens lay eggs so that they may be sold at a profit. Years ago it was not thought possible to get hens to lay in winter. Then, as now, the peak price for eggs came in the cold weather. Now we know that hens will lay during the winter if conditions are right. It is but reasonable to suppose that the greatest profit will be made when egg prices are the highest. The aim of every egg producer should be to secure the highest egg yield during the winter.

There are a number of factors which have a definite share of influence in this problem of egg production, especially winter egg production.

We always like to think of the hen as a machine—an egg machine to be exact. Really that is just what the modern layer is. Now if she is a good machine she probably will lay more eggs than a poor one. In other words, breeding has a decided effect on the number of eggs she can and will lay. A well-bred bird will lay the best.

### Early Hatching is Necessary

If one is operating an egg farm he will choose early hatched pullets to produce early winter eggs. The hens must go thru the molt, and as late molting hens are most desirable, they may not get under heavy production until later. So the pullets start off the winter production with a "bang." Later when the pullets slow up some, the hens will be in full lay. Thus a continuous supply of eggs is secured.

The best bred hen in the world may prove to be a poor layer unless she has a comfortable home. The natural time of the year for the hen to lay is in the spring and summer when it is warm. She must have a house which keeps her comfortable if she is to be fooled about weather conditions. While the hen can stand a great deal of cold weather, yet she will not lay if she is uncomfortable. The house must be dry.

When the hen must stand around in cold, damp litter the number of eggs will be small. A hen is peculiar in that her feet must be dry. If the house is constructed and ventilated properly there should be no problem with damp litter. We have not given as much thought to ventilation as we should. When there is sufficient ventilation the house will be dry, and there will be an abundant supply of fresh air. The hen requires more air than any other animal of like size. For this reason the ventilation of the poultry

house is of the utmost importance. Many poultry houses do not admit sufficient sunshine. Sunshine kills certain germs and thru the ultraviolet rays tends to promote health. The use of glass substitute has proved very beneficial, but there are still many poultry houses which could be improved by its use.

### Main Food is Grain

The next requirement is proper food. This little egg machine may be the best obtainable, may be kept in the most ideal house in the world, but without the right kind of food in the proper amounts it cannot manufacture eggs. The main food of the hen is grain. Usually a scratch feed is made from several grains, and this is fed in deep straw litter. This scratch feed is not too fine. Yet should it contain corn, it is best to use cracked corn. In connection with the use of scratch feed we find that a mash is essential. This is made from several grains and by-products, all finely ground. In most cases this mash is kept before the fowls at all times, hoppers being used to keep the mash clean and prevent waste. The mash must be well balanced. The more mash the hens eat, the more they will lay. In most laying mashers some kind of animal protein is found. This may be in the form of meat scraps, which can be from 15 to 20 per cent of the mash. If milk is used the amount of meat scraps may be reduced. Minerals are added to many mashers to increase their efficiency and help keep the fowls in good health. Nowadays cod-liver oil is finding wide use. It is especially useful during cloudy weather, as it supplies certain elements found in direct sunshine. Charcoal is an aid to digestion and should be kept in hoppers. Salt is added to many mashers at the rate of from 1/2 to 1 pound to every 100 pounds of mash.

The heavy layer must consume large quantities of feed. This puts a strain upon her digestive system. If plenty of green food is given it helps keep the bowels active and eliminate poisons before they accumulate and do any damage. If poultry keepers would give more green feed to their fowls they would find the health of the flock greatly improved.

### Health is Fundamental

It takes considerable vigor to consume such large amounts of feed and lay as frequently as we demand. Vigor depends upon health for its existence. Health is a fundamental requirement in order to obtain a heavy winter production. Your fowls may keep healthy when out on open range, but usually we confine them more or less during the winter season. Exercise is lacking. As exercise is the basis of good circulation of the blood and good health is impossible without good circulation, we must resort to ways and means of making the hens exercise. Giving the grain in deep litter is one way to accomplish this end. There are poultrymen who advocate giving the scratch feed in hoppers the same as the mash. We still hold that the exercise the hens get while scratching for the grain is a distinct aid in promoting health. Perhaps we may be a little old-fashioned, but we find that we have plenty of company in this respect. Exercise is quite essential, especially in winter.

Sanitation is a word which means too little to many of us. A short time ago we visited a poultry house. Looking in the door, we saw the poultry droppings on the dropping board were at least 3 inches deep. The nesting material was full of filth and the litter was dirty beyond description. Cobwebs hung from the walls and dust and dirt were everywhere. We did not venture inside. Disease gets a start in such a poultry house. Often it is difficult to check it, once started. Germs do not find an easy foothold in the clean poultry house. Hens cannot lay if they are sick. If you hope to get winter eggs you must keep the

## The Real Estate Market Place

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**FOR SALE**—Bottom and upland farms, Melvin Ward, Holton, Kan.  
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**WHEAT, corn, potato** land, shallow water, imp. & unimp. \$20 up, Crabtree Realty, Scott City, Ks.  
**5,000 ACRES** Wichita County\* wheat and corn land \$12.50 to \$30.00 per acre. Bess Holmes, Leoti, Kan.  
**80 ACRE FARM**—Electric lights in house and barn. Good road, near school. Write owner, E. R. Krape, Garnett, Kan.  
**STANTON** and Baca county wheat and corn lands \$15.00 to \$25.00 per acre. Peterson Land & Inv. Co., Johnson, Kan.  
**GREELEY** County wheat land in big yield, section \$10 to \$15 per acre, easy terms, J. W. Triplett Land Co., Tribune, Kan.  
**FARMS** for sale at bargain prices and on easy terms, about like rent. Send for list. Humphrey Inv. Co., Independence, Kan.  
**WRITE** us if you wish to buy or lease lands in Greeley county, Kansas. We have bargains. G. N. Kysar & Sons, Wakeeney, Kan.  
**20 WHEAT** farms. All sizes \$30 to \$50 A., including share growing wheat. A. J. Mann, Nat. Bank Bldg., Dodge City, Kan.  
**FOR SALE**: 760 A. stock farm, good improvements, well watered, 275 culti., bal. pasture. \$30 A. located Rooks Co. T. S. Shaw, Glade, Ks. 237 A.  
**1/2 MI. Town Imp.** Smooth 90 in cultivation. Bal. Pasture, \$45 per Acre. SOMMERVILLE & BOYLES, Winfield, Kan.

I HAVE some real buys in Western Kansas wheat and corn land. Communicate with me at once. E. C. Bray, Syracuse, Kan. Owner.

**CHOICE** wheat and corn land for sale; one crop will pay for land. A golden opportunity for you. Phone 188, A. C. Bailey, Syracuse, Kan.

**IMPROVED** 80, half mile from town, 10 acres pasture, 7 acres creek bottom and timber; orchard, balance cultivation. Surfaced road. Good of prospects. Price \$8,000. Will R. Burge, Cherryvale, Kan.

**80 IMPROVED**, Well watered. Smooth land. 2 1/2 mi. town, Franklin county. \$5,800.00. Terms, if wanted. Write for full particulars and description of any size farm wanted. Several bargains must be sold. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

**FOR SALE BY OWNER**, 154 acres Leavenworth Co., all tillable, 3 miles market, good road and water. 7-room house good, 2 barns, school on farm. Property clear, priced cash \$80, will carry part back. Write K-449, Care Kansas Farmer.

**FOR SALE**—240 A. stock and grain farm; 7-room house, large barn, granaries, 2 chicken houses, garage and outside callar; all buildings practically new; bearing orchard; 100 A. cultivation, 30 native meadow, balance pasture; all fenced and cross-fenced; all fencing new; \$240 yearly gas rental; 1/4 mile from hard surfaced road; near Coffeyville, Kan.; price \$38 per acre, \$3,500 cash, balance terms. Etchen Brothers, Owners, Coffeyville, Kan.

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

**TWO FARMS FOR SALE AT AUCTION** Wednesday, Dec. 18, 1929, 10 A. M. Three miles northeast of Fostoria.

**FARM NO. 1**—320 acres. Obtained from estate, must be sold; good stock farm 80 acres creek bottom; good improvements; 3 mi. from Fostoria high school and M. E. church; 6 mi. from Catholic Church. Terms on farm No. 1, 10% of purchase price day of sale; \$7,000 March 1, 1930; bal. terms to suit purchaser. Roy A. Ellis, Wheaton, Kan.

**FARM NO. 2**, 80 A. all tillable east edge Fostoria, a live little town on U. P.; good market buildings and new church; fine community; Terms on Farm No. 2, 10% purchase price day of sale; Bal. March 1, 1930. Will be sold following farm No. 1, F. A. Dodds, Fostoria, owner farm No. 2.

**STOCK SALE**—110 head of stock will be sold also, December 18, 1929. Roy A. Ellis, Wheaton, Kan.

### ARKANSAS

**55 ACRES**; 35 Acres Cultivated; all fenced; 3-room house, barn, well, small orchard; 2 miles Calico Rock; a real bargain. Price \$1500. Free list. W. J. Copp, Calico Rock, Ark.

### CANADA

**WHY PAY BIG RENTS** on the up money in high-priced land while in Canada millions of acres virgin prairie close to railroads awaiting settlement can be bought from \$15 to \$25 an acre, with long terms of payment if desired? Free government homesteads in the newer districts; good improved or unimproved farms in all provinces at low prices. Excellent climate, highest quality produce, good markets, low freight rates, low taxes. Fastest growing country in the world. Grain-growing, stock-raising, dairying, fruit, poultry, mixed farming. Schools, churches, roads, telephones. Rural mail delivery. Get the facts from the Canadian Government Information Bureau. Canadian Government has no lands to sell but offers free official information and service. Special low railway rates for trip of inspection. Free maps, booklets, advice. No obligation. Thirty thousand Americans moved to Canada last year. Write M. D. Johnston, Canadian Government Information Bureau, 2025 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

### SALE OR EXCHANGE

**BARGAINS**—E. Kan., W. Mo. farms, sale or exch. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kan.

poultry house in a sanitary condition. Chickenpox, roup and all manner of poultry diseases thrive in houses where little attention is given to sanitation. Disease prevention starts with cleanliness. The hens lay best when kept in a clean poultry house.

### COLORADO

**EASTERN** Colorado wheat-corn land for sale. Box 387, Cheyenne Wells, Colo.  
**EASTERN** Colo. smooth wheat land, \$7.00 to \$10.00 per acre. Hackley, Lamar, Colo.  
**NEW WHEAT LAND**, also corn farms in the famous Eads district. Wm. T. Holland & Co., Eads (Kiowa Co.) Colo.  
**25 QUARTERS**, the cream of new wheat land also corn land in the famous Eads District. Mitchem & Hollingsworth, Eads, Colo.  
**IMP. IRRIGATED** Farms, part alfalfa, dependable water rights. Ranches non-irrig. wheat lands. J. L. Wade, Lamar, Colo.

### CALIFORNIA

**STANISLAUS COUNTY**, California—Where farmers are prosperous; crops growing year round. Land priced low. Write free booklet. Dept. D, Stanislaus County Development Board (County Chamber Commerce) Modesto, Calif.

### IDAHO

**NO PAYMENTS**, no interest for 5 years. 20,000 acres of fertile cut over soil, dairying, fruit, diversified farming, ample rainfall, mild climate, good markets, four railroads, near Spokane, wood, water plentiful, low prices, 15 years. Humbird Lumber Co., Box G, Sandpoint, Idaho.

### MISSOURI

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

### MINNESOTA

**COME TO MINNESOTA** Stay and prosper. Healthful climate, reasonably priced improved or unimproved land, plenty of rain, good crops. The greatest dairy state—creameries everywhere. Fine schools, churches, neighbors, communities. You'll do better here. Wonderful lakes for recreation. Send now for free book full of interesting facts. Ten Thousand Lakes. Greater Minnesota Assn., 1410 University Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

### SOUTH DAKOTA

**INDIAN LANDS**—Thousands of acres on the Cheyenne and Pine Ridge Indian Reservations in South Dakota can be bought at low prices on favorable terms of payment. Sales are held frequently by the Superintendents in charge of these Reservations for the U. S. Government. Lists of the lands offered with minimum prices thereon are available. These lands are either suitable for agriculture or for grazing. Wheat, corn, other grains, alfalfa, sweet clover, small fruits and vegetables are successfully grown. Many tracts are available for leasing.

**STATE LANDS**—The Rural Credits Board of South Dakota offers for sale improved and unimproved lands in many parts of that state. Prices and terms of purchase are favorable for the buyer.

These **INDIAN** and **STATE** lands offer splendid locations to men desiring well located, practical and profitable farm or ranch homes as well as opportunity for safe and sound investment with likely increases in value within a reasonable time.

Write for full information regarding these lands, the localities in which they are situated and how to acquire them. Tell me what you want. Ask questions—they will be promptly and accurately answered. Home-seekers' fares. R. W. Reynolds, Commissioner, The Milwaukee Road, 928-U, Union Station, Chicago.

### TEXAS

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

### MISCELLANEOUS LAND

**FARMS** and suburban homes, write for list. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

**BUY NOW**: Write for my prices of S. Kan. and N. Okla. land. C. M. Horner, P. O. Box 236, Bartlesville, Okla.

**OWN A FARM** in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payments or easy terms. Free literature. Mention state. E. W. Byerly, 81 Nor. Pac. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

**THE GREAT NORTHERN** Railway serves an agricultural empire in Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana, where opportunities abound for small farms or large operators to rent or purchase at the lowest prices and best terms of many years. Profits are assured by rapid progress being made in diversified crops and livestock raising. Idaho, Washington and Oregon offer opportunities in low-priced cutover lands, high producing irrigated land, or small suburban tracts near large cities, for general farming, dairying, fruit or poultry. Mild climate. Write for free Zone of Plenty book with detailed information. Low Homeseekers' Rates. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 100, St. Paul, Minn.

### WANTED TO LIST REAL ESTATE

**WANT FARMS** from owners priced right for cash. Describe fully. State date can deliver. E. Gross, N. Topeka, Kan.

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

### REAL ESTATE WANTED

**SMALL FARM WANTED** Located in Kansas, suitable for general farming, dairying and stock raising. If a bargain, write me full description and lowest cash price. John D. Baker, Mena, Ark.

## LIVESTOCK

### CATTLE

**FOR SALE**, BROWN SWISS HEIFER CALVES. Dean Coburn, Whitewater, Wis.

**SIX REGISTERED** GUERNSEY FEMALES and one bull. Murrfield Farms, Tonganoxie, Kan.

**FOR SALE**—TEN YOUNG PURE BRED HOLSTEIN bulls priced reasonable. Inquire Sam Ainsworth, Lyons, Kan.

**FOR GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN DAIRY** calves from heavy, rich milkers, write Edgewood Dairy Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

**FOR SALE**: REGISTERED RED POLLED bulls. Herd bull, extra good choice young bulls from milk strain. Jacob Fisher, Goff, Kan.

**"MINERAL CONCENTRATE"**—PREVENTS calf losses. Supplies cows with effective mineral that avoids weakness and poor development in newborn calves. Get full particulars. Write, Sunnyside Farms, Bucktail, Neb.

**HEIFER CALVES**, SELECTED HOLSTEINS or Jerseys, \$15; second choice, \$12.50; beef breeds, \$12.50; weaned calves \$25; satisfaction guaranteed. Arnold Dairy Co., 632 Livestock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.

### HOGS

**CHOICE CHESTER WHITE SPRING BOARS**. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

**10 WEEK OLD DUROC BOAR AND SOW** pigs. Registered and immune. Frank Yost, Culver, Kan.

**O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE PEDIGREED** pigs \$24 per pair, no kin. Write for circulars. Raymond Ruebush, Sciota, Ill.

### SHEEP AND GOATS

**MILK GOATS**, \$32. S. F. CRITES, BURNS, Kan.

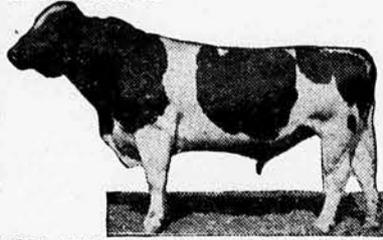
**LARGE BLACK NUBIAN FRESH MILK** goats, also good bucks. Grant Burgess, Sublette, Kan.

**FOR SALE**, 375 EWES, BRED, IN GOOD condition \$9 if taken soon. Light Rambouillet Rams \$20. Asa Coan, Fountain, Colo.

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE**

**Unusual Opportunity!**

Because we own "Carnation Inka Matador," National Junior Champion, we offer for quick sale our senior herd sire



**"SIR OLLIE JOHANNA ORMSBY LADOGA"**  
Registered No. 468185  
Proven High Bred Show Bull.  
5 yrs. old Prize winner at Kansas Fairs and Nebraska State Fair this year. A son of "Ollie Johanna Sir Fayne," whose long list of A. R. O. daughters has 4 with records above 33 lbs. in 7 days. Best offer above \$250 accepted. Wire or write  
**The Strong Holstein-Duroc Farms**  
Washington, Kansas.

**Meadview Holstein Farms**

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

**Cedarlane Holstein Farm**

For Sale—Serviceable bulls from high producing dams. Also a few cows. Prices reasonable.  
**T. M. EWING, INDEPENDENCE, KAN.**

**JERSEY CATTLE**

**Jersey Bull 14 Months Old**

Bull calf four months old. Sire, a son of a Gold Medal cow and now a proven sire of high producing daughters. Prices reasonable.  
**H. L. McCLURKIN, CLAY CENTER, KAN.**

**GUERNSEY CATTLE**

**Reg. Guernseys**

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

**To Reduce Our Herd**

We offer 30 long two year old Guernsey heifers that will freshen in September and October and some nice young cows. Also three two year old bulls. Address,  
**WOODLAWN FARM, Rt. 0, Topeka, Kan.**

**AYRSHIRE CATTLE**

**Reg. Ayrshires for Sale at Auction, Dec. 9, 1929**

Herd sire, Mandarin's Beauty Lad. His dam has record of 503 lbs. butterfat, 11,000 milk. Granddam record or 20,781 milk, 765 lbs. butterfat. 14 head of cows, heifers, calves. 20 head of other dairy cattle, machinery and feed. Farm 6 mi. west of Lawrence, Kan. on Highway 40 and 1 1/2 mile north.  
**Clyde Hamacher, Rt. 1, Lawrence, Kan.**

**POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE**

**POLLED SHORTHORNS** Established 1907  
"Royal Clipper 2nd and others head one of largest herds in U.S. Breeding and quality among the very best. 20 bulls, 20 heifers, 10 to 20 mos. old. \$100 to \$500 ea. Some halter broke. Certificates and transfers free. 2 del. 100 miles free. Phone our expense. Price list ready.  
**J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.**

**Grassland Polled Shorthorns**

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

**SHORTHORN CATTLE**

**One Hundred Shorthorn**

2-yr-old feeders, extra quality \$32 each. 100 Hereford steer calves price \$42.50. 75 Hereford mixed steers and heifers. Price \$35 each.  
**Tom Nestor, 231 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kan.**

**RED POLLED CATTLE**

**Red Polled Bulls**

For sale, 2, 11 months old. 2, 6 months old.  
**HALLOREN & GAMBRIEL, Ottawa, Kansas**

**POLAND CHINA HOGS**

**Boars and Gilts at Private Sale**

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

**Rate for Display Livestock Advertising in Kansas Farmer**

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Minimum charge per insertion in Livestock Display Advertising columns \$2.50.

Change of copy as desired.

**LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT**  
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas



**KANSAS LIVESTOCK NEWS**

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



J. W. JOHNSON  
% Kansas Farmer  
Topeka, Kansas

**There Was a Mighty Fine 4-H Club Exhibition at the Wichita Show, Anyway**

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON

**I**F THE county fair boosters ever convince the legislature that it is better to take the appropriations now going to the Kansas National and divide them up among the district and county fairs, it will not be because that show did not make the greatest 4-H club exhibition ever held in the state. Not only was it the best, but boys and girls from every part of the state were so well treated that they will always love the management, and even tho the legislature should take the money away, when these boys and girls become voters, they will most likely see to it that it is returned.

It is said, however, that much of the valuable good-will made possible by the successful club events will be more than offset by the lack of interest and resentment felt by the Kansas breeders of purebred swine. For many years the show has given awards to these breeders, and this year like a bolt from a clear sky they were stricken from the premium book. Hundreds of swine breeders from all over the state come to this show every year and hold their state association meetings and banquets, and in this way stir up a lot of interest in more good hogs. They seek to increase the hog population, and counsel young farmers to breed more hogs instead of so much wheat. The breeders have given the Wichita stock yards substantial co-operation during the last few years in their efforts to interest more farmers of the Southwest in better and more hogs, and they think the stock yards should have stood by them. Anyway they are "mad" and threaten to use their voting strength and join the insurgent group that wishes to take away Wichita's appropriation and spend it in other smaller fairs where the breeders of purebred swine can have a run for their money.

There also is activity on the part of some folks in calling attention to the fact that even the local breeder and exhibitor of registered beef cattle does not benefit much from winnings at this show. It has come to be rather more of a professional showman's meet, and too much attention is given to the horse show, which is a society event more than a stockman's affair. Breeders are charged, they allege, exorbitant prices for all kinds of feed and bedding, and the attendance so far as farmers and stockmen are concerned, does not justify the expense the small breeder is put to. So the word is being passed around that Wichita should finance her own shows and society events, instead of the taxpayers of the state. If premiums are to be guaranteed by the legislature for this show, why not every other show held in the state?

Ed Markee, one of the wide awake young Shorthorn breeders and regular advertisers in Kansas Farmer, has decided to sell his great breeding bull A. L. Prentice. This bull is now right in his prime and a proven and excellent breeder but Mr. Markee is keeping so many of his heifers that he cannot use him longer to advantage in the herd.

E. B. Williams, Shorthorn breeder located at Almena, Kan., has joined the Shorthorn breeders who are advertising in Kansas Farmer, and his card will appear on the Shorthorn page in near future. Mr. Williams has a small but select herd of Registered Scotch topped cattle. He has used good herd bulls carrying the blood of the Gainfords, Rosedales, etc.

Mike Stensaas & Sons, Concordia, breeders of registered Durocs, offer some mighty nice Duroc boars and gilts for sale sired by boars of popular type and breeding and also some gilts, either open or they will hold them and breed them for you. This is a well established firm and a good place to buy well grown and well bred Durocs at reasonable prices. Their advertisement appears in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

The Strong Holstein-Duroc farm, Washington, Kan. offer for sale their senior herd sire, Sir Ollie Johanna Ormsby Ladoga, a bull that was good enough to be in the money at both Lincoln and Topeka this year and a proven sire of real merit. He is a son of Ollie Johanna Sir Fayne, who has a long list of A. R. O. daughters and four of them with records above 33 pounds in seven days. They are offering this bull for sale because they are thru with him and because they have in service at the head of their herd Carnation Inka Matador, the national junior champion

and conceded one of the great show bulls of the breed and bred as high as the wild geese fly. If you want a great bull act at once as this bull will be sold readily. He is advertised in this issue of the Kansas Farmer.

Probably no breeder in the entire Central West is so well fixed to supply the trade with high class young Percheron stallions as is A. H. Taylor & Son of Sedgwick, Kan. The Taylors own the great prize winning stallion Carleux and all of the young horses they have for sale were sired by him. They are out of big mares that work on the farm every day in the farming season. This firm is pricing their stock delivered and is prepared to make attractive prices.

Dr. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., has been elected director of the federal land bank at Wichita and will represent on the board division No. 3, which comprises all of Kansas and six counties in Oklahoma. He succeeds A. L. Stockwell of Larned. In notifying him of his election the federal farm loan board at Washington advised him that he had received \$7,000 of the 106,000 votes cast. Doctor Mott is one of the best known breeders of Holsteins in Kansas and has always taken an active part in livestock affairs and is the owner of a fine farm near Herington. He will assume his new duties Jan. 1.

I have just received a good letter from W. A. Gladfelter & Son of Emporia. The Gladfelters never falter in their efforts to build up the Duroc industry of the state. Low prices and short crops have little to do with their numbers or quality. At this time they have about 150 registered gilts that are being bred and offered to the trade. They are largely the blood of Top Scissors, Stilts Type and other sires of known quality and prize winning fame. The Gladfelters grow them out well and cull close. They want to sell 100 at private sale and are making prices that are attractive. Many of them are bred to the boar that topped the Briggs sale last fall.

Town and country came together at Herington recently when there was held at that place the biggest thing in the shape of a dairy show ever held in that part of the state. Hundreds of farmers from the surrounding country came and the town overflowed with boys and girls from the schools of the county. Doable Holstein cows and well-mannered bulls submitted patiently to the caresses of the youngsters necessary in a judging contest. No one competed for honors in the judging pavilion except the young folks. Railroad men's wives and other women of the town vied with the farm women in preparing the big feed and members of the high school Home Economics class served it. This dairy show which has now grown to be a yearly event was started some years ago by the Kansas Central Holstein Association as a sort of dairy field day. Now it is carried on by the County Farm Bureau, business men of the town and the different civic clubs. Cups are given for winnings in the different judging classes and another year substantial prizes are to be offered. The forenoon was given over to judging under the supervision of Jas. Linn and Jack Nesbitt of the dairy extension department of the Kansas Agricultural College. In the afternoon a big meeting was held in the representative of that organization. The importance of dairying as a part of the average farmer's program was emphasized by all of the speakers. Better cows and better methods was the theme of the college men. Governor Reed quoted statistics indicating that dairy and poultry farmers were the only ones receiving as much money for farm products in 1927 as they did in the peak of farm prosperity 1919.

**High Fall Egg Prices**

BY H. C. KNADEL

The price of eggs during the last 10 weeks has been exceptionally high. Unfortunately, in many cases the farmer finds himself unable to take advantage of these high prices due to lack of supply. Can this situation be rectified and how? For years the peak of egg prices has been in late November and early December. Recently the so-called peak has broadened and spread over September, October and November. The extremes in egg prices no longer exist, but there is a relatively high price paid for eggs in the fall and winter months.

For the most part, the specialized poultry farmer is reaping these rewards. The farmer is not. The poultryman so manages his flock that he produces eggs when they "ain't," and he gets the price. The farmer can do likewise if he so desires, altho if all farmers did so it would further flatten the peak.

Since hens have a very definite habit of molting as egg prices soar, the obvious thing to do is to hatch chicks so that the pullets come into production when the hens show indications of breaking in egg production.

To do this requires that a part of the flock be hatched in February, another group in March and the third lot during April. In the case of the heavy breeds, February, March and

early April hatching is most desirable, while Leghorns may be hatched as late as May and still produce high-priced fall eggs.

February and March hatched chicks of the heavier breeds, when allowed sufficient time for development, should be in a reasonably good production in September and October. Leghorns hatched at the same time will mature more quickly and should be laying 30 to 40 per cent in August. At that season the old hens can be culled, and strong, vigorous pullets may be substituted. Uniform egg production can be maintained and special markets retained.

More and more the consumer demands eggs when they are high in price. The season of the year and the natural period of high egg production mean little to him. A breakfast in November is the same to him as one in April. He wants his eggs. Why should he not receive them? Not cold storage eggs, not processed eggs, but honest-to-goodness fresh eggs. The farmer is losing a good bet in not so managing his flock that he can take advantage of high egg prices.

The size of the egg produced by pullets as they come into production is a question which is receiving considerable attention these days. It

**DUROC JERSEY HOGS**

**100 DUROC BRED GILTS**

For sale privately. Sired by Top Scissors and Scissors Broadcaster. Bred to boars of unusual merit. Including the boar that topped the Briggs sale last fall. Others to Scissors Broadcaster. Some to the best boar we ever raised. Only offering good brood sow prospects. Our prices are attractive.

**W. A. GLADFELTER & SON,**  
Emporia, Kansas

**IF YOU WANT HOGS**

ready for market in 6 mos., get a boar sired by Revolution.  
**Mike Stensaas & Sons, Concordia, Kan.**

**Boars Ready for Service**

Reg., immuned. The breed's best bloodlines. Write for prices, descriptions. We can please you.  
**G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.**

**Outstanding Duroc Boars**

and gilts for sale, sired by Matchless and The Indicator. Our herd won 92 prizes including 33 firsts and Championships at the best fairs of Kansas including Topeka and Hutchinson.  
**N. H. ANGLE & SON, COURTLAND, KAN.**

**Boars Ready for Service**

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

**GOOD BOARS REASONABLE**  
by outstanding sires and dams. Fit for any farmer or breeder. Vaccinated. Reg. Shipped on approval. Have been in business 25 yrs. and aim to please. **W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Kan.**

**SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS**

**Buy Registered Pigs**

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

**GOOD SPOTTED GILTS**

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

**CHESTER WHITE HOGS**

**Chester White Boars and Gilts**

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

**Valley Blue Grass Herd**

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

**AUCTIONEERS**

**Chas. W. Cole**  
LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER  
WELLINGTON, KANSAS.

**HORSES AND JACKS**

**Young Percheron Stallions**

We have 12 young stallions with lots of bone, size and quality. All sired by CARLEUX-168144. Priced low for quick sale. Write for prices delivered to your place.  
**A. H. TAYLOR & SON,**  
Sedgwick, Kansas

# The Holstein - Friesian Breeders of Kansas!

## Northeast Kansas

**Chas. W. Dingman, Topeka**  
25 years breeding Holsteins. The first 1000 pound butter cow ever produced in the state was bred and developed by Mr. Dingman.

**Shunga Valley Holsteins**  
Young bulls out dams with good official records for sale. Ranging in ages from calves to bulls of serviceable ages.  
**IRA ROMIG & SONS, Topeka, Kan.**

**JUST ONE BULL LEFT**  
for sale. A nice smooth calf a year old whose dam was second prize 3 year old at Topeka Free Fair 1928. His sire was one of the highest record sons of Count College Cornucopia.  
**Ralph O. Button, North Topeka, Kan.**

**Meyer Dairy Farm Co.**  
A show bull, 14 months old out of a 900 lb. dam for \$200. K.P.O.P. Breeding. Write for pedigree and photo.  
**MEYER DAIRY FARM CO., Basehor, Kan.**

**BARNETTUM FARM HOLSTEINS**  
Our herd sire, Sir Gerben Bess Burke, his two nearest dams average 1200 lbs. of butter a year. Baby calves either sex and yearling heifers for sale.  
**J. M. BARNETT, Denison, Kan.**

**Collins-Sewell Farms**  
A few good females due to freshen soon, 2 good bulls. C. T. A. herd average 392 pounds fat.  
**Collins-Sewell Farms, Sabetha, Kan.**

**K.P.O.P. Breeding.** Bull born July 8, '28, ready for heavy service. Sire, King Plebe 21st, whose 9 nearest dams avg. 1216.15 lb butter. Dam has A.R.O. record, his half sister on dam's side has over 900 lb butter, another 595 lb fat at 3 yrs. Write for pedigree and description.  
**Clyde Shade, Ottawa, Kan.**

**DORA PEARL VEEMAN**  
Butter 305 days, 1273.1 lbs. MILK 26,306.3. First and only cow in Kansas producing 1250 lbs. butter in one year. Bred, raised and owned by us. Excellent young bulls from sisters of this cow. Sired by Senior Champ. Kansas, Topeka 1929. **H. A. DRESSLER, Lebo, Kan.**

**Rock River Star Hengerveld**  
Heads my herd. 13 of his sisters hold Ill. state records. Some very typy bull calves sired by him and from K.P.O.P. dams of excellent type that have good C.T.A. records. **Arden Clawson, Lawrence, Kan.**

**Oldest Herd in Kansas**  
Bulls of serviceable ages sired by a 41 pound bull and out of high producing cows. Farm near town.  
**J. P. MAST, SCRANTON, KAN.**

**4 Dandy Yearling Bulls**  
Sired by our seven times grand champion show and breeding bull. Their dams have good records. Write for prices.  
**DR. J. P. KASTER, Topeka, Kan., R. D. 7**

**Marithan Ormsby Phoebes Superior**  
is the dam of a May 30 fine bull calf whose sire was a son of King Phoebes out of a K. P. O. P. dam. Write for price.  
**O. N. WILSON, SILVER LAKE, KAN.**

**CAPITAL VIEW HOLSTEIN FARMS**  
Cows and heifers for sale freshening in September and October. All produced and developed on our farms near Topeka. Come and see us.  
**J. S. WHITE, 1305 Clay St., Topeka, Kan.**

**Holston Farms**  
Nothing for sale except young bull calves. Sired by Dutchland Denver King Payne.  
**VEY G. HOLSTON, Topeka, Kan., R. D. 2.**

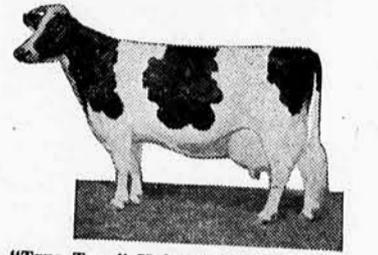
**Nice Reg. Bull Calf**  
Good individual and out of a heavy producing dam. He is a grandson of Count College Cornucopia 5th. Priced reasonable.  
**H. S. BLAKE, Topeka, Kan.**

**Best Advertising Medium**  
Every Kansas Farmer interested in dairy cattle is a subscriber to Kansas Farmer. It is your best advertising medium.

## Holsteins Are Most Numerous

70% of all the milk of the nation is produced by Holstein cows. In thirty States of the Union Holsteins are the most numerous and within these States 76.2% of the Nation's milk is produced, 95.3% of the condensed and evaporated milk, 84.9% of the creamery butter, 94.4% of the factory cheese and 87.7% of the farm cheese. The average annual production of all dairy cattle within these States is 3,806 pounds of milk and the other group where Holsteins do not predominate the average production is 2,562 pounds.

the Holstein Friesian Association of America which has grown to be the largest and wealthiest livestock breeders' organization in the world. —H. R. Lascelles, West Central States Representative, Holstein Friesian Association of America.



"True Type" Holstein-Friesian Cow

This breed of cattle has become by far the most popular breed of dairy cattle in the country because of the virtues of the cow herself and the faith that Holstein breeders have had in her ultimate dominance. For nearly fifty years the progress of the breed has been each year greater and greater, being sponsored by

## Central Kansas

**39 AVERAGE 373 BUTTER FAT**  
in 12 months, 1927-1928 and 16 of them in heifer form. A high producing working herd of reg. Holsteins. Come and see us.  
**E. P. MILLER, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.**

**Sumner Hall Herd Holsteins**  
Young stock for sale. Farm joins town. Come and see us.  
**W. S. SHEARD, Junction City, Kan.**

**MAPLEWOOD FARMS HOLSTEINS**  
100 reg. cattle. Type, quality and production always in evidence in this herd. Bulls of serviceable age, fresh cows and heifers for sale. **W. H. MOTT, Herington, Kan.**

**Calantha Johanna Lad**  
a splendid grandson of this great sire heads our herd. Our farm is about 3 miles south of town. Visitors welcome. Nothing for sale now. **B. F. PIERCE, Herington, Kan.**

**Serviceable Bulls**  
12 to 16 months old. 800 lb. sire and C. T. A. Record dams.  
**E. W. OBITS, HERINGTON, KAN.**

**Some High Grade Cows**  
That freshened in August. Selling them to make room for pure bred. Also registered bull seven months old.  
**W. E. HAGGARD, HERINGTON, KAN.**

**Smoky Valley Holsteins**  
Two registered cows, one fresh one springer due Dec. 1. Three bulls, 8 to 11 months old. One from a 515 pound C.T.A. dam.  
**W. G. BIRCHER, Kanopolis, Kan.**

**HARRY MULHAGEN, BUSHTON, KAN.**  
Herd Established in 1910  
Our herd is small but you will approve of it if you believe the best are the most profitable. **Harry Mulhagen, Bushton, Kan.**

**WORTH-WHILE HOLSTEINS**  
My herd holds the state record in the herd test with an average of 475.6 lbs fat and 14,724 lbs. milk. Bull calves for sale from a line bred Walker Copia Champion Bull, King Segis Pontiac cows.  
**Geo. Worth, Lyons, Kan.**

**HERD AVERAGED C. T. A. 389.6**  
Herd headed by K. P. O. P. sire whose five nearest dams averaged 1122 butter. Bulls of serviceable ages.  
**ERNEST REED, LYONS, KAN.**

## Southern Kansas

**B. R. GOSNEY'S HOLSTEIN HERD**  
You never know until you go and see. Serviceable bulls out of high producing cows. Come and see us.  
**B. R. GOSNEY, MULVANE, KAN.**

**MARK ABILDGAARD, MULVANE**  
Two young bulls of serviceable ages out of high producing dams. Descriptions and prices gladly furnished. Address  
**MARK ABILDGAARD, MULVANE, KAN.**

**Lone Pine Herd**  
Choice young bulls out of cows with good C. T. A. records. Come and see us.  
**J. M. Youngmeyer, Wichita, Kan., R. D. 6**

**Year Old Bull For Sale**  
Dam has a good C. T. A. record and I will be pleased to tell you about him. Address  
**C. L. SOMERS, Wichita, Kan., R. D. 6**

**Cows and Heifers For Sale**  
A very profitable lot of reg. Holsteins. Correspondence invited and visitors welcome. **R. L. LYMAN, BURRTON, KAN.**

**K. P. O. BREEDING**  
Serviceable bulls for sale sired by our junior champion herd bull, whose two nearest dams average 1127.63 butter 22991.75 milk in 305 days, average test 3.90. **G. Regier & Son, Whitewater, Kansas**

**OUR PROVEN HERD SIRE**  
and prize winner K.C.H. Joe Homestead No. 471464 for sale. Inquire about his breeding and his ability to transmit—the one requisite of a proven bull. Pleased to tell you. Accredited.  
**T. Hobart McVay, Nickerson, Kan.**

**SEEBER BROS., GREAT BEND**  
A herd of working registered Holsteins. We expect our top cow to beat 600 pounds of fat in 1929.  
**SEEBER BROS., GREAT BEND, KAN.**

**HIGH RECORD BULL CALF**  
Dam has record of 630 lbs. butter and sire's dam owned by H. A. Dressler will make over 900 lbs. butter this year. She is full sister to Dora Pearl Veeman, Champion butterfat producer of Kansas. Write  
**WALTER CLARK, Garfield, Kan.**

**Ash Valley Holstein Farm**  
Our reduction sale last fall averaged \$247; on first five \$300. Young bulls out of choice cows (C. T. A. records).  
**CLYDE GLAZE, LARNED, KAN.**

**C. A. BRANCH, MARION, KANSAS**  
The Blue Label Dairy Farm. More "Iowana De Cola Walker" blood than any herd in Kansas. Our herd has individuality as well as production. Visitors always welcome.  
**Dr. C. A. Branch, Rt. 5, Marion, Kan.**

## Washington County

**Strong Washington County Herd**  
We offer for sale 3 young bulls around 10 months old and out of high producing cows. Farm near Greenleaf. Come and see us. **HENRY HATESOHL, Greenleaf, Kan.**

**Average Butter Fat 403 Pounds**  
for our herd in 1928. We offer a fine bull calf, 10 months old out of a 604 pound butter fat dam. Address  
**WM. BLANKEN LINN, KAN.**

**A Grandson of Sir Boss Ormsby Phoebes**, who sired S.P.O. M. 37th has 19 one thousand pound daughters. Good individual and ready for service. Dam has a Dairy Herd Improvement record of 527 pounds butterfat. Also younger bulls for sale.  
**H. J. MEIERKORD, Linn, Kan.**

**Strong Holstein Farm**  
75 reg. cattle. Carnation Inka Matador our junior herd sire. A fine lot of young bulls ready for service. Address  
**Strong Holstein Farm, Washington, Kan.**

**Rendale Holstein Farm**  
Average butter fat for our herd in 1928 was 401 pounds and in 1927 it was 373 pounds. We have stock for sale.  
**FRED STIGGE, WASHINGTON, KAN.**

**J. L. Young Estate Herd**  
First 400 pound butter fat herd in Washington county. We have surplus stock for sale. Write for prices and descriptions.  
**J. L. Young, Estate, Haddam, Kan.**

**400 and 500 C. T. A. Dams**  
A few nice bull calves out of cows with good C. T. A. records. Write for descriptions and prices.  
**WM. C. MUELLER, HANOVER, KAN.**

## Northwest Kansas

**Never Fail Dairy Farm**  
Home of Segis Superior Pauline, the great foundation cow and daughters and granddaughters her equals, many of them. Other good females. Write us.  
**GEO. A. WOOLEY, OSBORNE, KAN.**

**Blackhawk Dairy Farm**  
The herd that produces 15,000 pounds of butter annually besides a nice retail milk business. Write for information about stock for sale.  
**J. F. LAMAN & SON, PORTIS, KAN.**

**FLORENS FARM**  
Have been very careful in selection of herd bulls in 18 years of breeding pure bred Holsteins. Type and production.  
**C. J. FURRY, Franklin, Neb.**

**FOR SALE—A YOUNG SON**  
(born Sept. 8, 1929) of Queen Pontiac Ormsby Boon, who is finishing now a yearly record of about 15,000 pounds of milk and 700 pounds of butter, made as a four year old on two milkings per day. Write  
**Carl M. McCormick, Cedar, Kan.**

**Segis Walker Matador 4th**  
heads our herd His sire, Segis Walker Matador has more than a dozen daughters that average 1000 butter. Bull calves for sale. **Mahindale Holstein Farm, address Ross Mahin, Gaylord, Kan.**

## Clay County

**Le-Mar Holsteins**  
Bull calf, born Oct. 17, 1929, whose dam was high cow in the Geary-Clay D. H. I. A. 1929 and senior and grand champion cow at the Clay County fair.  
**LESLIE C. ROENIGK, Clay Center, Kan.**

**Shady Brook Stock Farm**  
Our herd, all heifers averaged 340 pounds of fat (C. T. A. records) for the year ending June 1, 1929. Have some young bulls for sale. **V. W. Carson, Clay Center, Kan.**

**AVERAGE TEST 4%**  
Average fat 379 lbs. was made on our herd of 12 cows last year on two milkings daily. Seven were two year olds. Some heifer and bull calves and two year old heifers for sale.  
**Ray M. Caldwell, Broughton, Kan.**

should receive more attention. For years, the efforts of some breeders have been directed toward number of eggs with little thought concerning the size of the product. The question might be asked, "Is not an egg an egg?" Some of the pullet eggs which I have seen from certain flocks this fall would hardly do justice to a grown-up pigeon. Eggs weighing 16 to 18 ounces a dozen are surely not the equal in weight or nutritional value or cash value of eggs weighing 24 ounces a dozen. True it is that pullets cannot be expected to lay eggs weighing 24 ounces a dozen during the first few weeks of their production, but there is no good reason why these pullets as hens must continue to lay small eggs. Folks, eggs are indirectly sold on a weight basis; large eggs are in demand. The time will come when all small-sized eggs will find their way into the dried and frozen egg industry. Farmers and poultrymen will do well to select for their flocks hens which lay large eggs and mate these hens to males from hens which have laid large eggs. By growing the pullets more slowly, thus developing larger bodies, eggs of greater size may be produced. However, there is at play all the time a genetic law which makes it easier to produce a small than a large egg. The farmer and poultryman must

be on his toes every minute in the selection of his breeding stock. It is hard to throw out of the flock a hen that has produced 250 eggs because the eggs laid by her were small, but it is wise to build up a strain of such individuals which lay large eggs and find that a hen which lays perhaps 200 eggs will make as much or more profit. The fall and winter market demands eggs of good size and quality. The supply is up to you.

## 6 Months; 316 Pounds

BY JOHN V. HEPLER  
E. A. Elliott of Linn, the first farmer in Washington county to use the Washington county straw loft farrowing house, is always alert to put into practice new ideas. When the Washington County System of Hog Feeding was announced he fed his spring litters this ration, and is more than pleased with his results. Mr. Elliott marketed 10 of his heaviest pigs at around 6 months old, weighing 316 pounds each; 64 head marketed at between 6 and 7 months averaged 271 pounds. Mr. Elliott is a hog producer with real ability. In addition to farrowing on clean ground and feeding a balanced ration, he further provided a concrete hog wallow with a continuous stream of cool water running into it. All of these

factors assisted in making the most possible pounds of pork in the least possible time.

## \$500 for Theses

Members of farm families think beyond the horizon of the details of their own farming business. They give consideration to agriculture in its relation to general business. This has been demonstrated in connection with a prize thesis contest being conducted by the Agricultural Publishers' Association, of which this publication is a member. That organization is offering prizes totaling \$500 for theses on either of two subjects: (a) The Farm Market for Commodities or (b) Selling Commodities to Farmers. These are subjects not directly bearing on the operation of a farm, and yet the response from farm families has indicated intense interest. Victor F. Hayden, the Association Executive Secretary, says: "Farm papers carried notices of the contest and the association received many letters asking for further information. Some of these letters were from students themselves, others were from parents who had a boy or girl in college. These farm inquiries are interesting not only as showing that a considerable number of farm

parents are sending their children to college, but also as demonstrating the interest farm folks are taking in the broader economic aspects of the agricultural calling."

What a fine thing it would be if one of these prizes could go to a college senior or graduate student from some farm family! The money itself is not inconsiderable, but more than that the winning would demonstrate that the clear-headed, alert farm youth of America give place to none in intelligence and vigorous thought. If you have a boy or girl who is a senior or graduate student in some college sit down tonight and write about this contest. Full details have been sent to every college and may be seen on the bulletin board or secured from the proper college official. Or an explanatory circular may be had on request from the Agricultural Publishers' Association, 360 North Michigan Ave., Chicago.

In Africa nobody knows what becomes of passing elephants. In this country there'd be no doubt about the fate of a well-known pachyderm if desperate Democrats could only bulldog it. With more than 300 Americans insured for more than 1 million dollars each, it seems as if there is a campaign on for better-dressed widows.

# KOZY

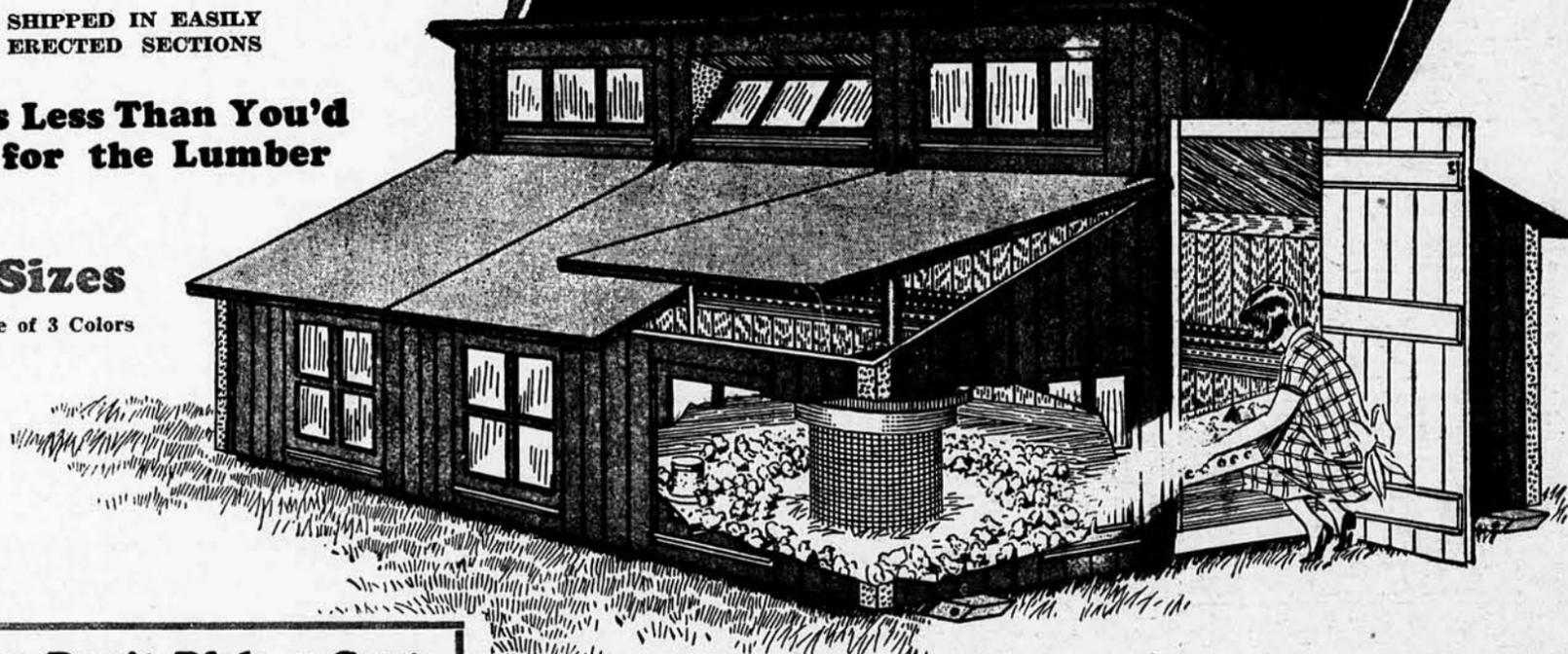
Ready-Built and Painted  
Brooder Houses

SHIPPED IN EASILY  
ERECTED SECTIONS

Costs Less Than You'd  
Pay for the Lumber

6 Sizes

Choice of 3 Colors



## World's Greatest Brooder House

1. Better Design
2. Better Built
3. Better Lumber
4. Guaranteed
5. Lower Priced (Low as \$33.25)

### You Don't Risk a Cent When You Buy a KOZY

This year, I am making the most sensational offer ever made by a manufacturer of poultry or hog houses. Notice carefully—

If, for any reason whatsoever, you are not thoroughly pleased with any KOZY house or equipment we ship you, send it back within 10 days and we will refund every cent of your money. You take no risks. You must be pleased or it costs you nothing.



*Tom Godwin*

## FREE! Send NOW!

### KOZY Book and New Low Prices

Get Your Copy Today! Learn how KOZY saves you money and gives you a better building. Warmer. Tighter. Sunnier. Made of better materials. More durable. See the new designs. New improvements. New low prices. Learn how it repays its low cost in a few months. See nearly 100 illustrations of construction features, factory views, etc. Read many letters from users. How KOZY brings chicks and little pigs through blizzards safely. Illustrations in color of KOZY Houses. Also farrowing houses, feeders, waterers, brooder stoves, grain bin, corn crib, wagon box, etc.



### Low Prices Save You Money!

See how many dollars KOZY saves you, yet gives you better house. Better than you can build, yet less than retail price of lumber. Write TODAY. Don't delay. Send NOW!

## Mail Coupon Now!

G. F. MANUFACTURING CO.,  
Dept. F-111, Exira, Iowa.

Please send me, free and postpaid, copy of new illustrated KOZY book and prices.

NAME .....

TOWN .....

STATE .....

R. F. D. ....

Warm, Sunny. Starts Chicks Early. Avoids Disease.  
Raises All the Chicks. They Grow FAST. Saves You  
Work. Makes You More Money!

KOZY is the greatest brooder house value in the world! Bigger, stronger, lighter, warmer, has more features—is lower priced—and is GUARANTEED to please you!

Built strongly of best, extra-heavy lumber. Finest workmanship. All painted. Actually costs less than you would have to pay for the lumber at retail. And sold on the KOZY famous "No-Risk" purchase plan!

### Wonderful Design

Only KOZY has these features. Greatest height is in the middle to give caretaker ample head room. Built low at front and rear to make it easier to heat. Built close to the ground—resists winds that blow over other types. Sunshine floods through many windows—warms and lights entire interior—drives out vermin. Provides perfect "indirect" ventilation (without drafts) by tilting upper windows and raising front roof sections. Front roof may be opened wide on warm days. Full size door at both ends. Galvanized steel slide door over runway. 3 adjustable roosts. Roof covered with slate-surfaced roofing material. Floors creosoted. Choice of 3 colors paint for walls. Skids for easy moving.

### Highest Quality Lumber

Durable 4-inch Fir Flooring used in floor, roof and walls. Extra thick, sound, "clear," no knots. Will never shrink, warp or cause cracks. Best lumber you can use for this purpose. Comes direct from world's best lumber mills.

WARNING! Guard against buying a house made of "No. 2" or "No. 3" dimension. Or soft, spongy, knotty, light weight material that won't stand up. Only KOZY is guaranteed to be built of best materials. (Read the KOZY Guarantee.)

### Remarkably Well Built

We take great pride in KOZY workmanship. Each workman is a specialist. He does his one job carefully and thoroughly. Therefore, every detail is perfect. Wall, roof and floor sections fit tight and are extra strong. Windows and doors are snug-fitting. Special lock-joints and tight-fitting construction—keep out wind and drafts. Each house is rigidly inspected before shipping. Sides, roof and floor come all ready to bolt together. Holes are all bored. Easy to assemble in about an hour.

### New, Lower Prices

SAVE MONEY! You can have a genuine KOZY Brooder House, ready-built, all painted, for as lit-



### Repays Cost Quickly

"KOZY is so well built that we could not have bought the lumber and hired it made for twice the cost. From my first hatching raised in the KOZY I sold enough roosters for broilers to more than pay for it and still have 125 pullets left. Only lost 5 out of 240 chicks."—MRS. J. F. MAHONEY, (S. D.)

tle as \$33.25! Here's why. KOZY materials are bought in trainload lots, direct from the source, at lowest wholesale prices. That's ONE big saving. KOZY houses are built thousands at a time, utilizing many time-saving, cost-cutting methods. That's ANOTHER saving. Reduces KOZY prices to rock-bottom.

### GUARANTEED!

Read this great TRIPLE Guarantee—

1. KOZY is absolutely guaranteed to be built of a better grade of thicker and more durable lumber than any other brooder house on the market.
2. KOZY is guaranteed to be built of genuine "clear" Fir flooring in floor, roof and walls, direct from the world's best lumber mills, the best material for the purpose.
3. KOZY is guaranteed to please you. If, for any reason whatsoever, KOZY houses or equipment do not please you, your money will be refunded promptly. (Of 800 car loads shipped last year, not one house was returned!)

### Makes You Big Money

Starts chicks early, despite the cold. Prevents sickness. Avoids losses. Chicks thrive. Early broilers pay KOZY's low price. Early-laying pullets double your profits. Makes chick-raising so easy. Easier to tend 400 chicks in a KOZY than 40 chicks with hens. Write quick for big Free book and low prices. Send your name—TODAY. A card will do. Write N-O-W!

## G. F. MANUFACTURING CO.,

Dept. F-111, Exira, Iowa

Save money on these other KOZY buildings. Catalog contains details and low prices.



**6-Sided Brooder**  
Lots of room. Sunny. Warm. Well built of best lumber. 2 sizes. Painted cream, red trim.

**Farrowing Houses**  
3 sizes—4 and 6 pen. Saves work and pigs. Dry and warm. Easy to move. Painted red or gray.

**Small Farrowing Houses**  
3 popular designs—5, 6 and 7 ft. high. Extra well built. Durable. Warm. Sanitary.

**Grain Bin**  
New, improved design. Best lumber. Protects small grain. Avoids spoilage. Low priced.

**Wagon Box**  
Lowest priced quality box built. Only \$21.75. Many advantages. Painted or creosoted. Investigate!