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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

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Number 51



Greetings!

The entire Capper organization joins me in the wish that your happiness at this season may be extended throughout the coming year.

Arthur Capper

Christmas

Husking Made Progress

There Is "Easier" Punishment Than Picking Corn Out of the Shock

BY HARLEY HATCH

THE week just ended was one of the best of the fall for corn husking and if the man with corn in the field is not a full six days nearer done he cannot lay the blame on the weather. This morning it is either husk rapidly or be cold, and even the lazy man would rather work than suffer. On this farm one more good day will see the standing corn all out; besides this there are 15 acres of corn in the shock which we thought at husking time to be good for 30 bushels. Unless the winter is very severe so that the cattle need all the grain, we are going to try running some of the shock corn thru the threshing machine. If it comes down to husking out of the shock the cattle will get the corn along with the fodder. I can think of some easier method of punishment than husking corn out of the shock.

Would Sell Shelled Corn

Some corn is being hauled to town elevators at prices ranging from 70 to 75 cents a bushel. I am told that none of this corn is being shipped but that feeders are taking it away in trucks, in some instances hauling it nearly 20 miles. One neighbor is paying 78 cents and is hauling the corn 12 miles. Most feeders are willing to pay 80 cents if they can have it delivered at their feed yards. Corn at a nearby farm sale brought 80 cents this week, the buyer doing the hauling. Owing to the very late planting date on most farms corn matured at a later time than happens once in 20 years in this part of Kansas. Frost held off until late and the corn dried very slowly, and even at this time there is much that is rather sappy. This sappy corn is being sold, of course, and it tends to hold down the price of solid, well-matured corn which will, I believe, sell for close to \$1 a bushel locally before March 1, 1930. If selling corn I would prefer waiting until it could be shelled for there are not 14 pounds of cobs in a bushel of dry corn. With the smaller cob varieties the cobs in a bushel of corn seldom weigh more than 9 pounds.

Talk of Local Creameries

Coffey county farmers who note that the local price of butter is 50 cents and that they receive only 34 cents for butterfat—and out of this comes a "service" charge of 31 cents on each lot—are very much dissatisfied with the price their cream brings. They had been led to believe the new way of buying, inaugurated last spring, would be to their interest but they find that it has not worked out that way at all. Of course, they realize that the retail price of 50 cents charged for butter is much more than the big creameries receive but they figure that butter sold at wholesale brings from 8 to 10 cents more than is paid for butterfat and in addition the overrun is from 18 to 20 per cent more. That is, 100 pounds of butterfat will make 120 pounds of butter. This produces too great a margin and the situation is reviving talk of local creameries. A meeting was held this week at Waverly to see what might be done in the way of starting a creamery at that point, the plant to be paid for by locally-subscribed stock. The success of such a creamery in Washington county is cited as what can be done. In this matter, as in all other lines of business, success depends on the management. A skilled manager is required; it is not a place for some young sprout who has as yet not found any situation easy enough.

We Need Farm Population

A census of Coffey county taken by the assessors last spring shows a steadily decreasing population in the country districts. The number of

farms also is decreasing each year. There is little or no land lying uncultivated and farms for rent never were in keener demand. This is caused by the small farms being taken over by the larger ones; the present tendency of large farming with power machinery has much to do with this. There is scarcely a section in this part of the state on which there is not some uninhabited set of farm buildings or some clump of trees which marks the spot where a farm house stood in the past. On a nearby section there are three spots where farm houses stood when we came to Kansas almost 34 years ago. One close observer, with whom I talked not long ago, thought that the day of the 80-acre farm, handled as it has been in the past, was nearing an end. Instead of such a farm where the owner tries to raise a little wheat, a little corn, oats, flax and feed in competition with larger farms where they can be raised cheaper, will come poultry and dairy farms where much of the feed will be bought. I am not prophet enough to tell what will come of the present situation but I believe it bad for the country to lose so much good farmer population.

Must be Some Profit

Why, with farming supposed to be not very profitable, are farms for rent so closely sought? Perhaps it is because many farm-raised men with families prefer safety, with the practical certainty of food, fuel and shelter, to the apparent large city wages, if a job can be obtained, and the virtually practical certainty that it will take nearly all these wages to provide fuel, food and shelter and added to this the chance that the job may be lost at any time. It is certain that the farmer has to work much harder at times than does the city man, but even with the 14-hour day of the farmer at rush times it is a question whether the average farm worker puts in more hours in a year than does the city man when fully employed. There also is the difference, worth much to many men, of being your own boss. A survey of conditions among workers in average American cities shows that the average employed man works nine days each month to pay rent and six days each month to pay meat and grocery bills. I know that farming is not an easy job and the pay often seems small, but we do not have to work 15 days out of each month to pay our rent and grocery bills. A farm rightly handled should provide shelter,

food and fuel but for this we seldom give credit in counting up our receipts.

Extension Work Is Valuable

At our Grange meeting last night at Sunnyside we had the usual question box. One of the questions was: "Do we get value received from the Extension Department of the Kansas State Agricultural College?" It was the unanimous sentiment of those present that we did. Many instances were cited of help received from the college and the women especially thought the college of great value. It was brought out that the college was there to help in almost every line of plant development, livestock and veterinary problems and in all lines of farm engineering. The college doesn't know your problems unless you go to it for a solution, but the staff stands ready at all times to help when problems are presented. In this connection I cannot help but note the great change of sentiment that has taken place among farmers regarding the college in the last 15 years. Formerly it was common to hear the college sneered at as teaching "book farming" which was thought to be one degree more worthless than no farming at all. Now the opinions of college workers, given after long tests, command respect among all farmers.

Better Times Ahead

Better times are in store for the American farmer, in the belief of Secretary Hyde, who informed President Hoover such confidence was warranted by the better position of agriculture, higher price levels for new crops, and the operation of the Farm Board.

Gross income from agricultural production for the 1928-29 season was estimated in Hyde's annual report as 12,527 million dollars or 225 million more than the preceding year. Net incomes for farmers did not increase because farm operating costs, taxes, and interest on debts advanced somewhat.

The return earned on the current valuation of agricultural property was 4.7 per cent compared with 3.1 per cent for 1922-23 and 1.4 in 1921-22.

But the American farmer is far from being in a satisfactory financial condition, Hyde said, altho movement of the farm population from country to city has declined and the rate of depreciation of farm land values also has been lowered.

Time for Scrubs to Move

Can Allen county banish the scrub bull from its limits in three years? Farm Bureau leaders planned tentatively a 3 year "Better Sire" campaign, with the ultimate goal of eliminating the last scrub bull from the county by January 1, 1933.

According to reports from the

United States Department of Agriculture, only four counties have the distinction of being entirely free of scrub bulls. One of these is in West Virginia, and the others are in Kentucky. Allen county will endeavor to join these counties and be the first county in Kansas to gain this distinction. This campaign simply is one phase of the 10 year dairy program being carried out in the county. It is sure to make money for Allen county farmers, and it should be a challenge to every other county in the state.

Grain View Farm Notes

H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

A dark and foggy morning found us in Yates Center enroute to the State Grange meeting at Iola. It had been several years since we traveled the roads between our farm and Eastern Kansas and there certainly has been a great deal of improving done in the last few years.

The wheat prospects along the road are fine. In the last few months we have been from one end of the state to the other and the wheat looks the best we ever have seen it at this time of year. Unless something very unusual happens before harvest Kansas will have a bumper crop in 1930. The wheat in Eastern Kansas is much smaller than the wheat in Western Kansas, but the stands are good. So much of the Western Kansas wheat is so thick and matted it will take a great deal of moisture to make the crop as it should be. We were a little surprised at the looks of the corn crop along the route. There were a few good fields but a very few. After leaving Hutchinson a large per cent of the corn crop already had been husked but the piles were not so very large. My guess is that the estimates on this year's corn crop are much too high and before March 1 a great many shipping points will be calling for corn to be shipped in for local feeding. The corn between Emporia and Yates Center looked as if it had burned completely. It looked like eastern Colorado corn.

We have attended numerous other state meetings but this was our first opportunity to sit in on the State Grange meeting. The Grange is one of the oldest farm organizations in existence and has done a great work thru the years. The Grange is a great builder of desirable rural life. Much of the desirable farm legislation in the last few years has been brought about thru the work of the Grange and other farm organizations.

Some of our hogs got out last week and told us they would like to have some way to get oil on themselves. We happened to have a 5-gallon can of old tractor oil sitting around and the hogs did not do a thing but upset the can and let the oil out, then they had the time of their lives wallowing in it. It was a plain demonstration that hogs like to have some method by which they can rub oil on themselves. There are numerous kinds of hog oilers on the market but a very cheap and satisfactory oiler can be made by wrapping a post with some old gunny sacks and putting a can on top of the post with a small hole in it. The oil will seep out and run down on the sacks and the hogs will rub against the posts and get the oil on themselves.

Grain Is Essential

BY F. W. BELL

Beef cows that calve in the fall should be given some grain during the winter months. Cows that will not calve until spring can be most economically maintained during the winter on a ration of silage or dry fodder and a little alfalfa or clover hay. Such a ration will not provide enough milk for the fall calves. Dry cows should be wintered as cheaply as possible, but it will pay to provide a better ration for the cows which calve in the fall.

There were 58 slight earthquakes during one day recently in Hawaii. No wonder those Hula maidens can dance.

Milk contains an average of 87½ per cent water.

Will Enter Capper Essay Contest

FOLLOWING announcement by the Capper Essay Contest Editor of Kansas Farmer, regarding the annual essay contest among high school vocational agriculture students in Kansas who are affiliated with the Future Farmers of America organizations, many letters have come to the Capper Essay Contest Editor from high school vocational agriculture instructors. Last year was the first year that Senator Capper offered prizes totaling \$105 for the five best essays on "Why I Plan to Stay on the Farm." These three letters, which have been received from instructors of vocational agriculture, indicate the enthusiasm with which the essay competition is being accepted.

From Dwight Patton, of the Harper High School, comes word that his vocational agriculture students are in the process of forming an organization of Future Farmers of America and intend to have the organization completed and affiliated with the state and national organizations before February 20, when the essay contest open to Future Farmers closes. Instructor Patton says that his school may be counted on to enter two essays in the state essay competition. He says further, "We appreciate the aid that Senator Capper is giving vocational agriculture by offering these prizes."

K. G. Knouse, of the Westmoreland High School, has written to the Capper Essay Contest Editor as follows: "We have organized a chapter of Future Farmers. We expect to affiliate with the state and national organizations at once. I am sure that our school will enter two essays in the state contest."

Walter R. Harder, of the Chanute High School, writes that the vocational agriculture boys at Chanute have organized a chapter of Future Farmers of America and that his students will submit two essays for the state contest. He says that the essay competition makes his vocational agriculture students more interested in their work.

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

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Proper System Doubled Crop Yields

Johnson's Combine Is Cheapest Equipment He Ever Purchased

MORE bushels to the acre with crops, a purebred, accredited herd of Shorthorn cattle for beef and milk production, a flock of high producing Rhode Island Red layers, pure seed, and cutting the corners in all work, will make a farm of 440 acres pay. At any rate those factors are enabling Arthur Johnson, Ottawa county, to make satisfactory progress. Out of the land he controls, 250 acres are under cultivation in a rather well-diversified program. The balance of the land is in pasture.

Seventeen years ago this farm was just another "one-cropper," and had been "wheated to death," as Mr. Johnson explained. When he took it over it was obvious to him that under the right system this worn-out land could be revived and made productive enough to support a family and even provide extra cash for things that most of us want, besides a savings account. To him cattle were a necessity as well as alfalfa. With the coming of the Shorthorns crops did "perk up." Twenty acres a year have had the help obtained from farm-produced fertilizer. Alfalfa has been worked around the farm to some extent and corn, wheat and oats in rotation. Such treatment has made the land almost able to double the yield of wheat, boosting it from 12 to 22 bushels an acre or better. Corn yields likewise have been increased. Manure alone urged this crop up to 40 bushels from a much lower figure, and there alfalfa took a hand. A year ago on alfalfa land Mr. Johnson grew 66 bushels of

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

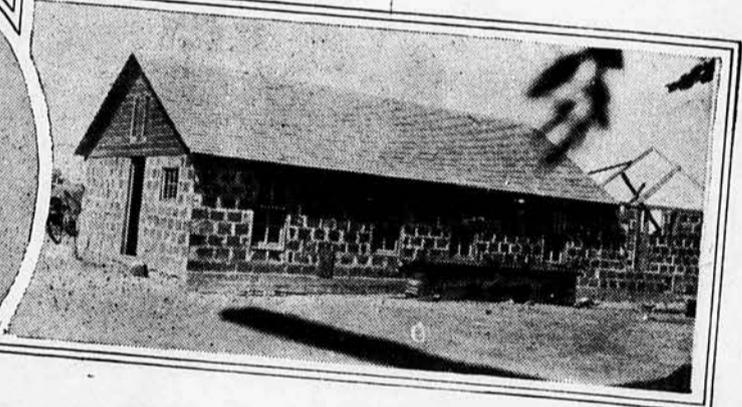
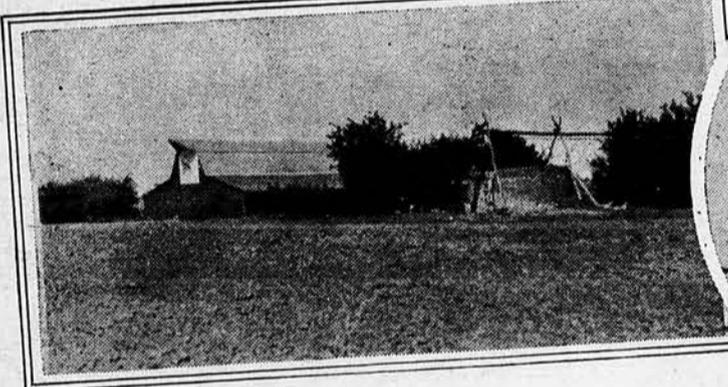
corn to the acre. Before the legume had been used the best corn production on that same acreage was 40 bushels. Practically everything grown in the way of crops, except wheat of course, is fed on the farm and returned to the soil, along with all of the wheat and oats straw produced.

And speaking of wheat brings up the subject of combines. Mr. Johnson owns one and says it is the cheapest piece of farm equipment he ever bought, and that it was the easiest thing to pay for. He cites his first experience of a year ago with the combine to prove his contention. The first 3,500 bushels of wheat he harvested at that time cost him only 3 cents a bushel, one-third in the bin on the farm and two-thirds in the elevator in town. That includes five days running,

oil, gasoline, two hired men and the operation of his truck. Time even was noted for trips to town—40 minutes a round trip. A storm hit during harvest which boosted the cost of getting in the wheat that was left to 7 cents. But it is safe to hold to the 3 cents a bushel for ordinary crops because Mr. Johnson takes good care of his equipment all the time and puts it under cover when not in use. The combine has put considerable more profit into his 160 acres of wheat. Incidentally he has it figured that harvest actually didn't cost him a penny, and free harvests would come in mighty handy on any wheat farm. The way he got around this expense was to cut 125 acres of wheat for other folks at \$3 an acre. That money took care of harvest expenses at home and on the extra acreage handled.

The best seed obtainable is a success factor in Mr. Johnson's crop production. His experience along these lines has proved that cheap seed is by far the more expensive in the long run. Mr. Johnson has handled some corn variety tests for the agricultural college and that no doubt helped impress upon him the importance of good, adapted seed. He points out that of eight varieties of corn tested on his farm, Pride of Saline took the lead two years. Alfalfa demonstration plots on his farm have sold Johnson on the idea that it pays to inoculate. Early and thoro seedbed preparation are entirely essential in his opinion. If you call on him some year

(Continued on Page 11)



In the Oval at Center, We Introduce Arthur Johnson, Ottawa County, Successful Diversified Farmer. At Top Is a General View of His Home and Buildings. Left, First You Will Note the Efficient Machine Shed Which Saves Money Every Day of the Year; Next in the Same Picture Is the 100-Ton Pit Silo Considered So Essential to the Shorthorn Business. Right, the New Poultry House That Provides Shelter for the Fine Flock of R. I. Reds

Carman Is After a 500-Pound Herd

By Sherman Hoar

IT MAY seem unusual to find a good herd of dairy cows in the northwest corner of Kansas, where some folks think there is nothing but sand and sage. At any rate many persons believe this part of the state is an exclusively wheat-growing section. But if we journey out 10 miles northeast of St. Francis, the county seat of Cheyenne, to the farm of E. S. Carman we see one of the best herds of Holsteins in the state.

Mr. Carman first became interested in dairy cattle back in 1923, when E. Bruce Brunson was county agent of Cheyenne. Mr. Brunson interested several men and boys in dairy animals at that time, and orders were taken for a carload of dairy cattle to be shipped from Wisconsin. This carload was purchased in February 1924, and shipped to Cheyenne county. Mr. Carman and his two sons, Melvin and Freddie, had nine head of Holsteins in this carload. Each of the boys purchased a heifer calf for 4-H club work, while their father bought five 2-year-old heifers, a heifer calf and a young bull. The three heifer calves and the bull were registered, while the five 2-year-olds were grades. These grade heifers were from high-producing dams, however, and were of good type. The 2-year-old heifers were bred at the time they were bought, and freshened that fall, starting out with good production.

With the exception of four animals, all female stock has been kept on the farm since the start. These four were sold because of bad udders, and they all happened to be from one strain.

The bull was used as the herd sire for four

years and during that time sired some good heifers which now are in milk. The sire of this bull was from a 1,000 pound cow with a 30-pound, seven-day record and his sire was from a 1,200 pound cow that has two seven-day records of more than 31 pounds. The records of his two nearest dams average: Butter, 365 days, 1,153.4 pounds. The dam was a 16-pound, 3-year-old and is by a son of a 900-pound cow. Her sire was brother to an 1,100-pound cow, and a 1,000-pound 4-year-old. The present sire is K. S. A. C. Sir Korndyke Cronus by Campus Sir Korndyke Quad and out of Canary Paul Cornus. He was bred at the Kansas State Agricultural College and is out of the best bull ever used by the dairy department of Kansas State Agricultural College.

Melvin still has the first cow with which he started in 4-H Club work, and he now has six other cows and heifers all from this original cow. He also has sold two bull calves. This shows what a fine start a boy can get by entering 4-H club project work.

Mr. Carman has just completed a new dairy barn and milk house. This was built on the south side of the horse barn. It has concrete floor and mangers and is equipped with swinging stanchions, which are in two rows so the cows face in. A feed room is built in one corner which makes feeding quite handy. There is room for 12 cows in the barn, which is about the size herd Mr.

Carman aims to maintain. A garage also has been built in connection with the barn and milk house, and is between the two. A hallway across the north end of the garage part makes it possible to take the milk from the barn to the milk house without going outside. A milking machine has been installed. The cream separator has been placed in the milk house and is run by the same engine that operates the milking machine. A small loft is built over the cattle where straw for bedding is kept, and it also is arranged so hay can be taken from the large loft in the horse barn into the dairy barn and thrown down in the concrete feeding alley.

The milk house is quite convenient both from the standpoint of saving steps and efficient handling of the milk and milking tools. It is equipped with a vat and has running water piped to it. Here all milk vessels and the milking machine can be washed and cared for without taking them to the house. The concrete floor slopes in all directions to a drain, making it possible to scrub the floor easily and keep it clean. This milk room is plastered and makes a neat appearance.

Since Melvin is getting nicely started in the dairy business he and his father aim to work in partnership on the father-and-son contract. They aim to devote more time to building up their herd now and that is why they have put up the new buildings. "We are going to start culling now as we are at the point where we can cull out the poorer producers and still maintain the size herd

(Continued on Page 18)

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 HARLEY HATCH.....Jayhawker Notes
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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

WRITING from Coffeyville, Edward Walton says: "Your comment on my remarks as published in the November 9 issue of Kansas Farmer carries with it much truth and logic and shows a disposition to be entirely fair in handling the subject, a characteristic which has, without doubt, made your comments popular with most of your readers, including myself. I believe, however, that it is not entirely fair to point to the original Ford organization and its activities, covering a period of about 30 years, as a defensive argument in favor of a system that made one man a millionaire 55 times in six years, as a stockholder only.

"Did the organization that made such a thing possible voluntarily pay its employes higher wages than any other except Ford? Did it voluntarily sell its product at equally reasonable profits? Is it possible to point to a single parallel of the Ford organization in point of benefits to humanity thru voluntary high wages on the one hand and voluntary confinement to a reasonable profit on the other, when a greater profit could have been taken without serious curtailment of its sales? Ford has proved his system a success, therefore, if all industrial corporations could be compelled by law to deal as fairly with their employes and the public as the Ford Company has voluntarily done, there would be fewer men worth millions and millions more of happy and contented wage earners and, incidentally, less room for criticism.

"It occurs to me also, that your contention as to the difficulty of determining who is capable and who is not is somewhat discounted by the apparent lack of trouble along this line in the Ford organization with its thousands of employes. Absolute equality of ability cannot be expected, of course, but that a workable basis has been attained is quite evident.

"Apart from the foregoing subject, are there any statistics available from which the average income per capita could be established covering one-fourth of our population receiving the lowest incomes as well as the incomes of the one-fourth averaging the highest? We are prone to boast of our large per capita incomes as a whole. The extremes might prove interesting."

I am an admirer of Henry Ford; he has done more to explode the old idea, growing out of the institution of human slavery, that the interests of the employer and the employe are necessarily opposed, than any man of his generation, and I think more than any man who has lived since the modern industrial age began. Of course, there have been idealists who have preached the doctrine that the real interests of the employers and employes are mutual, but they have not been in position to put their theories into operation, and generally have been regarded by both capitalists and labor unionists as mere theorists. Until recent years the capitalists on the one hand and the labor leaders on the other, were in agreement on one proposition; that it was to the interest of the employer to get as much as possible and give as little as possible out of and to his employes, and also if he was a manufacturer, to sell his product to the consumer for the largest price possible to obtain.

On the other hand, the labor leaders generally held that labor should give as little as possible and get as much as possible out of the employer for the service performed. Of course, that theory led inevitably to industrial strife, with all its waste and miseries imposed on the working classes. Henry Ford gave the first great object lesson showing that the old theory was fundamentally wrong; that high wages and short hours were in the interest of the employer as well as the employe, and that large sales and small profits not only benefited the buying public but increased the aggregate profits of the manufacturer.

However, it seems to me that this is beside the question raised by Mr. Walton, which was: "Is a system which permits a mere stockholder to accumulate great wealth without effort on his part a just system?" The mere fact that in the case referred to, the stockholder made a vast fortune in six years by the rise in the price of stock, while the early investor in Ford stock waited a greater number of years before his great fortune accumulated, seems to me to be immaterial. Both stockholders became millionaires, not

thru any merit or any service rendered by them. The vital question, as it seems to me is, had either one the right to this unearned—so far as he is concerned—inurement?

The Ford stockholder became a partner in that business when it was in its infancy, let us say. At that time Henry Ford had not established a credit that would enable him to borrow money necessary to establish and carry on his business as manufacturer. The only way he could get it was thru such friends as had confidence in him. If he prospered they would necessarily share in his prosperity; if he failed they probably would lose whatever they invested. He did prosper wonderfully.

Now should these early friends be required to take for their several interests the amount of their original investment, plus, let us say, the ordinary rate of interest on the amount invested from the time of investment until the time of withdrawal? Is not their proportionate interest



in the business the same as it was when they made the original investment? And if the business now is worth 100,000 times what it was worth at the time of investment, have not their shares advanced in value in the same proportion?

I do not know whether the electrical company in the stock of which this lucky lawyer invested has pursued the same liberal policy pursued by Henry Ford. Perhaps it has, because Henry has demonstrated that his policy is a winner.

In answer to the last question asked by Mr. Walton, I do not think such statistics are available. Such information would be interesting but perhaps not of much practical value.

Mr. Walton touches on one other interesting subject. To what extent can individuals become efficient? Ford has demonstrated that it is possible to standardize labor; that the individual with perhaps very little native ability or initiative can be trained to do a certain thing and do it very well. Should all standardized labor then receive equal reward? I would say that the reward should be equal where the labor performed is of equal importance. For example, one Ford employe may spend his entire time fitting bolts into a certain place in the automobile; the task of another may be to perform some other purely mechanical task that in time and with continuous practice becomes as automatic as the moving of an eyelid. Both things are equally necessary to the making of the automobile and both workmen should be, and I presume are, equally rewarded. But there are departments in the Ford plant where original thinking and genius are required. Here a much higher order of ability is required and in my opinion it is entitled to a higher reward.

Is Home Owner Penalized?

J. WESLEY TAYLOR, formerly of Maple Hill, now of Emporia, writes me on the important subject of taxation. He starts out with an illustration of two men, John and James, each of whom inherited \$5,000. John bought a home for

\$7,000, paying down his \$5,000 and giving a mortgage on the property to secure the other \$2,000. James invested his \$5,000 in non-taxable bonds and rents a home to live in, using the interest from the bonds to pay the rent. John has to pay taxes on the assessed valuation of his home; in other words, he pays not only on his equity, but also on the mortgage on which he has to pay interest, while James pays no taxes on his bonds. John is penalized, says Mr. Taylor, for owning the home while James is protected by law from paying taxes on his bond.

"At least 50 per cent of the wealth of this country is excused by law or escapes paying taxes by false statements," says Mr. Taylor, and then continues: "Should it be possible for the 50 per cent that does not pay taxes to be compelled to pay as John is compelled to pay, then John's taxes would be cut in two and perhaps there would not be a mortgage indebtedness of 10 billion dollars on the corn and wheat states in the Mississippi valley; 50 per cent of farmers renters, and 75 per cent of the people in the towns living in mortgaged or rented homes.

"In justice to John, all stocks, bonds, certificates of deposit and money on deposit in the banks should pay the same rate of taxation that John pays. All mortgages should be exempt from taxation, with the amount of mortgage subtracted from the value of the real estate. The owner of the real estate would pay only on what he actually owned and the mortgage being exempt the borrower should have a low interest rate on the money borrowed.

"All stocks and bonds should be recorded, showing the names of the owners. Certificates of deposit should be confiscated by the state for the support of schools if the owners fail to list them when the owner's estate is administered after death. Interest is paid on billions of money owned by depositors in building and loan associations and banks and not a cent of tax exacted.

"Perhaps the modern way of raising money by voting bonds and the granting of the authority to corporations by public service commissions to issue non-taxable stock would be lessened if the buyers of either had to pay taxes on them."

Evidently Mr. Taylor makes some assumptions which are not well founded. One of the first of these is that James who buys non-taxable bonds and rents a house to live in escapes taxation. The fact is that as a renter he probably pays the taxes on the house he rents, altho the owner of the property is the nominal payer of the taxes. He also assumes that shares of stock issued by a corporation are not taxable. Sometimes the shares of stock of a home corporation are exempt from taxation so far as the purchaser of the stock is concerned, on the theory that the corporation is taxed on the value of its property, which is represented by the shares of stock issued. I do not know of any corporation stock which is exempt from local taxation outside of the state in which the corporation has its origin.

It is not true either, as Mr. Taylor seems to assume, that either building and loan shares of stock or deposits in banks are exempt from taxation. It seems a little remarkable that Mr. Taylor, after his initial statement that James, by investing in a non-taxable bond, has the advantage over John, then advocates the exemption of mortgages from taxation, altho I am inclined to think that it is a good thing. I might say that in Kansas mortgages are practically exempt from taxation and are required to be registered, as Mr. Taylor suggests. It does seem a bit inconsistent, however, for Mr. Taylor to complain about the great amount of intangible property that escapes taxation and immediately afterward advocate the exemption of 10 billion dollars worth of farm mortgages in the Mississippi valley.

The taxation of intangibles is a condition and not merely a theory. Long experience has demonstrated that the majority of intangible property will escape taxation which can be avoided by methods which are at least legal, altho there may be serious doubts about their honesty. It is possible for a man to keep within the letter of the law and yet not be an honest man.

For a good share of the non-taxable bonds which are voted there is a very good reason. If

the bonds voted, let us say by a Kansas municipality or by a school district, were taxable the interest rate would have to include the tax or the bonds would not sell; in other words, the taxpayers of the municipality would pay the tax, not the bond buyer.

The Endurance Tests

"JAMES," remarked Bill Wilkins to his side partner, Truthful James, "I am sort of losin' faith in humanity. I used to take a good deal of stock in the theory that the human race is gettin' wiser, but sometimes it seems to me that our feller men air gettin' fooler and fooler. What causes these remarks is readin' about these endurance tests. As long as the tests wuz confined to professional dancers and walkers and such, I didn't pay a great deal uv attention to it, but now the papers are playin' up endurance tests on such things as sittin' in a rockin' chair and rockin' right along without goin' to sleep; chewin' gum continuous fur the greatest number uv hours without missin' a movement uv the jaw; listenin' to the radio fur the greatest number uv hours without takin' rest.

"I suppose the next thing will be an endurance test among the singers who hev managed somehow to git the chance to sing over the radio to see how long they can continer to afflict the radio public before some impatient listener will hunt the singer up and kill him or her as the case may be. I hev a feelin', James, that the law ought to provide fur an open season on radio singers who just think they can sing. I should say that the open season ought to cover all the months uv the year exceptin' July and August in this climate. Anybody who will sit in the house and listen to the radio durin' them two months don't deserve any sympathy. I would also say that the huntin' ought to be conducted in a sportsmanlike manner; fur instance, the hunter wouldn't be permitted to take a pot shot at the singers. He must let 'em hev a chance to fly before he shoots.

"Of course, James, there always hez been a lot uv people who were eager to make a record doin' something that didn't amount to nothin' after it wuz done. Fur example, there wuz Herman Fritz. You know frum the name what country his ancestors cum from. His ambition wuz to drink more beer within a given number uv hours than ary other man in the state. He first made a bet uv \$2, that he could drink more beer between 6 o'clock and midnight, which wuz closin' time fur the saloons at that time, than ary other man, the loser to pay fur the beer. Finally the offer wuz made to chip into a pool uv as many dollars as there were entries, the

winner to take the pot and the feller who dropped out first to pay for the beer.

"There wuz 10 entries at a dollar each. That made a pool uv \$10. The drinkin' commenced at the firin' of a pistol at exactly 6 o'clock. Some uv the contestants made the mistake uv gulpin' their beer down right from the start and as a result they fell out early in the game.

"Gabe Winters wuz the first to fall. He managed to gulp down 4 quarts between 6 and 7



o'clock and then they laid him away. The next one to go wuz Amaziah Perkins. Am. hung on till 8 o'clock and beat Gabe in quantity by 1 quart; then he fell and they carried him off the field. Next wuz Abe Peters who hed a reputation as a corn husker but also entertained an ambition to excel in the beer drinkin' line. He lasted 'till half-past 8 and managed to down 6 quarts and then with a last wave uv his hand and utterin' something about seein' them later, he faded from the picture. By 10 o'clock the only ones left uv the original starters wuz Herman and another Dutchman by the name uv Jake Schmidt, and Jake wuz beginnin' to weaken. His record showed that he hed swallowed 4 gallons and 1 quart and hed reached the weepin' stage where he'd begin to talk about his mother. He called her his muz-hic-zer. His tears foamed like fresh keg beer and when they run down into his mouth he hed to blow the suds out so he could drink from his mug.

"Herman wuz drinkin' steady, but at that time wuz 1 quart behind Jake, according to the score. However, durin' the next hour Jake fell asleep twice and Herman passed him while he wuz slumberin'. At 11:30 Jake hed to give up, his total record bein' a little over 5 gallon.

"Herman wuz still drinkin' slow but steady and hed swallowed 6½ gallons. Then just to show that he wuz in good condition he got up and walked over to where there wuz a beer vat holdin' some 500 gallons and undertook to dip his mug in the vat.

"There wuz where he made his mistake. In leanin' over the edge uv the vat he lost his balance and fell in. It wuz, over his head, but he didn't lose his self-possession or git panic-stricken. He just commenced to drink his way out. He lowered the contents of the vat half way, and in a few minutes more would hev had his head above the foam wave, when he got choked on a cork that hed been inadvertently left in the vat.

"In another minute he wuld hev drowned but one uv the onlookers noticed his trouble and hauled him out. It wuz half an hour before they brought him to and when he got able to sit up blamed if he didn't complain uv bein' dry and call fur another mug uv beer.

"I hev always claimed, James, that Herman put on the most outstandin' endurance contest I ever see."

Collect for Six Months

If a subscriber pays for a year's subscription in advance can the editor collect for a subsequent subscription if he continues to send the paper? C. S. T.

If a subscriber continues to take the paper out of the office after the subscription expires my opinion is that the publishers might collect for six months.

Owens an Old Watch

I own a relic watch. Watchmakers tell me this watch was manufactured some time in Europe in the Twelfth Century. That is in eleven hundred and something A. D. How can I find whether this watch has a value? Reader.

I do not know. You might write to the American Numismatic Society, Broadway and 156th St., New York, N. Y. Possibly they can give you some information.

Witnesses Not Required

Are witnesses required to make a marriage performed by a justice of the peace legal? E. A. F.

No, and for that matter witnesses are not required when the marriage ceremony is performed by any other officer or by a minister, altho it is the general custom to have witnesses.

The East and the West Need Each Other

Senator Capper in the Washington Star's National Radio Forum, Columbia Broadcasting System, December 5, 1929

IN HIS message to Congress President Hoover declared:

There is no fundamental conflict between the interests of the farmer and the worker. Lowering of the standards of either tends to destroy the other. The prosperity of one rests upon the well-being of the other.

Nor is there any real conflict between the East and the West or the North and the South in the United States.

The complete interlocking of economic dependence, the common striving for social and spiritual progress, our common heritage as Americans, and the infinite web of national sentiment, have created a solidarity in a great people unparalleled in all human history. These invisible bonds should not and cannot be shattered by differences of opinion growing out of discussion of a tariff.

Those are President Hoover's words. Noble words. Words to which all of us should listen. Words that if understood by all our people, would remove the misunderstandings that threaten more than senatorial wisecracks from New England about the "Sons of the Wild Jackass" that came out of the West, now peopled by the sons of those fathers who came from New England itself.

Back of those words from President Hoover is a strong plea for better understanding.

Lack of economic balance, as I see it, is responsible in large part for the growing sectional misunderstandings which today threaten the position of America as the world's most favored, most prosperous nation.

There has been considerable criticism of the Senate lately for taking up so much time "talking it out." But the whole country is going to have to talk it out before we can get together and strike an economic balance that will bring general prosperity.

Before there can be a permanent mutual understanding between conflicting interests, all parties concerned must have knowledge of the issues involved.

Bear this in mind—the so-called Insurgents in the Senate are not insuring "on their own." The Insurgent senators undoubtedly represent the

sentiments of a great part of their constituents.

Every member of Congress, every senator, every man in public life, wants to have a national viewpoint and most of them believe they have.

The trouble is that sometimes there is lack of knowledge, or lack of understanding, or shortness of vision. I know Easterners who cannot see westward beyond the Mississippi, and Westerners who can't see over the Alleghenies. Yet we Americans have traveled far toward wisdom and vision in an economic way in the last few years.

Industry and big business have learned that high wages and leisure time increase purchasing power, enlarge the market and make business better. I should like to be able to say that industry and big business learned this of their own free will and accord, but candor compels the admission that to a great extent organized labor had to teach it to them.

Now this understanding between employer and employe in industry should be broadened to include understanding and co-operation between industry and agriculture, between East and West and between North and South.

There are about 6 million farms in this country. The farm population is a little under 30 million people. Their gross income is about 12 billion dollars a year, a little more than one-tenth of the national income. Increase their income \$100 per capita and you increase their purchasing power 3,000 million dollars.

That would give industry 3,000 million dollars more of a domestic market.

During the war and since, the industrial East has been enjoying a tremendous prosperity. The Agricultural West and Southwest have been close to bankruptcy most of the time. During the war the farmer's profits were restricted. Today conditions are better, the Middle West has more purchasing power than at any time in the last 10 years, in my judgment. But agriculture still lacks the prosperity of the East.

In the eight years of uphill struggle it took to pass the agricultural marketing act, the West did not get the co-operation it expected from the East, nor in what was to be a limited revision of the tariff in the interest of an economic equality between agriculture and industry.

That finally led to the open break etched on the public consciousness thru the recent West-South coalition on the tariff bill in the Senate.

The Agricultural West saw a tariff come to the floor of the Senate which plainly would increase the economic disparity between West and East. The purchasing power of farm stuffs in exchange for manufactured goods was decreased instead of increased. The bill was written to the advantage of the Industrial East and to the disadvantage of the Agricultural West. So Eastern Republican senators and congressmen wrote the measure.

Western senators did not hesitate to attack what they called the selfishness and arrogance of the Industrial East in writing this farm-tariff bill that was to be. And so sectional feeling and the breach between East and West has grown wider. A new division of major political parties is threatened in the country. I sincerely hope Republican leadership has the wisdom and vision to avert this division on economic lines.

To see West and South in one party and the East in another, would be a deplorable day for the United States. I devoutly hope it will never happen, but we must face the possibility of that situation and face it squarely.

The way to remove this sectional feeling is to remove the cause. I hope we may develop a leadership in accord with the plea I have quoted from President Hoover's message.

East and West and South, industry and agriculture all are interdependent on one another. Refusal to recognize this fundamental fact may place the country, or its future, in a precarious position. There must be a genuine get-together spirit.

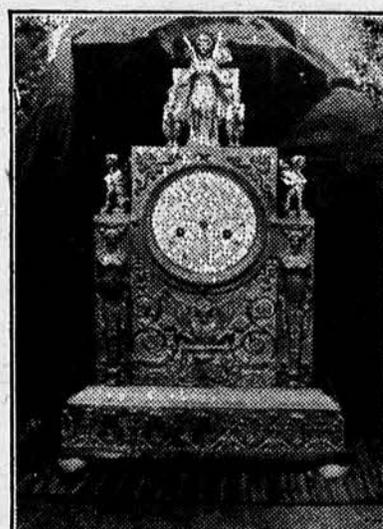
World Events in Pictures



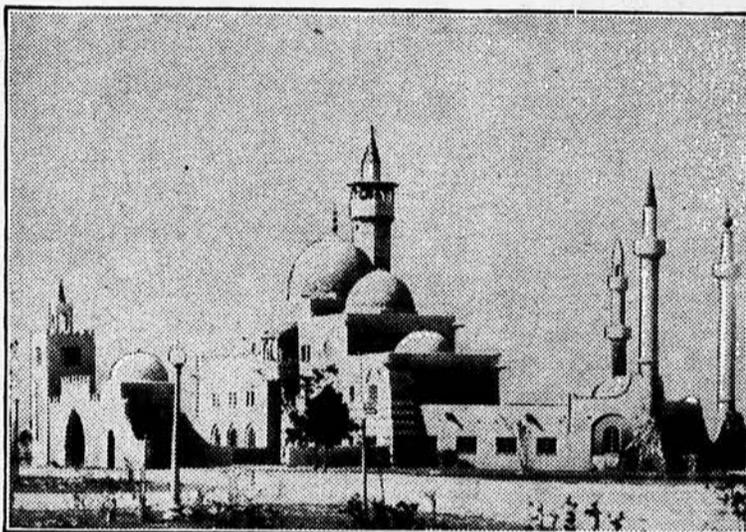
The New Cape Coat of Cloth with a Caracul Collar and Cape of the Same Material. It Is One of the Smartest Innovations of the Season



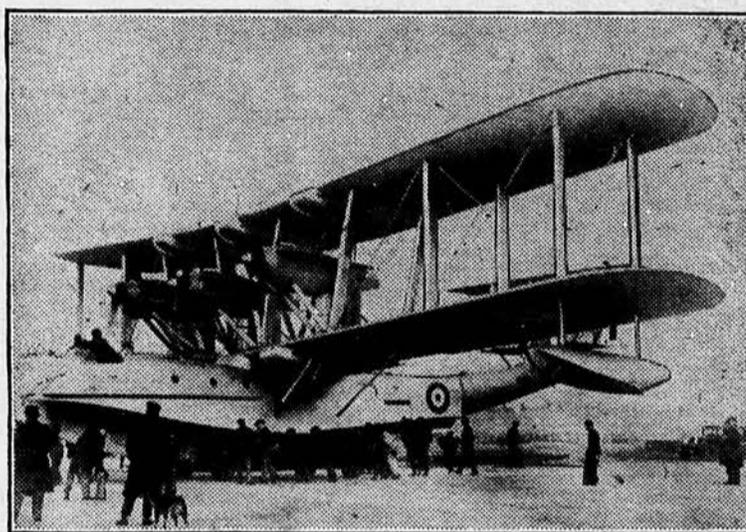
The Sedgwick County 4-H Club Band as It Appeared at the Recent International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago. This Is the First Kansas 4-H Band to Visit the Show and It Was the Only Strictly Club Band Present This Year. All Members Are Carrying Club Projects and They Earned \$1,000 Toward Paying Expenses of Their Trip



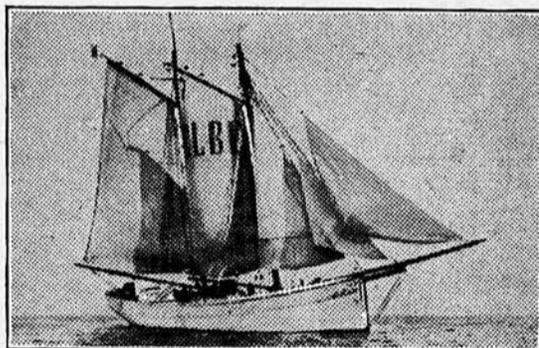
The World's Most Beautiful Clock, 125 Years Old, a Masterpiece by Dubuc, Made for Napoleon to Commemorate his Egyptian Campaign, Now Exhibited in the Los Angeles Museum, Still Keeps Perfect Time



A View of City Hall Buildings, Opa Locka, a Suburb of Miami, Fla., the Gift of Glenn H. Curtiss, Pioneer American Aviator and Founder of the Curtiss Airplane Interests. They Are of True Arabic Style Architecture, Designed and Built Under Curtiss's Supervision



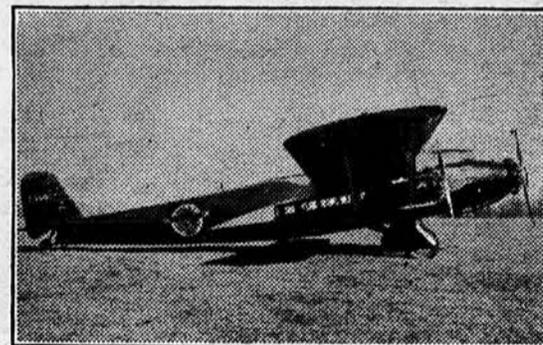
Great Britain's Largest, All-Metal Flying Boat, the "Iris III," Ready for Her First Trial Flight at Brough, Near Hull, England. The Huge Craft Weighs 13 Tons, Has a Wing Spread of 100 Feet and Carries 28 Passengers



The "Wander Bird," a 25-Year-Old Yacht in Which Captain Warwick Tompkins, Young American Sailor, Now Is Crossing the Atlantic from England Via Spain and the Azores. The Craft Is a Converted Elbe River Pilot Boat, One of the Sturdiest Ever Built in Germany



Lieut. Com. E. H. Smith, Who Will Represent the United States on the Flight of the Graf Zeppelin Over the Polar Regions Next Spring. He Is an Ice Expert, and Former Observation Officer for International Ice Patrol



A View of the Huge Keystone "Patrician," Built in Pennsylvania. It Is Fully Equipped with Every Modern Office Facility for a Business Man to Start His Day's Work While Enroute to His Office. Meals Are Provided in the Kitchen Aboard



A Narrow Escape from Death at the Horse Show at Fort Bliss, Tex. Capt. Herbert L. Earnest, of the 12th U. S. Cavalry, Coming to Grief as His Horse Failed to Clear One of the Hurdles and the Wing Landed on the Horse's Neck



A Group of Co-eds of the University of Kansas Fencing Club, Doing Their Stuff on the Campus at Lawrence. The Girls Get a Real Thrill Out of the Sport Under the Direction of Dr. James Naismith, Famous as the Inventor of the Game of Basketball

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AGRICULTURE

Peek Into the "Bungalow in the Air"

You'll Find WIBW With a Larger Studio, Better Reception Room and Facilities for Presenting the Best Programs

HOWDY folks! Here we are going into print again to give you some more intimate views of what is going on up in the "Bungalow in the Air," where WIBW, the broadcasting station of the Capper Publications, is working daily to give you the best information and entertainment that is available. A lot of things have been done recently by WIBW to make sure that the Capper Publications station serves you in a manner which you will recognize is quite in keeping with the rapid progress of the radio world.

First of all we should like to mention the fact that the main studio of WIBW on the roof of the National Reserve building has been greatly enlarged and entirely redecorated, and that a new and larger reception room has been provided for visitors. The large photograph in the middle of this page gives you an idea of what the inside of the main studio now looks like. With more room and the last word in equipment, WIBW now can serve you better.

Sometime when you are in Topeka, we hope you will pay us the compliment of visiting our broadcasting station, and in the comfortable reception room you will find a sincere welcome, and you are urged to stay as long as you wish to watch the folks work "behind the scenes," as they put on the programs which at your command come in over your radio set at home.

While on the subject of photographs we will

the chain and originating at WIBW. The Capper Publications station will broadcast all big national news and sport events.

High spots on WIBW chain programs every week include the Cathedral hour, 3 to 4 o'clock, Sunday; Paul Whiteman concert, 8 to 9, Tuesday; National Forum from Washington, 9:30 to 10, Thursday; True Story hour, 8 to 9, Friday; and the Paramount Publix hour, 9 to 10 Saturday evenings.

Big local programs over WIBW include the Morning Devotional, daily 7:30 to 8 a. m.; Children's Hour, daily 5:30 to 6 p. m.; Vierra's Native Hawaiians, daily 6 to 7 p. m.; the Warren M. Crosby hour, Wednesday 9 to 10 p. m.; the Capper Club skit, Monday 8:30 to 9 p. m.; and the Kansas Farmer Hour, Friday 7 to 8 p. m.

Devotional Program Changed

There are many other programs of equal interest and entertainment from both WIBW and KSAC, and every hour from 6 a. m. to 11 p. m. is filled with the best in radio service and entertainment.

The Devotional program over WIBW has been changed to 7:30 instead of 7 o'clock each morning. This program is broadcast by a choir of the leading singers from all the big churches in Topeka and has its own studio pastor of the radio congregation, Rev. Carl H. Wilhelm, who is pastor of the First Christian church in Topeka. The

radio devotional program is strictly non-denominational.

Starting Friday evening, December 6, the Kansas Farmer hour over WIBW was changed to 7 o'clock instead of 9 to 9:30 as heretofore. You will note that the Kansas Farmer Hour is a much broader program than during the last year. The original plan of Kansas Farmer was to play a program of old-time, familiar, rural-community tunes with the ordinary instrumentation usually found in a rural community.

The policy of Kansas Farmer in presenting the old-time tunes heard most frequently in our rural



In These Photographs We Wish to Introduce Robert Service, Upper Right, Noted Topeka Violinist and Teacher. He is Director of the Famous Robert Service Ensemble Over WIBW. At Center is a Glimpse Inside the Enlarged Studio of the Capper Publications Broadcasting Station, and the Lower Photo Introduces the Kansas Farmer Old Time Orchestra

communities has not been changed. Pieces like the "Arkansas Traveler," "Zeb Turney's Gal" and "Turkey in the Straw," "My Blue Ridge Mountain Home" and many others of the same class are not new even to America. Along with "Yankee Doodle," and practically all of the American colonial dance and march tunes, these pieces were imported from Scotland and Ireland, particularly from Northern Ireland, which is Scotch in character.

(Continued on Page 22)



explain about the other folks whose pictures appear on this page. In the oval at the top is a likeness of Robert Service, noted Topeka violinist and teacher. He is director of the famous Robert Service Ensemble over WIBW. You hear him on Sunday mornings from 9:30 to 10 o'clock. Your fine letters indicate how much you appreciate his ability. The other picture introduces the Kansas Farmer Old Time Orchestra, another of our most popular groups. In the weeks to come we will introduce many other of the artists appearing on programs that originate in the "Bungalow in the Air," as well as stars appearing on the programs broadcast by the Columbia Chain.

A Distinctly Rural Service Wave

Another factor that insures better programs than ever before is the change in position on your radio dial for WIBW. Kansas listeners now have continuous radio service from early morning until late at night on the most distinctly rural service wave on the dial. This started early this month when WIBW and KSAC first shared time in broadcasting on 580 kilocycles, 516.9 meters. This new allocation joins the Capper Farm Press and the state agricultural college for radio service on a full-time Kansas wave.

Farm service programs of KSAC are being continued at the same time as heretofore, but are supplemented over WIBW by the Columbia Chain and the Capper Publications farm service programs and by a host of entertainment features both on



As We View Current Farm News

Our State Can Be Important in Industries Related to Agriculture

KANSAS mills ground 14.5 per cent of the flour ground in the United States in October, according to the department of commerce. Minnesota led the country with 16.8 per cent. In all, the mills ground 50½ million bushels of wheat, producing a little less than 11 million barrels of flour. Kansas mills numbering 108, ground 7¼ million bushels, while Minnesota mills ground 8½ million bushels. Perhaps it will surprise a good many Kansas folks to learn that Kansas is such an important milling state. On the other hand, why shouldn't the state that produces "the best wheat in the world," and so much of it, be important in the milling industry? Doubtless a study into other Kansas industries closely related to agriculture would disclose similar facts of importance. And therein lies greater progress and prosperity for Kansas agriculture and Kansas industry. We should turn more of the raw materials produced in Kansas into the finished product in the state.

More Airplane Agriculture

THEY are bound to get farming up in the air. An entire county was photographed recently from an airplane to get the preliminary data for a base map for a county soil survey. This was Jennings county, Indiana, 400 square miles in area, and the first time the job was handled in this manner. The photographing was done from a height of 13,000 feet, on a scale of 4 inches to the mile, and cost less than 1 cent an acre.

It is reported that these aerial pictures supply practically all of the base map data required for the area surveyed, and that they are surprisingly helpful in outlining general soil boundaries and in showing areas of soil erosion. But the chief value of such aerial photography, it is pointed out, appears to be the accuracy and speed with which the preliminary work of this kind can be done. Well, we are for anything that will give agriculture the right kind of boost.

But the Bats Didn't Work

IT IS rather early to think about summer, but then the stores in town are featuring spring bonnets and what not already, so why not mention mosquitoes? The reason for this is that someone has "discovered" a means of controlling these musical sleep disturbers. "Bats will do the work," they say. "Bats will do no such thing," says the department of agriculture. "That's old stuff. In one form or another the scheme has been turning up for 15 years. The plan had a tryout in the vicinity of San Antonio, which included the construction of five towers or roosts at a cost of something like \$20,000. Unfortunately, the bats didn't take to the towers and the mosquito population didn't seem to be disturbed." But even if the scheme had worked, after the mosquitoes were gone how would folks get rid of the bats? Providence must have stepped in to make us keep the lesser of two evils.

Won't Stop Paper Wads

WITH radio broadcasts becoming more and more educational in nature, many schools are adding radios to their equipment. The big broadcasting chains are arranging programs especially for the school room and this no doubt will continue until radio instruction will be a regular feature. No figures are available regarding the number of schools using radios, but George A. Allen, jr., superintendent of public instruction, is sending out questionnaires to county superintendents to get that information. It may come to pass that in future years districts might even use radio instruction to the exclusion of teachers. But then who would stop the throwing of paper wads?

Four Times in Season

A CARLOAD of fat Hereford cattle owned by Capt. Dan D. Casement of Manhattan, won grand championship at the California stock show in Los Angeles recently. But we'll wager the Californians just acted surprised and said: "Why, isn't that unusual!" like they do about bad weather they have out there. But it isn't unusual. That is the fourth grand championship won by Captain Casement this season, and he has a string of them for other years.

Worth More Than a Million

MAYBE new and improved methods of farming with power machinery have put the price of horses in general below sea level, but in Chi-

cago the other day an incident occurred that gives this four-legged farm power something to brag about. John D. Hertz the other day rejected an offer of a million dollars for a champion thoroughbred horse, Reigh Count, a Kentucky derby winner. The offer was said to be the largest ever made for a horse, the Aga Kahn's bid of \$600,000 for Solario, owned by Sir James Rutherford of Scotland, having been ranked as the greatest previous offer. There never will be anything more interesting in its line than a horse race, and it doesn't do any good to talk to a gasoline engine like we could to a team.

Farming Becomes Hazardous

THE newspaper says that farming now becomes a hazardous occupation. Well, well, that is news! Same as if it hadn't been somewhat of a risk, with drouth, bugs, scorching wind and sun, winter freezes, livestock diseases and crazy markets, all along.

But this reference is regarding insurance. Extensive use of machinery, especially on large tracts operated by farming corporations, has made agriculture a hazardous industry, accord-



So Many Tracks!

ing to G. Clay Baker, commissioner of workmen's compensation in the state labor department. Baker announces that the Wheat Farming Company of Hays has elected to come within the provisions of the Kansas workmen's compensation act. Baker states that this decision of the farming concern is of special interest, due to the fact that the law specifically exempts from its provisions agricultural pursuits and employment incident thereto, as being non-hazardous. But we still think it's plenty hazardous.

Or Maybe 14 Farm Months

WE SEE where a big business firm in Chicago has decided to adopt the 13-month year for 1930, perhaps the first city organization to do this. Thirteen apparently doesn't indicate ill luck to these folks. Well, Kansas farmers have been working on at least a 13-month plan for some time. Maybe if you would compare the 5 a. m., to 10 p. m., working day of the farmer with the 8 a. m., to 5 p. m., working day of the city folks, farming could be chalked up even with a 14-month year. It is like the 8-hour day suggested for agriculture. Farmers have been working on that plan for a long, long time—8 hours in the morning and 8 hours in the afternoon, as someone has explained.

Want Some Horse Meat?

ANY horse meat today, madam? What's that? Who thinks we can't grow enough pork and poultry and dairy products, not to mention the gardens and orchards, on Kansas farms, to keep us from craving horse meat? However, Kansas is to have a factory for canning horse meat, and right in its capital city.

A rendering works in Topeka has completed plans for the establishment of a cannery in which the flesh of Western horses will be utilized in the

preparation of food and rations for fox farms and dog kennels. Also part of this business will include the canning of horse flesh for exportation to Norway, Sweden and the Netherlands, where it is considered a delicacy for human appetites. Well, this isn't such a bad country in which to live after all.

Gets 'em by the Dozen

WORD comes to us regarding a Duroc Jersey sow, owned by Mrs. Rebecca Horr, living 10 miles southwest of Waverly, that is doing big things in the swine world. On December 15, 1928, she produced a litter of 12 pigs, saving all of them. In May of this year she duplicated the performance, again saving the litter. On October 16, she again brought forth a litter of a dozen pigs and has saved all of them. Three dozen pigs in 10 months and a day is just about profitable. Anyone know of a better record?

Believed in Movable Roost

WHEN Francis Fitzgerald, of Cloud county, got out of the family car at the postoffice in Jamestown one evening recently, he discovered a big Plymouth Rock hen roosting calmly on the front bumper of the car. Fitzgerald lives in the country. The hen evidently had decided to spend the night on the bumper and just couldn't be bothered by the ride to town and back home again. Anyway the hen had a "movable" roost for one night.

At Home for the Winter?

SPEAKING of odd places to dig out coyotes, Bill Kenn of Franklin county, likely should get the crepe de Chine monkey wrench for his discovery. While riding by an old abandoned house recently he noticed a peculiar looking head in one of the upstairs windows. Upon closer examination he found it to be a coyote. A raincoat helped him capture the animal. Now this coyote either was trying to domesticate itself, or else do another "Little Red Riding Hood" stunt.

You Pay for It Anyway

DID you ever pay for something and then not have what you paid for when your money was gone? John S. Glass of the agricultural college says that a farm operator pays for a machine shed every five years even if he doesn't build one. Fifteen per cent of the value of the machinery to be housed will pay for adequate shelter, he assures. Paying for a shed and not getting it certainly can be considered a "rusty" deal.

Eight Hours and More

ASQUIRREL was discovered in McPherson county that apparently is even more industrious than that family in general. Anyway he spent one night working by electric light. Neighbors investigated to find out why a light had been turned on in the home of Mrs. Herman Hindmarsh, who was away and who had left the house tightly locked and devoid of man-made light. They found the squirrel and plenty of ruined upholstery on the furniture.

How the little animal turned on the light is a mystery, unless it jumped and caught the chain. Squirrels are smart, all right, and more so perhaps than we think. They have a habit, you know, of laying something aside for a wintry day, for one thing.

He's a Perfect Baby

AND Kansas farms can produce perfect babies, too. One in the 100 per cent class was registered at the North Central Kansas Free Fair not so long ago; his parents are Mr. and Mrs. Roy Blackburn, who live near Rydal. Altho this fine little fellow recovered from a case of measles only two weeks before his examination, the doctors pronounced him A-1. Even measles couldn't keep a good "man" down.

Not an Egg to Eat!

WHO said there was over-production in the poultry business? Lane county has 36,000 hens, but eggs have been shipped into Dighton to meet the demand for home consumption during the last few weeks, so County Agent Harry C. Baird tells us. "Hens, hens everywhere and not an egg to eat"—except those you buy.

Seedbed Is Main Offender

Alfalfa Must Have Good Supply of Moisture and Nutrients to Get Right Start

BY R. I. THROCKMORTON

THERE are many factors which work together to aid in destroying a stand of alfalfa after it once has been obtained, but undoubtedly the most common reason for failure to obtain a stand is a poor seedbed. At the time alfalfa is seeded the soil should be firm, well-settled, finely pulverized and mellow to the depth at which the seed is to be planted. There should be a good supply of moisture and of available nutrients. Such a seedbed enables the seed to take up moisture rapidly and to germinate very quickly. It also will enable the plants to make a very satisfactory growth during the early stages and thus become well-established during the fall so that there will be less danger of winter killing; or if the crop is seeded in the spring, the plants will become well-established early in the season and be more able to compete with weeds and

and because of the danger of having the volunteer grain smother out the young alfalfa, it usually is a better practice to plow.

Regardless of the method used in preparing the land, it usually is advisable to go over the field with a cultipacker or some type of sub-surface packer just before seeding, and if the ground is quite loose it will be advisable to follow the same practice immediately after seeding.

On some of the poorer upland soils of Eastern Kansas, it is quite difficult to obtain a good stand of alfalfa, and more care must be used in preparing the land. Under such conditions it usually is necessary to al-

low more time for liberation of plant food materials. On such soils it is a good plan to plow the field to a depth of approximately 5 inches in the late spring or early summer after weed growth has started but before it becomes very heavy. The field then should be cultivated frequently enough during the summer to destroy all weeds. In this way additional plant food materials may be liberated and the soil may be put in excellent condition for seeding by the middle of August.

Summer-Fallowing Stores Moisture

In Western and West Central Kansas, alfalfa usually can be started more successfully in the spring and the best seedbed usually can be prepared by summer-fallowing the ground the preceding season. The fallow stores moisture in the soil and aids in the eradication of weeds. Good results have been obtained by plowing the ground in the spring after growth of weeds has started, then cultivating thruout the remainder of the season, and seeding the alfalfa a

year later. Summer-fallowed land must be handled carefully to prevent blowing during the winter and early spring, and should be cultivated with implements which will leave the surface soil quite rough and open during the summer so that moisture may be readily absorbed. The shovel type of cultivator and spring tooth harrow are excellent implements with which to cultivate the summer-fallowed land, because they do not pulverize the soil as much as does the disk type of implements. Disked corn land often is a satisfactory seedbed for alfalfa in this area, but it is very essential that the corn ground be kept free from weeds the previous season.

It is not so important what implements are used or just how the seedbed for alfalfa is prepared if the final condition provides a fine, firm soil, plenty of available moisture and plenty of available plant food materials at the time of seeding the crop.

A silo is a very valuable farm asset.

THIS is the third installment of the articles in the special series that is being published by Kansas Farmer, to help the alfalfa situation in Kansas. This week R. I. Throckmorton, agronomist in charge at the Kansas State Agricultural College, gives some very valuable information concerning the preparation of the seedbed and the time of seeding alfalfa. He says, "Undoubtedly the most common reason for failure to obtain a stand of alfalfa is a poor seedbed." This article has a genuine cash value to you. We suggest that you file this issue of Kansas Farmer with the two preceding issues, and that you add the other copies of Kansas Farmer that come to you during the next eight weeks, so you will have the complete alfalfa series for future reference.

grass. If, on the other hand, the soil is loose and open, it will not retain moisture in the surface layer, the seed will not come in close contact with the soil particles, and germination will be very slow and uneven.

Any tillage methods which will provide these conditions will be very satisfactory in preparing land for alfalfa. The methods of handling the soil to bring about these conditions are variable in different sections of the state. They also vary with time of seeding the alfalfa.

Use Shallow Cultivation

In Central and Eastern Kansas, where alfalfa usually can be seeded to best advantage during the latter part of August or the first part of September, a very satisfactory seedbed may be prepared by plowing wheat, oats or barley stubble shallow immediately after harvesting a small grain crop. The ground then should be disked at once to incorporate the stubble with the soil, and to hasten decay. Thruout the remainder of the period previous to seeding, the ground should be cultivated frequently enough to kill all weeds and volunteer grain and to maintain good tilth until seeding time. This cultivation during the summer should be as shallow as possible and the disk should not be used unless it is absolutely necessary. Deep plowing should be avoided because it results in a loose seedbed and consequently in an uneven stand of alfalfa.

On some of the lighter soils such as sandy loams, a good, clean field of wheat, oats or barley may be put into fairly good condition for alfalfa by disking the stubble ground immediately after harvest. Additional cultivations usually are necessary to destroy the weeds and volunteer grain. Because of the difficulty of controlling the weeds and volunteer grain,



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THE PURINA POUND IS THE CHEAPEST

Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

Care of the Flock Will Have Considerable to Do With Profits This Winter

THE outlook for egg prices during the coming winter and spring is favorable, according to George Montgomery, marketing specialist at the Kansas State Agricultural College. "Receipts of eggs during the fall and winter months probably will be about the same as last year," he said. "There are fewer hens on farms now than there were at this time last year, but it is estimated that the number of pullets is 10 per cent greater."

"The usual trend of egg prices is upward in November and December. During the last 18 years the farm price of eggs never has failed to advance in November, and the increase in price has continued into December in all except the last two years. This year there was a greater than usual rise in price early in the fall, therefore from now on increases in price may not be as great as usual."

"Poultry prices have declined during the last two months, due to heavy receipts of poultry and large cold storage holdings. The number of chickens raised this year is larger than usual. Heavy receipts may be expected to continue during the winter. These factors will tend to lower prices during the rest of this year and the early part of next."

"Prospect for profitable poultry production during the next year will depend upon three things: Price of poultry and eggs, the cost of feed, and the manner in which the flock is managed. Feed prices probably will be higher than during the last year."

"With usual conditions egg prices cannot be expected to be as high during the coming winter and spring as during the same period the last year. Poultry prices, in the face of continued heavy receipts and large storage holdings, probably will not reach as high a level as a year ago."

"Business Birds of Beauty"

As an occupation, poultry raising is not my first love, nor have I been sufficiently successful at it that my experiences will be of much benefit to others. Only force of circumstances caused me to change from my original hobby of "pure seed grain" to that of fancy chickens. I keep the Golden Laced Wyandottes; the breed and strain with which my father began back in 1892. After the World War, with the great slump in grain prices and with my wife's health such that we couldn't continue in the pure seed grain business without hiring help both outside and indoors, I concluded that the breeding and sale of exhibition quality Golden Wyandottes was more suited to my circumstances. And if I could raise chickens as well as I can breed and sell them I believe I could make a real success at it. It is from the latter viewpoint that my experiences may be of interest to some of your readers.

For many years father had won a large share of the prizes on Golden Wyandottes at the principal Kansas shows whenever he chose to exhibit, and consequently I had an excellent flock with which to begin. Of course, at present Golden Wyandottes are not among the most popular varieties and it is not possible to obtain as big prices for stock and eggs as with the more popular breeds, but there are some compensations nevertheless. For instance it is much less difficult to obtain a perch among the top-most rounds of the ladder than it is with breeds where competition is extremely numerous and keen. With my Golden I have found it possible to win in some of the largest shows of the country, such as Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, Des Moines, Waco and others. Two pullets I sold to a Pennsylvania customer even won first and second at the Philadelphia Sesqui-Centennial Show.

The beginner with purebred poultry should remember that merely winning at the poultry show is not all that is necessary to obtain profit-

able sales. He also must advertise. For most purposes I have found the Kansas Farmer a wonderfully fine medium for sales. Poultry journals and specialty breed journals also are very desirable. I have found some neat little circulars telling about my birds, my winnings, my prices and similar facts to be a very profitable investment when I have any considerable surplus for sale. Of course, the write-up of the circular has much to do in convincing the prospective purchaser of your honesty and that he will get a square deal when he buys from you.

And then it pays to give your customers such good values that they will be repeat customers in years to come. I have often obtained new customers merely by sending my circular to breeders whose names I have obtained from the classified ads of various papers. Of course, I keep a list of those inquiring of me and if I do not receive an order the first year, I often do a year or two later. The last two or three years I have not been able to supply the demand for eggs, chicks and pullets and sometimes not even for cockerels, altho I have done very little advertising.

The Golden Wyandotte truly is a "Business Bird of Beauty," being a good layer, good for meat and to my eyes the most beautiful of all with its feathers of rich golden bay laced with glossy black. All it lacks to make it one of the more popular breeds is more advertising and more good breeders. Wilson G. Shelley, McPherson, Kan.

Trap Selects Good Layers

It was our practice at first to buy hatching eggs from neighbors who had S. C. W. Leghorns, preferably of the Wyckoff strain. These we would hatch in an old incubator and raise with Orpington hens, keeping the pullets only thru their first laying year. We kept no breeding stock at all and were thus able to house more pullets.

It was quite profitable, too, and would be a nice way if situated where high production stock was available in sufficient numbers. We now have breeding stock and do most of our hatching at home, altho we have had some eggs hatched for us at a local

hatchery and always have found the work satisfactory.

An accident happened to a setting of Tancred eggs we got, so we did the next best thing: Obtained eggs from the nearest source where Tancred males were being kept, and saved some of the pullets to mate with Hollywood males we were fortunate enough to raise from a setting of eggs.

We were not equipped to trapnest the offspring of these birds, so no pedigree work was done that year. The next year, however, we installed traps for 25 hens and were able to identify some good layers. These were mated to a male we bought of J. A. Hanson in Oregon. From this mating we raised some high record hens. Thus we had the blood of three great strains to use in line breeding which we were intending to do. We are trying to concentrate the blood of our best layers and breeders, yet avoid extremely close relationships.

Therefore we use several blood lines or strains. If we get stalled we always can go back to any one of these breeders and be assured of getting stock of the desired "remote relationship."

The season of 1927-28 was perhaps our most satisfactory year from the standpoint of eggs produced and breeding pedigreed stock. We used new range for the chicks, a portable brooder house with coal stove and a starter mash we mixed ourselves by the Wyckoff formula, as given in his book, "Successful Feeding and Sanitation."

We were trying a much-talked-of all mash ration on some old hens and it seemed to work out very well, so we decided to try a growing mash of that type on the young stock. We gave them no grain except a light feed of germinated oats. Along in the fall we noticed the old hens were losing weight, so we were forced to begin feeding some grain, knowing that would fatten them.

The weight of hens must be kept up if high production is to continue for very long, and pullets especially we find must be good and fat when they first begin to lay or a partial molt soon will follow with consequent slump in production. We therefore discontinued the all mash gradually, in favor of our regular laying mash with one feed of grain a day, all they will eat, at night.

One advantage in trapnesting is that in daily handling of fowls their condition can be noted and feed changed accordingly. The great problem is to make the right changes. We raised 96 pullets that year and of that number 48 made records of 200 eggs or better in traps in 365 days from the first egg laid, including 15 that went over 250. Two of the latter

laid 300 and 301 eggs respectively and another one 296. Four daughters of one hen made excellent records.

After trapnesting for several seasons a person loses all conceit in his ability to choose good layers or future breeders by external appearances alone. Culling is important nevertheless, and if trapping is not practicable it is well to have a practiced culler do it—making sure that he uses all the tests, considers the weather and all conditions that a hen is especially sensitive to.

No doubt some persons could make more money than we do from the same fowls as we have not made any effort to sell hatching eggs or breeding stock, feeling that it would be best first to make sure our methods were sound and stock could be relied upon.

We have been kept busy this season in caring for 250 pullets under trap, and during the spring months it seemed a bit irksome and we were inclined to wonder what it was all about. Now, however, as the race narrowed down to the fittest and we looked over the records and noted the amazing endurance of these biddies we got a thrill that repays us for all the tedious hours of attending traps and the careful and painstaking work and records and pedigrees.

Lawrence, Kan. H. M. Brownlee.

Good Chicks Pay Best

First of all I have a hollow tile brooding house, three compartments. I think all are very nearly 10½ by 12 feet in size—floor hollow tile cemented over. Over this I place peat litter about an inch thick. I have a coal brooder stove, 1,000 chick size. Under this I place no more than 500 chicks. My house faces the south with plenty of windows covered with glass cloth to admit the sunshine. Also I have plenty of ventilation. I white-wash and spray my house with several good disinfectants before I ever start with chickens. Then when I have everything in readiness for my chicks, I order them as early as possible. I buy my chicks all from hatcheries. Generally I pay a good price for them as I find the cheaper the price the poorer the chickens, so in the long run the high-priced chicks are the cheaper.

I buy a starter mash. I feed this eight weeks and no other feed need be added. Then I start with the commercial growing feed, and continue with this and grain feed until sold or until a laying mash is required. I do not feed my chicks until from 60 to 72 hours old. Then after the second week, I place starter mash before them at all times. I feed grit—very fine—after 10 days or two weeks. I also supply green feed after the second week. I do not give milk to my chicks with this commercial feed as what it contains I think is sufficient. I give them in their drinking water catechu, carbolic acid, soda or permanganate according to directions. I believe catechu and carbolic acid are the life-savers of chicks up to 2 weeks. This prevents bowel trouble. I also find that liquid sulfur prevents coccidiosis and intestinal worms by the use of three drops. Chicks should be reared on new ground or ground which has been plowed, limed and disinfected, or planted to some kind of green feed for the chicks.

It may, in conclusion, be well to say I keep nothing but accredited chickens and buy only from accredited or certified flocks.

Mrs. F. H. Boger.

Purcell, Kan.

Likes the Hendriks Method

I have about 300 White Leghorn hens and pullets. I am very proud of my hens and give all the credit to Mr. Hendriks, Anderson county agent. He helped me get started with Leghorns, and I feed my chickens by his method. I think it is wonderful.

I just keep my hens for egg production and they lay well the year around. I have an up-to-date poultry house and keep my hens in there all the time when the weather is cold. I never let them out until noon this time of the year.

Mrs. Frank Elliott.

Garnett, Kan.

Casein, a product from skimmed milk, may be presented to you in the form of the handle of your knife, a billiard ball, or an umbrella handle.

Cash for Poultry Experiences

THE annual poultry issue of Kansas Farmer, February 1, will be packed with the very best personal experience articles available.

To make this possible, your help is invited. What have been your successes and your problems? What phase of the poultry business interests you most? Where have you found the greatest profit? During the last year have you been able to cut costs? Have you improved your methods of feeding and care in a way that shows better results? Have proper housing facilities proved profitable?

Problems you have met and solved, explained thru the big poultry issue, undoubtedly will help some of your fellow farmers; and perhaps theirs will prove valuable to you. There is plenty of room for poultry development in the state in which more farmers may find a profit.

In addition to an inspirational visit generally with poultry folks thru Kansas Farmer, you will have numerous cash prizes for which to work. There will be four interesting contests that will dig into many angles of the poultry world, and cash prizes are offered in each section:

Handling the Farm Flock—Please tell us briefly how you make your flock pay, what breed you like best, about your biggest problems and the way you solved them, how you have cut costs and increased profits and anything else along this line you wish to add. No one can tell your story better than you. For the best letter, Kansas Farmer will pay \$10, a second prize of \$5, and for third, \$3.

Incubators and Brooders—What have these meant to you in your success with poultry? Are they indispensable, profitable, economical to operate? Do they pay for themselves? Prizes offered in this contest are: First, \$10; second, \$5; and third, \$3.

Day Old Chicks—Which has proved more profitable for you: Buying day-old chicks, purchasing started chicks or hatching them on the farm? Please give your reasons for your decision. Prizes offered in this contest are: First, \$10; second, \$5; and third, \$3.

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese—What success have you found with these birds? They mean profit for some folks and worry for others. Tell Kansas Farmer about your success with any of the three, or all of them, and how you have made them pay. Prizes in this contest are: First, \$10; second, \$5; and third, \$3.

Closing Date of Contest—All letters should reach "The Poultry Contest Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka," please, not later than January 15.

Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N. A. McCune

WHEN the Babe was born in Bethlehem, joy was great. The many did not appreciate what had taken place, but the few did. The magi came with their gifts, and the angels sang their grand chorus. These happy beings no doubt were thinking not only of the past, but of what the days ahead would bring in joy and salvation. They were looking ahead. That is the spirit of this wonderful anniversary, as of the religion of Christ in general. It is not today only, but tomorrow that is in its view. Today, it says, is disappointing, perhaps. Tomorrow will be better. Far ahead the times will be best of all.

But also, the Christmas festival is an outward-looking time. When we give presents to our friends we are hoping to make them happy. It makes us happy to see them so. Jesus, as he came to manhood, lived the outward-looking life, as no one ever has. He seemed never to think of himself. Perhaps he carried that to an extreme that would be impossible for the "ordinary man, with a family of five." And yet we probably never will err in that direction seriously enough to bankrupt ourselves. Certain it is that the inward-looking life, centered on its petty interests like a pool with no outlet, becomes dead and ugly. Looking at the life of Jesus, we see him always in the outward-looking attitude. He always is healing someone, teaching someone, and by the outflow of his energy giving them new life. On that fatal day, when he was going to Golgotha, he turned to the women who lined the streets, weeping and wringing their hands, and forgetting himself said, "Daughters of Jerusalem, weep not for me, but weep for yourselves and your children." Even in that black hour, there was not a trace of self pity, or of asking for sympathy.

And his was a glad life. Did the gladness produce the outward turning attitude, or the attitude produce the joy? The spirit of Christmas was with him all the year. It was very different from the efforts to portray Him in the stained glass windows of churches, where he looks so stiff and artificial.

But this life which began at Bethlehem was not only looked forward, and outward, but, strangely enough perhaps, it looked inward. The Master of life was not afraid to sit down and look within, at his own soul. When Hamlet was talking with his mother, condemning her for marrying the murderer of her husband, she cried, "O Hamlet, thou turnest my eyes into my very soul, and there I see such black and grained spots as will not leave their tinct." Many dare not look within. It makes them nervous. They are reminded of events in the past that they want to forget. Yet this is necessary if one is to have a calm and strong life. The "Interior Castle," as Saint Teresa calls it, must be in good repair, and clean and with the windows looking toward the light. The inward-turning gaze is a test we can put to ourselves. Jesus was not afraid to look within.

But this guest of the Christmas birthday party that we commemorate this season, when grown to manhood, looked also another way. He looked upward. He almost certainly would not have had much power working outwardly if he had not practiced looking upward. And to look forward would have been cheerless, and to look inward would have been discouraging, if he had not been often refreshed by the upward look.

"The rain cometh down, and the snow from heaven," said the old prophet. But rain and snow are not alone the good things that come down from above. We are told by Saint Mark that Jesus arose in the early morning to go off alone to pray. Saint Luke states that he was known to pass an entire night in prayer. On one occasion he took three tried and tested friends up to the top of a mountain, where in his praying the effect was so overwhelming that he looked utterly changed and transfigured. One day when he saw a new token of the power and goodness of God, he burst out in an ejaculation at the sight, and this was in the form of

a prayer. So, all thru his experience as a public teacher, he continually kept this upward look, and that in turn gave him power outwardly, confidence for the future, and calmness as he looked within.

Christmas Lesson for Dec. 22nd.—Matt. 18: 1-6, Luke 2:1-20.
Golden Text, Matt. 19:14.

System Doubled Yields

(Continued from Page 3)

around August 1, and ask whether his wheat ground has been turned he most likely will tell you that job was finished by the middle of July. He pulls the plow with a tractor and behind the plow is a harrow, which constitutes one of his short-cuts in farm work. After that he works the ground as many times as necessary. "I think one year with another here that plowing is the thing to do," he explained. "If we have a good seedbed and fertility in this part of the state we will get a crop if one can be grown any place."

A brother and Mr. Johnson are in partnership in the Shorthorn business. They have around 80 head at present with 30 registered breeding cows. In the past they sold six to a dozen head in sales but now they have developed into the business so well that there is enough demand right at the farm to take all of the surplus purebred breeding animals. Calves get a good start in the art of growing into excellent animals at the creep, where they have access to corn chop and oats for a while in the spring. A pit silo having capacity for 100 tons is so important in the success of the work with the Shorthorns, that Mr. Johnson says he would just about go out of the business without it. "A silo is to the cattleman what the combine is to the wheat farmer, and a man must have a combine in a wheat country now," he assured. The Shorthorns supply about 28 to 30 pounds of butter each week, which is sold to special customers at 50 cents a pound the year around. The labor incidental to this dairy job is lightened thru the use of a gasoline engine that does the churning, and the family washing in the bargain.

The flock of R. I. Reds supplies eggs for the hatchery in season at a good price. Mr. Johnson has his hatching done for him and likes it. Good parent stock, careful hatching and a sanitary start combine to make Johnson's poultry work a success. As proof we cite the fact that he raised 500 chicks out of a batch of 518. Other folks point this flock out as being one of the very best in the county. Movable brooders, clean ground and all-mash have cut poultry labor in half, according to Johnson. "We get 65 per cent production thru the year," he said. "We cull closely and feed carefully. One week's eggs about pay for the poultry feed, and the flock more than pays our running expenses. The layers net between \$2 and \$3 apiece."

Add Ice for Each Cow

BY HOWARD MATSON

In determining the size of an ice house, and the amount of ice to be stored, an allowance of approximately 1/2 ton may be made for cooling the cream from each cow. For cooling whole milk allow about 2 tons of ice to the cow. An ordinary refrigerator will use about 25 pounds daily, or perhaps 4,000 pounds during the season. Allowing for shrinkage and other household requirements, in addition to the refrigerator, it is advisable to store at least 5 tons for the house.

A ton of ice will occupy approximately 40 cubic feet. The storage house should be made sufficiently large to allow at least 12 inches between ice and walls and 3 or 4 feet on top for packing and ventilation. It requires about 16 cakes of ice 8 inches thick and 22 inches square to make a ton.

A man being tried for murder in New York insists that he is not insane. He must be crazy!



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Sweetmeats the Children Can Make

Working With Variations of Fondant Will Please Kiddies

THERE is nothing that will please the children more than making candy. During the holidays when they grow tired of staying indoors and their toys have begun to pall, let them make candy. They will spend a happy afternoon at this and the mother will not need to be suggesting games to play. The recipes mentioned below are particularly good for young children but the older ones will have just as keen delight in the work. The mother can mix the recipes and then turn the confection over to her children.

For uncooked fondant add to the beaten white of 1 egg 2 tablespoons whipped cream, or plain cream may be used, and enough powdered sugar to make a stiff dough that will mold nicely. Instead of the cream, orange or other fruit juices may be used. Another way to make it is to stir into a cupful of peanut butter and a little fruit juice enough powdered sugar to make a stiff dough; this is called nut-paste. Almond paste may be used instead of the peanut butter. If you wish a chocolate fondant, add a tablespoon or two of cocoa to the first formula, adding a little more cream or orange juice.

Here are a few ways the children can use the uncooked fondant in making candies. They can form it into little balls of fancy shapes; the children love this part of the work; then place them on greased paper, and set away to dry. Children will find it easy to stuff dates, prunes or figs with these colored fondants. The nutty fondant is fine to use this way. Press halved nut meats on top of the little balls or work a little cocoanut into the cream fondant.

A "ducky" sweetmeat may be made with a fig for the body, with a raisin for a bill fastened

By Mildred McKnight

end in a fig flattened out. This is the body, then stick into this near the top toothpicks to form arms, and string raisins along these. Two or three raisins may also be used for the legs and feet. A bit of candied cherry can mark the eyes, nose and mouth.

Strange Customs in Other Lands

BY ETHEL J. MARSHALL

CATTLE fell on their knees in worship at midnight; bees sang in their hives; bread baked on Christmas Eve never became mouldy; libations to the fields insured good crops for the coming year; part of the Yule log carefully cherished served as insurance against fire in the home. These are some of the beliefs that have centered about Christmas in various European countries. But when you add Roman ideas, Druid mysteries, Saxon, German and Scandinavian legends to the Christian conception of Christmas, you may expect a strange medley.

Yule was the Saxon festival of the shortest day in the year, December 21. The Scandinavians had a similar festival in honor of Thor. The Yule log was used early in the history of the Christian church in England, to furnish light and warmth for the vigil which was customarily kept on the night before Christmas. As time went on, the bringing in and laying of the log was made quite a ceremony. The log was lighted with a brand saved from the fire of the year before. This became customary in many countries.

It was counted an ill omen if the Yule log was completely burned out. Virtue was attached to the fire and to the pieces saved from the burning. They were supposed to protect the home from evil especially from danger of fire. Christians believed that "the virtues of the log were not to be extracted unless it was lighted by clean hands." In Scandinavia each wayfarer used to raise his hat over the log for he knew that its flame would burn out old wrongs.

Every country has had its "Santa Claus." Saint Nicholas, first known in Holland, has been a patron saint of children since the Fourth Century of the Christian era. He is now recognized as such in France, Holland, Italy, Russia, England, and the United States. Knecht Rupert became familiar to children of Germany in early times. He brought presents at Christmas, saying that the Christ Child sent them. In other parts, Kris Kringle himself (contraction of Christ Kindlein, or Christ Child) is expected to come down the chimney and put sweetmeats in the stockings of good children and leave bricks for the naughty ones. In some places St. Nicholas is regarded as a forerunner of Kris Kringle, whose task it is to report to Kris Kringle children deserving of gifts.

Gifts to friends seem to have been early asso-

ciated with the Christmas season. Children in some countries put out gifts for St. Nicholas and his steeds. In Norway and Sweden, everyone is expected to put out an offering for the birds. Small bunches of oats are sold in the markets for this purpose. A very beautiful custom is that of placing lighted candles in the windows on Christmas Eve to invite the Christ Child to enter and rest from his wanderings over the world on this one evening of the year.

Waits, once attached to the King's court, to guard the streets at night, became familiar as Christmas carollers in the Seventeenth Century. But Puritans regarded the observance of the Christmas festival itself as being "pernicious and unscriptural." The custom of singing Christmas carols is growing even in America. It is commonly done in England for two or three weeks before Christmas.

Merry Christmas, Little Cooks!

DEAR LITTLE COOKS: There are just four more days for us to wonder what surprise Santa Claus has for us. I know two little Kansas girls who were pleasantly surprised when they received checks in payment of their work on the little cooks' notebooks. Carol Puderbaugh, 12 years old, of Ozawie, sent in the best notebook, and Arlene Ross, 8 years old, of Almena, second best.

But while we are waiting for Christmas eve to get here why not try a brand new recipe for bran muffins? These are ever so good served with jelly. One of these mornings when you aren't in school would be a fine time to arise early and bake muffins for the family's breakfast. Here's the recipe:

1 cup bran	1/2 teaspoon soda
1/2 cup flour	1/2 cup sour milk
1/2 teaspoon salt	2 tablespoons fat, melted
2 tablespoons sugar	

Sift the dry ingredients together. Combine the mixtures. Add the fat. Beat only enough to mix. Longer beating makes muffins more compact and inclined to form tunnels. Put the batter into oiled muffin pans filling them about 3/4 full. Bake in a moderate oven for 25 minutes. Remove from the pans at once.

You probably have heaps of other things to do these few days before Christmas but I wanted to write you just one more little letter before Santa made his visit and tell you all that I hope you have the merriest of Merry Christmases, and a Happy, Happy New Year.

Your little girl cook friend,
Naida Gardner.



Do You Need a New Hat?

IN LOOKING thru your last year's leftover hats did you find one or two that seemed to have possibilities if you could just think of a clever way to remodel them? If such is the case, you'll find the ideas you are looking for in the leaflet, "Six Things to Do With Your Old Felt," which we will be glad to send you upon receipt of a 2-cent stamp. Address your letters to Women's Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

to the body with a piece of a toothpick, the back can be an almond meat, almonds can also be used for his wings and feet. A bird of another sort may be made with a prune for the body, bits of fig for the wings and tail, and a raisin head fastened to the body with a bit of toothpick; part of an almond can be stuck in to form a beak. Perhaps no one can name the bird, but it is one all right. A prune soaked until soft, flattened out somewhat, and cloves used for legs and head will make a realistic turtle. Pick a clove with the round bud on for the head. A bit of orange rind can form the tail.

Peppermint and wintergreen mints may be made by flavoring the cream fondant with wintergreen and peppermint, roll them into small balls, and then press into flat mint shape. The wintergreens may be colored green, and the peppermints pink if desired.

Then there are the fruit pastes that can be shaped into any sort of bonbons, and these may be coated with chocolate if desired. To make this fruit paste, run thru the food chopper figs, dates and raisins, and finely ground nut meats. Shredded cocoanut may be added. Moisten with cream or fruit juice to make a paste that will mold nicely. These may be formed into balls, be rolled in powdered sugar or shredded cocoanut, coated with chocolate, or left as they are. Add an egg white to this, and enough powdered sugar to make a dough; then roll this out about an inch thick. Brush over with melted chocolate. When one side has hardened turn over and brush over the other side. When both sides are dry, the bars can be cut into squares. Then the paste and the fondant can be used together. In a small square tin or other mold—a box lined with waxed paper will do—place in the bottom a layer of the white fondant, or the fondant colored, and on top of this place a layer of the fruit paste; then another layer of the fondant, pink or yellow, or the chocolate fondant. Let stand to dry and harden and then unroll, running a sharp knife around the edges, turn out on a board or waxed paper, dust with sugar, and cut into squares. These fruit and nut pastes may be molded into shape of animals and birds.

Children will get much amusement making little figures out of fruits and marshmallows. They can use toothpicks to put the fruit together so as to form animals and such like. For instance take a round marshmallow and stick a bit of toothpick in one side, stick the other

Yuletide Games for Youngsters

By Nettie R. Miller

AFTER the table has been cleared and the grown folks settle down for a good old-fashioned visit on Christmas day, what is going to happen to the children? Oh, they'll have their toys of course but they need more than this. Otherwise they may romp about and disturb other members of the party.

A good plan, always, at a big family party is to put the children in the charge of a slightly older person and let them play undisturbed in a room set aside for them. Then both old and young can enjoy the day to the fullest.

There are a number of exciting games which the children can enjoy in the house and when the flavor of Santa Claus is added, the occasion will be doubly interesting to them.

In Santa Claus and His Toys, the children join hands forming a circle having one who is Santa Claus outside. He runs around and touches a player, who leaves his place and begins to run. If he succeeds in catching the other one before the last count he regains his place. Santa changes him into a Christmas toy, whispering in his ear the name of the toy he is to impersonate. Then by his actions he tries to make the others guess what toy he is. The first to guess correctly becomes the next Santa Claus. If the first child touched is not caught, the first Santa Claus has to try again. The one who is turned into a top may spin rapidly around. The doll may trip across the room on his toes saying "Mamma" in a high shrill voice, while the jumping jack may jump up and down.

Putting the Gifts in the Pack is a jolly blind-fold game, when a picture of Santa Claus with an empty pack on his shoulder is pinned on the wall. Each child in turn is given a cutout gift with a pin attached. He is then blindfolded, turned around three times and told to pin the gift to Santa's pack, and receives a small gift such as a piece of candy.

A Stocking Hunt will be another exciting quest, which will keep the children lively and interested. Various colored pairs of little crepe paper stockings are hidden about the room. At the signal, the children begin the hunt, and when one finds a stocking, he must find its mate before he can pick up another. At the end of the allotted time, the child who has found the most pairs of stockings that match will be the winner and may or may not receive a prize, depending on the hostess.

Santa Claus and His Family Hide and Go Seek introduces a new twist into the old game of hide and seek. One child who is Santa Claus goes out of the room and hides. The others who represent the family, after giving him 2 or 3 minutes in which to hide, scatter and try to find him. The one who is successful instead of returning, hides with him. Of course no two children are allowed to hunt together, since as fast as he finds one hiding, he must join him. The one who first found Santa Claus is the next Santa Claus and is the first to hide. He also receives a point toward the prize. Small gifts or prizes will delight the youngsters and help hold their interest.

Doughnuts Make Good Winter Dessert

Here Are Some Varieties You Will Like

YOU can fry your way to fame if you aspire to win recognition in cooking. Delicious doughnuts, accompanied by cider or coffee, ever win praise. Have you ever tried rolling the dough, cutting it in tiny circles with holes in the centers and setting these away in a cool place, such as the refrigerator? They may be fried quickly when the guests at the party or club meeting are ready for refreshments. The miniature fried cakes, served piping hot, stimulate favorable talk about food. What more could the hostess desire?

The world is filled with fine doughnut recipes, as a search thru cookbooks reveals. Yet there always are a few new ones to be found. Here are just a few favorites:

Plain Doughnuts

Place 1 cup sugar in the mixing bowl and cream into it 1 tablespoon butter. Beat in 1 egg preferably using a slotted spoon. Mix and sift

MARY ANN SAYS: *The old, old spirit of Christmas is a beautiful thing. Sometimes, we forget that the message "Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men" fits into our lives today just as readily as it did when first spoken. And if you want to enjoy a truly happy Christmas yourself, be certain that you have made at least one childish heart glad. Then, when the tinsel is sparkling on the lighted Christmas trees, up and down the snowy streets or highways, you'll realize that Christmas was given to the world thru the coming of a child, that it is for children everywhere. In doing your part to make a child happy you have brought Christmas into your heart again.*

together 3 cups flour, 4 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon cinnamon and ½ teaspoon nutmeg. Add this mixture to the sugar and egg alternately with 1 cup of sweet milk. Stir in 1 additional cup flour, or enough to make a soft dough that may be rolled. Usually the additional cup is sufficient, but the amount varies with the different flours. Divide the dough into quarters, rolling each portion separately. Roll ¼ inch thick. Cut and fry.

Nut Doughnuts

To the dough for Plain Doughnuts add ¾ cup finely chopped nuts and grated rind of 1 lemon. Add nuts with the last cup of flour.

Orange Doughnuts

Add the grated rind of 1 orange to Plain Doughnuts. If Nut Doughnuts are made, substitute the orange rind for the lemon rind.

Chocolate Doughnuts

Omit the butter in Plain Doughnuts and use 2 squares unsweetened chocolate melted over hot water. When the doughnuts are fried, roll them in powdered sugar. If you wish, the spices in the recipe for Plain Doughnuts may be omitted in Chocolate Doughnuts.

Fruit Puffs

1 cup sugar
1 tablespoon butter
2 eggs
½ teaspoon vanilla
½ teaspoon soda
1 cup sour milk
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon nutmeg
Pastry flour
Dates or figs

Stone and halve the dates, or use the pitted dates if you wish to save time. If figs are used, cut them in halves. Cream the butter and sugar, add the well beaten eggs, vanilla, milk with the soda dissolved in it and 2 cups of pastry flour in which the baking powder, salt and spices have been mixed. Add enough more flour to make a soft dough. Roll ¼ inch in thickness and cut with a round cooky cutter. Place half date or fig on one side of the circle of dough and lap over the other side. Press the edges together firmly, fry in deep fat, drain and roll in powdered sugar.

Mrs. Hines Matches Her Home

BY MRS. NORMAN DAVIS

YOUNG Bob and Clara Hines were newcomers in our neighborhood, and it was only natural that the talk should turn in their direction after the meeting of our women's club had adjourned. "Oh, I wouldn't say she is a poor housekeeper, but I know that she doesn't start her morning work until she has 'dolled' herself all up, even to polishing her finger nails and rouging her cheeks.

By Nell B. Nichols

Altho I have caught her several times with her dishes unwashed, I have never happened in when her hair wasn't just right, and her shoes polished."

"She must be terribly vain," another woman remarked. "Tho I don't see what she has to be vain about. I'll wager if we could see her with an old dust cap on, a faded percale dress, run-over shoes and minus the powder and paint, she wouldn't be much on looks."

In due time, as frequently happens, Clara Hines heard the gossip, but she was not angry. She told me about it. "Of course, I know I am not the least bit pretty, and that is the reason I take such good care of my appearance. A head of wind-tossed curls may be beautiful if a comb has not been thru it all day, but the only attraction my straight brown locks can have is in being clean, glossy and well dressed. By careful eating I keep my complexion clear and fresh, but it will freckle and a little powder helps its appearance. I know I am pounds overweight, but that fact is not nearly so noticeable if I am wearing a becoming dress. A housewife's hands are a problem, but with care they may be kept fairly presentable. And my feet—well, it is the only pair I'll ever have. Don't you think I ought to take care of them? No run-over shoes for me! And anyway," with an apologetic little laugh, "my feet are the only passably good-looking item about me, so can't you pardon a little vanity about them?"

Her feet were attractive in trim oxfords and sport hose, but I did not agree with her entirely. Her mouth is not well shaped, but it is attractive because the corners of it are usually tilted upward. Her eyes are clear and bright, with the sparkle that comes from right living and happy thoughts. She has a charming voice, full and pleasing, altho she has told me since that this was simply a matter of cultivation, too.

Who can say that the time and care Clara Hines gives to her personal appearance is not responsible for the fact that her husband still openly admires her in spite of eight years of married life? Anyway, I know she has the satisfaction of not being a misfit with her pretty furniture and attractive little bungalow. She is as dainty and charmingly adorned as her tastefully furnished house.

Short Cuts Around the House

BY OUR READERS

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

Canvas Makes Tasteful Shades

WINDOW shades for kitchens or bathroom can be made from canvas. Hem at each end with a wide hem at bottom for the stick. When tacked on your old rollers all you will need with them is some pretty little drapes. Ine are blue and white check 32-inch gingham, split. The canvas can be bought in different widths. If you buy the bleached canvas which is a cream white, it usually comes with a border of two or three colored threads on sides. With an applique pattern this will make a complete design. They can be scalloped across the bottom if desired and a coarse edging added. If this is done lay a tuck above and stitch it down for the stick.

The price of canvas is about 30 cents a yard so they really are cheaper than shades and look cool and dressy. Mrs. Artis Hutchinson. Franklin County.

Eggs in a Ring

SOME morning when you are having eggs and bacon for breakfast, add just an unusual touch to their appearance by baking them together. Slightly fry the strips of bacon which should be at least 6 inches in length. For every person to be served line a buttered muffin tin with one of the strips of bacon. Break egg into center, season with salt and pepper and bake until the white of the egg is firm. The eggs when done will slip out of the pan and remain firm within their ring of bacon, very much like a muffin. Shawnee County. Mrs. R. D. Nichols.

Snowball Custard

FLAVOR a pint of milk by steeping in it 3 or 4 slices of the yellow rind of a lemon for 20 minutes or more. Skim out the rind, let the milk come to the scalding point and drop into the well

beaten whites of 2 eggs, in tablespoons, turning each over carefully, allowing them to remain only long enough to become coagulated but not hardened. Place the balls on a wire sieve to drain. Afterward stir into the scalding milk the yolks of the eggs, 1 whole egg well beaten, and 4 tablespoons sugar. Stir until it thickens. Pour this custard into a glass dish and lay the white balls on top. Maggie Clemmons. Randolph Co., Missouri.

A Crocheting Hint

BEFORE crocheting around a lunch cloth or other piece that is not hemstitched, sew around it twice on the sewing machine, cut out and crochet, being careful to catch stitches over both rows of machine stitching. P. J. Metcalf. Rice County.

Paint Dresser Drawers

INSTEAD of using paper inside of the dresser drawers, paint the inside of each drawer with a light colored lacquer. They are much easier kept clean and they present a gay appearance. Small articles such as pins may also be seen easier. Louise Hall. Lincoln County.

Cleaner for Felt Hats

TO CLEAN felt hats, mix 1 teaspoon salt with 1 tablespoon cornmeal. Rub the hat briskly with this mixture using a soft cloth. When the mixture is soiled change it for fresh until it looks clean, then brush the hat with a stiff, clean brush. Mrs. H. E. Chrisman. Scotts Bluff Co., Nebraska.

Mock Candied Sweet Potatoes

CUT ANY good variety of squash into pieces 1½ inches wide and 5 inches long. Pare and cook in salted water until tender, being careful not to cook until it breaks apart. Drain and arrange the pieces in a shallow baking pan. Boil gently together for a few minutes 2 parts strained honey to 1 part butter and pour over the pieces of squash. Three-fourths cup of butter and honey sirup is sufficient for about 1 quart of the cooked squash. Sprinkle lightly with brown sugar and bake in a moderate oven until slightly browned. Audrain Co., Missouri. Mrs. Cleve Butler.

Replenish School Wardrobe



IF YOUR son or daughter has suddenly outgrown his clothes, here are three models which will fit the needs.

2789. Very attractive in printed or plain silk, or velvet. Size 4 requires 1½ yards of 32 inch material. Designed in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

2697. This clever bolero costume will be effective in plaid skirt, velveteen jacket with washable blouse. Designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2680. This mannish suit pattern supplies pattern for both trousers and blouse. Tweed will be very good for the trousers with a linen or cotton blouse. Designed in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

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



Merry Christmas



I AM 11 years old and in the sixth grade. My birthday is June 28. I go to the North Side school building. My teacher's name is Mr. Sloan. For pets I have three cats named Tiger, Lindy and Gray. Gray is 3 weeks old. I weigh 86 pounds. I am 4 feet 7 inches tall. I have two sisters and one brother. Their names are Vera, Hazel and Woodard. Woodard and Hazel are married. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Kinsley, Kan. Dorothy Miller.

and it got well. The other chickens are black. I have four sisters. Their names are Aubrey 13, Leona 9, Marguerite 7 and Eva June 5. I like to read the children's page and also wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Pauline Sybil Beavin. Crawford, Okla.

What word of eight letters is there from which you can subtract five and leave ten? Tendency.

What is the difference between a spendthrift and a pillow? One is hard up and the other soft down.

Which of the stars should be subject to the game laws? Shooting stars.

some of the girls and boys my age would write to me. Doris Fall. Burdett, Kan.

Hidden Christmas Gifts

Hidden in these sentences are the names of some gifts you might like to give the members of your family for Christmas. The answer to number 1 is "hose." Find a gift in each sentence and send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. For the first 10 neatest correct answers a special prize will be given.

For mother:

1. The 27th book of the Old Testament is Hosea.
2. Jane's hair is like tow. Elsa's is black.
3. About the neck, lace should be gathered in very full.
4. That speech was far too ironical.

For father:

1. Can you brush Esther's coat for her?
2. Remember, over-eating leads to satiety.
3. The garter snake is most harmless.
4. Your manners watch. Charming is as charming does, you know.

For little sister:

1. What can we do? Lloyd persists in breaking the rules of the game.
2. Turkey and dressing usually grace the Christmas board.
3. Moses was buried on Mt. Nebo. Okra is a vegetable.
4. If you can dye it a pretty color, your dress will look like new.

For little brother:

1. I abhor North winds, they are so cold.
2. I will ask a test question. Can you answer it?
3. Henry Drummond was a noted religious writer.
4. Please hand me the sledge hammer.

For grandma:

1. That was a narrow escape.
2. The sweet scent of those roses haunts me still.
3. The Alpine Mountains are very beautiful.
4. That scar, Frank, is growing less.

For grandpa:

1. The bed of Lady Slippers in my garden is beautiful.
2. Envy is hateful.
3. The Canella is a tree growing in the West Indies.
4. May your fondest hopes come to fruition.

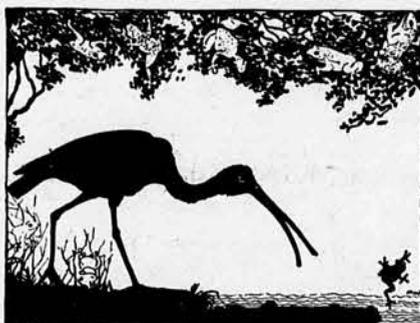
Ring and Billy are Pets

I am 9 years old and in the fifth grade. My birthday is April 8. My teacher's name is Miss Newell. There are only eight pupils in our school. We have four cats. Their names are Blacky, Fluffy, Ginger and Keith. I have a Collie dog. His name is Ring. We had a Shetland pony. His name was Billy. We had him four years. Our daddy sold him the other day. I have two sisters. Their names are Mildred, 11, and Norma Jean, 3. I read the children's page every week and enjoy it very much.

Frances Newell. Dodge City, Kan.

Find the Frogs

This Scarlet Ibis is out hunting frogs for his breakfast. He has found only one, but there are several more in the picture. Can you find them?



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.

Doris Likes Her Teacher

I am 9 years old and in the fifth grade. I go 2 1/2 miles to school. I live on a 5,000-acre farm. My teacher's name is Mr. Johnson. I like him very much. He was my teacher last year and is my teacher this year. I like the children's page very much. I wish



The End of a Perfect Day

Diamond Puzzle

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

1. North (abbreviated); 2. To wager; 3. Not ever; 4. A drink; 5. A consonant.

From the definitions given fill in the dashes so that the diamond reads the same across and up and down. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.

There Are Five of Us

I am 11 years old and in the seventh grade. I go to Clear Spring school. For pets I have one horse, two kittens, one cow, a dog and four chickens. The horse's name is Dolly, the kittens' names are Blue and Toots, the cow's name is Horny, the dog's name is Bingo and one of the chickens is Skippy Lou. A 'possum bit it in the head but I doctored its head

To Keep You Guessing

What is the best material for kites? Flypaper.

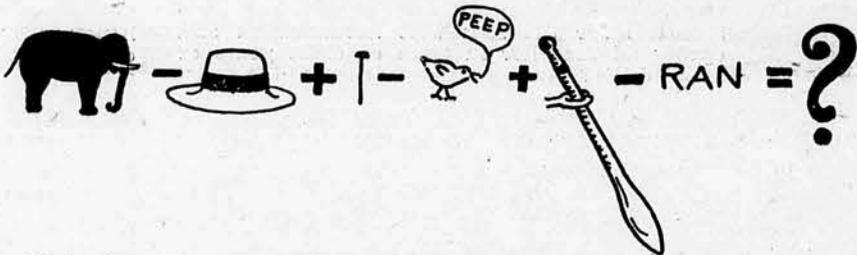
Why is the world like a piano? Because there are so many flats and sharps in it.

Sam Patch would go up to the tallest trees, take off his boots and jump over them. Over his boots.

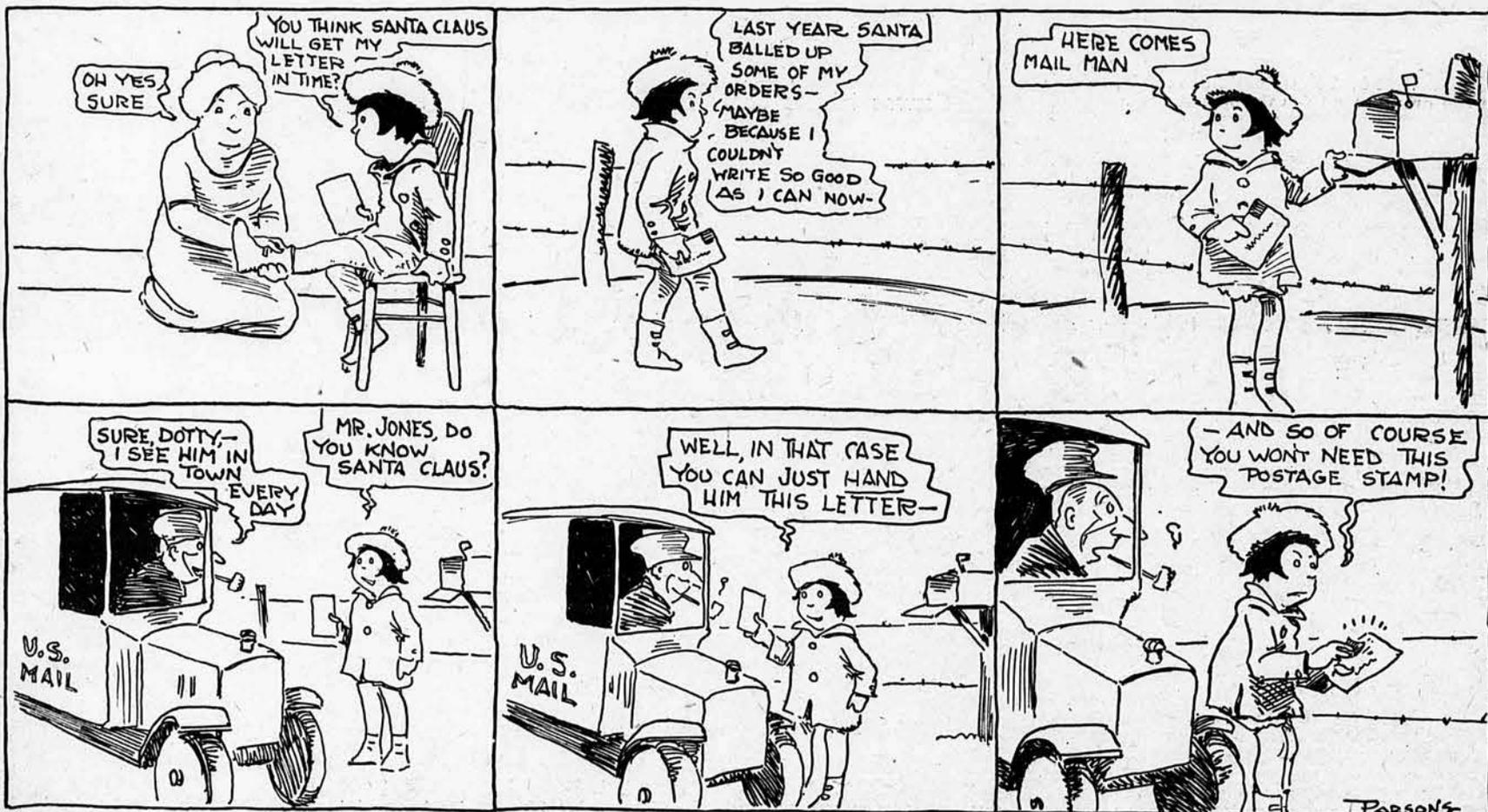
What word of one syllable, if you take two letters from it, remains a word of two syllables? Plague; ague.

Why are fixed stars like pens, ink and paper? Because they are stationary (stationery).

Which word in the English language contains the greatest number of letters? Disproportionableness.



Write down the names of the objects in the picture and then, using the minus and plus signs, find the answer to the problem. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls and boys sending correct answers.



The Hoovers—A Trace of the Scotch Ancestry



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

It Is Dangerous to Expose Babies to Whooping Cough as Result May Be Fatal

WHOOPING cough is lurking around the corner. I wrote a story about it a few weeks ago on general principles because I know how likely it is to raise its ugly head and spit out its venom at this time of year. Today I have a report from the Illinois State Board of Health that their state now is having 1,000 cases a month. That means we must look out.

One of the striking things presented by the report is a study of deaths from whooping cough in Illinois, 1918 to 1928 inclusive. There were 4,389 deaths. The age groups show that the older your child grows the better are his chances to get well. More than half of the total deaths—53.2 per cent—were in babies less than a year old. 26.2 per cent were children a year old and 8.4 per cent children 2 years old. 95 per cent of the deaths were in children under five.

This shows the importance of guarding young children from exposure. It is difficult to do this, because whooping cough makes headway before folks know what it is. The "whoop" does not develop until the cough is 10 to 14 days old and by that time scores of children may have been exposed. There are vaccines against whooping cough and they seem to help some cases, but they are not really dependable; you cannot rely upon them.

I feel that the mother whose children all are of school age may let her little ones go to school without much fear. They may take whooping cough, and it always is more or less of a menace, but their chances of getting well if over 5 are quite good. The really perplexing problem is for the mother who has children in school who have not had whooping cough and also has a little babe at home. If the older children get the disease they may bring it home to infect the baby. This happened in my family when one girl took whooping cough at kindergarten and infected her 3-months-old sister. Under such family conditions, when whooping cough is epidemic, I either would keep the older children home from school while the epidemic lasts or I would have them stay away from home with some other member of the family. That is how important I consider it to protect young children, especially those 2 years or under, from any exposure to whooping cough.

May Be Something Else

Are these symptoms of appendicitis? Pain in right side, sour stomach, heart burn, constipation, headache, coated tongue, always tired, dream lots at night, feel too bad to do much work. Would an operation overcome this condition? I am 50 years old. W. B. F.

They do not necessarily point to appendicitis. The pain in the right side may be due to a congested liver or some other disturbance. Take away this and your symptoms will cover any case of chronic constipation. I do not advise an operation unless the surgeon is quite sure that the pain indicates an inflamed appendix.

Infection Is Responsible

I have heard that gold fillings or gold crowns in the mouth are likely to cause stomach trouble or poor health. Please give your opinion. R. T. W.

Where fillings are needed gold is desirable material and does not cause trouble. Such trouble may come, however, because an old dead tooth is capped and an abscess or other sign of infection at the root covered up and disregarded. This causes great distress but it is not the gold that is at fault, it is the infection.

Should Consult Dentist

Why should a pregnant woman have trouble with her teeth? Do all women have such trouble when pregnant? S. M.

It is not a universal thing for women to have trouble with decaying teeth during pregnancy but it is common enough to be worthy of consideration. Usually acidity of the mouth

and the extra drain upon the bone-forming salts of the body are the causes assigned. The pregnant woman having tooth trouble should use an alkaline wash, and when possible consult her dentist at the first suspicion of dental decay. Whole wheat bread, milk, fruit, and green, leafy vegetables are helpful articles of diet. Dieting will not cure the trouble entirely but the dentist should also be consulted.

Might Try This Method

I am 64 years old and I'm run down. I would like to know what would make me stronger. I am constipated and I can't get any green stuff. I am now taking bran. My bowels move once a day. I would like to know whether bran makes a person weak. G. K. S.

Bran will not weaken a person but neither will it give strength. It must not be used instead of other foods but in addition to them. Try taking five small meals a day, including a glass of milk at your mid-morning and mid-afternoon lunches. Where fresh milk is not well digested the malted milk makes an agreeable substitute. Take extra rest as well as extra nourishment and be sure to dress warmly.

Rest Is Great Help

Is there anything better than quinine to break up a cold? S. B. C.

I hope so, for quinine does not break up colds. Every cold must be treated on its own symptoms and any kind of cold will get well a great deal quicker if the patient will take a couple of days in bed. This not only helps you to get well more quickly but keeps you from infecting others.

Porto Rican Trade Expands

Agricultural shipments from Porto Rico to the United States in the last 10 years have averaged about 91 million dollars a year as compared with an average of approximately 62½ million dollars during the period 1915 to 1919, and an average of 37 million dollars in the years 1910 to 1914. Exports of agricultural shipments to Porto Rico from the United States have shown corresponding increases, having averaged in value about 80 million dollars a year the last 10 years as compared with 47 million dollars in the period 1915 to 1919, and 33 million dollars a year from 1910 to 1914.

Sugar and tobacco predominate in the island shipments to the United States, whereas rice is the leading return item from the United States. The hurricane last year caused a reduction in shipments from Porto Rico as compared with the preceding year, but this is regarded as only a temporary setback to trade which has increased steadily since shortly after the American occupation of the island.

Controlling Crop Insects

The latest publication issued by the extension service of the Kansas State Agricultural College is entitled, "Controlling Crop Insects." This Extension Bulletin, number 62, has been prepared for the use of farmers. It is a guide to the control of some of the more important insects occurring on Kansas farms. The subject matter explains the illustrations and describes the insects so that farmers may identify them and apply the control measures at the right season.

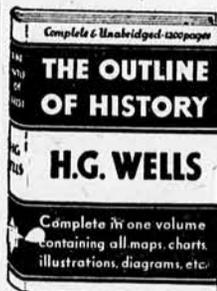
The first seven figures are of the common farm crop pests—Hessian fly, chinch bug, grasshopper, wheat-stem maggot, cutworm, false wireworm and the aphid. These photographs illustrate the life story and the annual story of the insects and give the time of year for their most effective control. The ox warble and the termite, or white ant, also are authoritatively considered. The bulletin may be obtained free from the Kansas State Agricultural College Extension Service, Manhattan.

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Farm Crops and Markets

Wheat Still Remains in Good Condition and Livestock Is Doing Well

GOOD progress has been made with farm work during the last 10 days so corn husking and kafir heading are nearing the finish. Wheat still is reported to be in good condition in all sections of the state, and prospects thus far for a fine crop in 1930 are very favorable. It is the general opinion that there will be plenty of feed to last thru the winter, and with livestock in fine condition at present, little trouble will be experienced in this end of farming operations.

Wheat price trends usually are upward from November to January, according to George Montgomery, marketing specialist at the Agricultural college.

Movement of the Canadian crop into the world market is retarded at this season of the year for the freezing of the Great Lakes. The Argentine and Australian crops are not harvested until January and February. Consequently the United States is the principal source of grain for world shipment during late December and January.

Since 1910, war years excluded, the top price for No. 2 cash wheat at Kansas City during the last 10 days of January was higher than during the last 10 days of November, with only one exception.

In years of small to average crop in the Southern Hemisphere there has been a substantial rise in January. Present indications are that the Argentine and the Australian crops will be far below average.

The large visible supply of wheat that has been depressing the market in recent weeks is beginning to decrease. Estimated stocks on farms are below the usual proportion for this season of year.

Fewer hogs and higher prices seem to be just around the corner in the hog market. In years of small corn crops there is a tendency to market hogs earlier in the fall and at lighter weights. Such a condition is especially true when the corn crop matures early as it did this fall. If this tendency to market early is shown by more than the usual proportion of hog slaughter the fall it is reflected in higher prices in January and February.

At 13 of the larger markets slaughter during November was slightly less than for the same time last year. However, for the last four months slaughter has been from 10 to 25 per cent greater than for the same months last year. Prices advanced after the holidays last year, and there is every indication of an equal or greater rise this year.

The trend of hog production, that is whether the number of hogs is increasing or decreasing, gives some indication of the change in prices from December to January. Several factors indicate that hog production is decreasing and that slaughter during the next 12 months will be less than during the last year.

With decreased hog production and a small corn crop both indicating stronger prices, there is evidence that later marketings will pay for high priced feed.

A Glance At The Markets

After fully a month of weak and unsettled conditions, the farm markets showed a more steady trend during the first week or 10 days of December. Tendency of grain and feed was upward, but changes were not severe. Livestock and wool made little change, although demand and price on feeder cattle continued to gain.

Light domestic wheat receipts were in general not equal to the demand and stocks at the principal terminal markets were reduced further. Mill inquiry for hard winter wheat continued fair to good for the moderate offerings. Prices of spring wheat have shown little change since November. The corn market was steady, with demand strong with fairly steady export demand. Rye appeared relatively stronger than wheat, with cash offerings meeting good mill demand.

Feed grains, feedstuffs and hay markets have developed a somewhat firmer tone since the close of November. The corn market turned firmer with comparatively little primary market movement and fair shipping and consumptive demand. Slow movement of the new corn crop, together with the small visible supply, trade reports of heavy farm feeding of oats and a moderate to good demand, were the principal strengthening factors. The market for oats, Central-Western, baby markets were fairly firm, with fair demand for the light to moderate offerings. Increased feeding requirements as a result of the colder weather, advanced feed barley prices sharply. Hay markets were generally steady, with inquiry more active and moderate offerings moving readily.

All grades of heavy steers sold slowly. Extreme top for the first week of December on yearlings was \$16.25 at Chicago and on weighty steers \$14.75. Vealers sold \$1 to \$1.50 higher on choice kinds, but lower grade kinds lost fully as much. Scarcity of cows and heifers has been a stimulating factor but the continued call for light cattle, regardless of grade, only a scattering of western range cattle suitable for further feeding were on sale.

Little change was noted in the character of hog buying. Shipping demand while somewhat irregular, continued light, due to fairly heavy receipts at eastern markets, and relatively lower prices at those points.

The dressed lamb trade showed improvement and shipper demand expanded, with all interests supporting the market. The Boston wool market was featureless. Sales were confined to scattered lines at prices that indicate a lower level of prices than prevailed last month.

The scarcity of fine quality butter caused the use of larger quantities of storage goods, but open market trading on storage butter was not active. The stocks of butter on hand in storage in the United States are in excess of any on record for this season of year, since accurate figures have been available. Reports on production indicate that the make of butter still is declining. The general price trend of the butter market was toward higher levels on sales for future delivery.

The egg market continued steady to firm. The recent cold weather had an adverse effect upon egg production during the first part of the week and the last part of the previous week and interfered with the increase in market receipts which the trade was expecting. For the next few weeks considerable short-time fluctuation in egg prices may be expected, depending largely upon the irregularity of the size of the daily market receipts.

The dressed poultry market has been comparatively quiet, except that a fairly active demand was reported for fancy large chickens suitable for the forthcoming holiday trade. The

majority of the dealers are expecting a fairly liberal supply of turkeys as the prices now being paid at country points do not indicate any shortage of turkeys on farms.

Anderson—We have had considerable damp, cloudy weather this fall, with several snows but only one that amounted to anything. There are making good headway husking corn and heading kafir. There is a slow market for new corn. So much dampness is keeping it from curing well. Corn, 80c; wheat, \$1.14; cream, 34c; eggs, 39c; heavy hens, 17c; light hens, 12c.—Olga C. Slocum.

Barton—Some threshing is being done. We had some nice weather the first part of last week and the roads are being worked into better condition. Eggs, 37c.—Alice Everett.

Bourbon—We have had a few days of real winter. Water for livestock is scarce. Not much fall plowing is being done. Wheat is looking very good. Corn is practically all husked. Help is plentiful. Few public sales. Corn, 80c; hay, \$8; alfalfa, \$17; hogs, \$8.50; cream, 34c; milk, \$2.15 a cwt.—Robt. Creamer.

Clay—Some farmers are thru husking corn, which has been the main job for some time. The crop is making from 10 to 20 bushels on upland. Some are selling corn in the ear. There seems to be plenty of feed for livestock, although the winter is starting out rather severely. Poultry is not producing very much as yet. Prices are good for eggs, but very few are available. Eggs, 40c; hens, 11 to 13c; cream, 36c; corn, 70 to 75c; wheat, \$1.10.—Ralph Macey.

Cloud—Continued stormy weather followed the rains of last month, leaving the ground full of moisture. A great deal of corn still is to be gathered and the crop is rather light. Wheat is making an excellent start. Cattle are coming from pastures in fair condition. Some hogs are dying from a disease that acts like cholera. Hens still are on vacation and dairy cows can do better.—W. H. Plumly.

Dickinson—Weather has been foggy and damp for several days and the fields are wet, so it takes a good team to pull a load of corn over the ground. Husking is progressing nicely with 80 per cent of the corn gathered. There has been some sorghum threshing lately. Wheat has squatted down in the drill rows but looks green and seems to be in good condition. Cattle feeders are not very well pleased with the market.—F. M. Lorson.

Elk—Some winter plowing has been done recently. Cattle and other livestock are wintering nicely. Cream and poultry prices are below cost of production. Eggs bring a good price but they are scarce. A few farm sales are being held, with prices satisfactory. Hogs are scarce but about the usual number of cattle are on feed.—D. W. Lockhart.

Franklin—We have had a few days of cloudy, damp weather. Our neighbors who are fortunate enough to own tractors have been busy turning the soil the last few days. Livestock is doing very well. Some folks have been butchering. Very little corn seems to be going to market. Wheat, 95c; corn, 70c; oats, 45c; eggs, 44c; butter, 44c. A good many public sales are being held.—Elias Blankenbaker.

Gove and Sheridan—The weather has been very changeable. Fields are rather muddy to pasture and hauling feed is a little difficult. Livestock is doing well and wheat is in fair condition. Very few public sales. Grain prices are steadier. Lots of turkeys going on the market but prices are low.—John I. Aldrich.

Greenwood—Real winter weather which visited us recently delayed farm work. Few public sales are being held. Kafir heading has been in progress and there still is some corn to husk. Several farmers are putting lime on their fields, preparatory to spring plowing. New corn is selling at 85c delivered.—A. H. Brothers.

Lyon—Threshing kafir will be the next job for winter. We have had cloudy, misty, moderate weather for several days. Several of the township roads have been graveled this fall. Most of the corn has been husked. Early sown wheat has made a big growth. Livestock is in good condition for winter. Corn, 75 to 80c; eggs, 44c; spring chickens, 16c.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—Weather has been rather cold of late. Good prices are the rule at the few sales being held. Hens, 19c; springs, 17c; geese, 8c; ducks, 10c; eggs, 45c; cream, 37c; turkeys, 23c; wheat, \$1.15; old corn, 81c; new corn, 71c.—J. D. Stosz.

Neosho—Unseasonably cold weather has not been good for the late-sown wheat. Gathering corn and topping kafir have progressed rather slowly and threshing grain sorghums has been delayed somewhat. A few public sales are being held with prices satisfactory. Livestock

and poultry seem to be free from disease and are doing well.—James D. McHenry.

Osage—Corn husking is a thing of the past. The crop was disappointing in yield and quality and a good deal of it was soft on account of late planting. Some cattle and hogs are going to market. Feed will be scarce by spring. New corn, 68c; butterfat, 35c; eggs, 40c. Farm help is plentiful.—James M. Parr.

Riley—We have experienced some real cold weather with a few snow storms that didn't amount to very much. It was reported that the temperature dropped to 5 degrees below zero but the last few days have been warmer. Corn husking is practically finished. There has been some plowing done. Livestock is doing well.—Ernest H. Richner.

Books—Corn husking has been delayed due to wet fields. Corn, 65c; wheat, \$1. We are paying 7c to 10c for husking corn. Bran, \$1.45; eggs, 40c; cream, 45c; hens, 16c; turkeys, 18c.—C. O. Thomas.

Smith—Corn husking is nearly completed and kafir threshing is getting well started. Only a few public sales are being held but prices are good. A large number of turkeys have been held on the farms due to the very low market this winter. Cattle are doing well. Hogs scarce. Corn, 67c; cream, 36c; eggs, 40c.—Harry Saunders.

Wallace—The weather continues cold and unsettled. Some progress has been made husking corn, however. Most everyone has enough feed to last thru the season. No epidemics have struck this part of the state so far.—Everett Hughes.

Washington—Weather has been fine for the last 10 days and that has helped with the corn husking. Wheat looks fine and will go into the winter in good condition. Livestock is wintering well. Butterfat, 38c; hens, 16c; springs, 15c.—Ralph B. Cole.

Wilson—We have had some nice warm weather after our cold spell. Wheat looks fine. The yield of kafir is very good in most fields. The corn crop proved very good and most of it has been gathered. Kafir, 75c to 85c; butterfat, 35c; eggs, 47c; turkeys, 20c.—Mrs. A. E. Burgess.

Price Cuts for Christmas

As a forerunner of Christmas, the Caterpillar Tractor Company announces that prices of Caterpillar tractors have been reduced from \$25 to \$125. The model "Ten" has been cut \$25, and the prices on Caterpillars "Fifteen, Twenty, Thirty, and Sixty" have been reduced \$50, \$75, \$100, and \$125 respectively.

These reductions resulting from large sales volume represent the sixth time in four years that prices have been cut and it is interesting to note that in this period of time the total reduction on Caterpillar "Sixty" has been about \$2,000.

The completion of the new Peoria plant where the Holt Combine Harvester is made will make possible price reductions on 1930 models ranging from \$115 to \$495 on combines.

The Caterpillar Tractor Company recently acquired the business of the Russell Grader Company, manufacturers of road grading and road building machinery, and they now announce a price reduction of as much as 16 per cent on road graders and motor patrols. This item is of special interest to many of the farm folk who are interested in the improvement of county and township roads in their particular districts. In the Midwest most of the county highway commissioners and county supervisors primarily are farmers and consequently are called upon to decide on the purchase of road building and maintaining equipment.

Another Kansas Record

Mrs. Belle Cooling, Lane county, one of the Farm Bureau Accredited Flock co-operators, finds that her 125 White Leghorns produced 1,130

Poultry Raisers Beware!

THE Kansas Farmer Protective Service has received the following warning from Reese V. Hicks, managing director of the International Baby Chick Association.

"The International Baby Chick Association has a complaint from the Knepley Hatchery at Blackwell, Okla. Mr. Knepley states that a man giving the name of 'Savage' has been canvassing recently near Wellington claiming to represent the Knepley Hatchery and offering for sale a worm medicine for chickens.

"Mr. Knepley emphasizes that this man is not connected with his hatchery. Reports concur that 'Savage' claims he is going to open a hatchery for Mr. Knepley at South Haven. The method of this man, among the farmers who have chickens, is to claim that he is hunting flocks of chickens as a source of eggs for this new hatchery. He offers a good price for hatching eggs, but the catch in the deal is that the farmer must buy from him some of his high-priced worm treatment or other poultry tonic, presumably to enhance the hatchability of the eggs but in reality to line his pockets with cash."

eggs during November. This is an average of more than nine eggs to the hen, and the standard of production for November, taken from the seven year average of the International Egg Laying Contest, is five eggs to the hen.

Federal Road Money Ready

Responding to President Hoover's suggestion that public building programs be speeded up and prudently expanded to promote business and prevent unemployment, Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde has apportioned among the 48 states and Hawaii \$73,125,000 authorized by Congress as Federal aid for road construction in the fiscal year 1931. State highway departments are authorized to proceed immediately with preparations for the expenditure of the newly apportioned funds during the next construction season. Kansas' share is \$2,048,585.

For work during the winter, where weather conditions will permit, and in the spring and early summer thruout the country, there is available a balance of 28 million dollars of the Federal aid funds previously apportioned, making a total of \$101,125,000 with which the Federal Government is prepared to match an equal amount of state money for expenditure on Federal aid roads during the calendar year 1930. The Federal fund is apportioned among all states and Hawaii in proportion to their respective areas, populations and mileages of post roads, and the share of each state is available for expenditure on roads included in the Federal aid system under the joint supervision of the state highway department and the United States Bureau of Public Roads.

When Prices Are Best

BY W. H. RIDDELL

With butterfat prices averaging 15 per cent higher in the winter than in the summer months, Kansas dairy-men should be impressed with the value of fall-freshening resulting in heaviest production at the time of highest market prices. Records show that fall freshening cows will produce 15 per cent or more fat than where spring freshening is the rule.

Gas Tax Nets \$175,000,000

Forty-seven of the states and the District of Columbia in the first six months of 1929 collected gasoline taxes to the amount of \$175,140,140, according to the Federal Bureau of Public Roads. A total of 5,693,872,662 gallons was taxed an average of 3.07 cents. All the states now collect a gasoline tax.





Protective Service

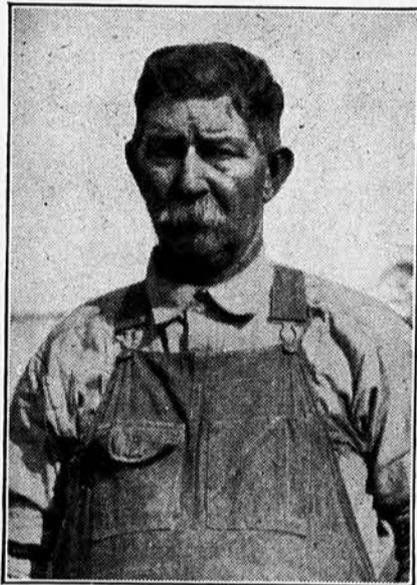


Membership in the Protective Service is confined to Kansas Farmer subscribers receiving mail on a Kansas rural route. Free service is given to members consisting of adjustment of claims and advice on legal, marketing, insurance and investment questions, and protection against swindlers and thieves. If 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.

Post Your Farm With a Protective Service Sign So a Cash Theft Reward Can Be Paid

STEALING is no good way to get 15 pounds of lard, 10 pounds of bacon, a lock steering wheel, two pairs of rubber boots, an automobile tire and tube, a man's work shirt and a tent cover. Because Robert Alexander and Roma Alexander stole these articles from Protective Service Mem-

ber F. E. Goshert, after Deputy Sheriff Ray Corn of Douglas county had apprehended and taken into his custody Merle Meuffles, charging him with stealing an automobile tire from the Protective Service farm of John A. Reeder of near Baldwin, he told the officer that he did not have to steal to make a living. Deputy Corn knew, however, that this was merely a "stall" on the part of the accused man. Accordingly Meuffles was turned over to Sheriff R. R. Rutherford at Lawrence to whom he confessed that he had broken into numerous farm homes on fair days, holidays and carnival days when he would find nobody at home on farms.



F. E. Goshert Had His Farm Posted With a Protective Service Sign so a Cash Theft Reward Could Be Paid

ber F. E. Goshert, of near Girard, and other articles from his neighbor, Edward Everetts, they are serving a one-year sentence in the Crawford county jail.

When on his way to Girard, E. E. Bennett saw a strange automobile parked in front of the Everetts farmstead. He saw, also, two strange men in the farm yard. This led Mr. Bennett to make a record of the automobile license number on the strange car. When he got to Garnett he reported his suspicions to Sheriff J. N. Hyndman. Reports presently came to the sheriff's office from Mr. Goshert and from Mr. Everetts enumerating the articles missing. With the information available as to the owner of the strange automobile bearing the license tag which Mr. Bennett had recorded, Sheriff Hyndman and his deputies made a search of the Alexander brothers' home and found the stolen articles. After the Alexander brothers were sentenced, E. E. Bennett and Sheriff Hyndman's office shared equally in the \$50 Protective Service reward.

Received a Jail Sentence

The thief was sentenced to serve seven months in jail. For the good work done in apprehending Meuffles, when he had but little information available, the deputy sheriff has been paid a \$25 Protective Service reward which is due for the capture and conviction of any thief sentenced to jail for stealing from a Kansas Farmer Protective Service member. Send 10 cents today to Kansas Farmer Protective Service, Topeka for a protective sign if you live on a Kansas rural route. Post your farm with a Protective Service sign so a cash reward can be paid for any thief who steals from the premises of your protected farm.



Merle Meuffles Stole an Automobile Tire From Protective Service Member John A. Reeder. He Stole Mostly When Farmers Were Not at Home



Fifty Dollars Cash Reward Has Been Paid by the Kansas Farmer Protective Service for the Apprehension and Capture of Robert Alexander, Left, and Roma Alexander. They Stole From F. E. Goshert, Crawford County Protective Service Member

Farm Products Prices and Freight Rates

Many persons have long claimed that the farmers pay the freight rates on their products, and that if the rates on them were reduced, the prices received for them would be equally increased. It has been asserted for years, for example, that the price of wheat in the United States is the price at Liverpool, less the freight charges to Liverpool, and that a reduction in rates to Liverpool would increase the price in the United States.

Are these claims true?

At the request of the national government the railways announced on May 2, 1929, that from May 29 to September 30 they would make an "emergency" reduction in the rates on wheat exported from the United States. The announcement of this reduction of rates was followed immediately by a decline in the prices of wheat at Chicago and other markets in the United States and also at Liverpool; and the decline in the United States was greater than at Liverpool. In the week ended May 4 the range of wheat prices at Chicago was 7 1/4 to 9 1/2 cents a bushel less than at Liverpool. In the week ended June 1, following the reduction in rates, the range at Chicago was 12 1/8 to 14 3/4 cents less than at Liverpool.

Later, wheat prices increased at Liverpool, Chicago and other markets. This, however, was due to much more important causes than freight rates, as is shown by the fact that the increase in prices that then occurred was much greater than the emergency reduction of rates.

Throughout the four months May 29 to September 30 the freight charge for moving wheat by rail and ocean from Chicago to Liverpool remained steady at about 14 1/2 cents a bushel. Hardly at any time during this period was the difference between the prices at Liverpool and Chicago as great as the freight charges. In the week ended August 31, for example, the range of prices at Chicago was only 3% to 4 1/4 cents lower than at Liverpool, the difference in prices being only about one-fourth as much as the freight charges.

During the four months when export rates were reduced, the price of wheat at Chicago ranged from as low as 96 cents to as high as \$1.55. This range of 59 cents was more than four times as great as the total transportation charges from Chicago to Liverpool, and 18 times as great as the emergency reduction in rates.

Evidently freight rates have very little to do with the prices of farm products. They are determined by market conditions, and what the farmer most needs from the railways is such transportation service as will enable him to ship his products promptly and expeditiously when market conditions are favorable.

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

Your Holidays Will be Made More Enjoyable
With Some Good Books at Hand

BY D. M. HARMON

CHRISTMAS is a wonderful season in any book department. It's lots of fun to be in on the family Christmas secrets and have some part in father's or mother's or sister's gift by being able to make a few suggestions.

Books are becoming more and more popular as gifts. Most of us feel that we must choose our gifts wisely and make our Christmas purse go as far as possible. And it is our guess that the practice of giving books for gifts will continue, for there is no shop in which a five dollar bill will go so far as in the book store. The book as a gift can show the discriminating care of the giver, it is a present that will have years of value and usefulness. It not only is an immediate delight for the eye but it also is a pleasure for the future.

Books Are Acceptable Gifts

One of the reasons why Americans are so rapidly becoming a nation of book-buyers may be that they have discovered the extraordinary advantages books have as gifts—gifts for Christmas, for birthdays, for anniversaries, commencements, or any of those occasions when we wish to express our good-will or our affection. If you think over the matter you soon will see that a book is practically the only gift by which you may suit your tastes and the tastes of the one who is to receive it, whatever may be the amount you have to spend. You cannot always do that when you give jewelry. Books always have been dignified gifts—there was a time when the books of etiquette told us that the only presents a young man should give to a young woman before they were engaged were "flowers, candy and inexpensive books"—and many a book has gone from one betrothed to the other and been read aloud during the engagement and remembered afterwards with a special tenderness.

Perhaps there is some friend you wish to remember on New Year's Day. A carefully chosen book will keep your good wishes for him alive during the entire year. Here are two books which will be especially good for such a purpose, because they are bound to make one start the year off with a smile, "A Laugh a Day Keeps the Doctor Away," by Irvin S. Cobb, and "The Roundup," by Ring Lardner.

"Laughing Boy" Is Recommended

During the Christmas vacation, after the excitement of Christmas Day, isn't it restful to settle down with a good book? Of the many new books published this fall there are a few outstanding "best sellers" which I am sure you will enjoy. A new author has recently appeared before us, Oliver La Farge who, notwithstanding his mere 26 years, has proved his ability as well as his knowledge of the Navajo Indians in his book "Laughing Boy." The story is simple. A Navajo girl, weary of the process of Americanization that has been forced upon her, seeks to "return to the blanket." She falls in love with "Laughing Boy," a young Indian who works in silver and turquoise. They marry. They search for a home and just as they are about to realize complete happiness, "Slim Girl" is killed by the bullet of an enraged admirer.

The story is enhanced by a presentation of the customs of the tribe, the marriage ceremony, the vague resentment of the Indians toward the whites, the baffling code of morals which will permit a Navajo to steal and cheat, and the rites and lovely native chants. "Laughing Boy" answers many of the questions concerning the life of the Indians on the

reservations of the United States, and it permits a glimpse into the psychology of the Indian's mind, for the story is presented from the Indian point of view. The whites enter into it only incidentally in minor characters.

A Realistic Story

"Roper's Row," by Warwick Deeping is a story realistic in its portrayal of struggle against circumstances. Christopher's mother has sacrificed greatly to put him thru medical college. And for her sake Chris has suffered, without retaliation, the sneers of his fellow students at his lameness and his difference. Ruth Avery who rooms in the same house in shabby Roper's Row loves the earnest, pale, young student, and like his mother wants nothing better than to serve him. After they are married his success is largely due to her faith and courage. How much he owes her, Chris one day comes to realize completely.

We haven't space to tell you all of the books which you will enjoy reading. If there is any book in which you are interested and would like to inquire about, we will be pleased to have you write to us.

Ellen Glasgow's "They Stood to Folly," has been another of the season's best sellers which you will want to read. It is a comedy of morals with the setting in a Virginia town. "Frail ladies" of three generations serve as pegs on which has been hung a social study in which a changing point of view is wittily presented. There are three steps: Aunt Agatha, Amy and Milly. Aunt Agatha crucified on the tree of public opinion. Amy stoned and spat on, but allowed to escape with her life. And Milly who refuses even for a moment to concede that her life is not her own to do with as she will.

After a 500-Pound Herd

(Continued from Page 3)

we want to keep," Mr. Carman explained. "What we want to reach is a 500-pound herd and that has been set as our goal." There is no question but that they will reach this goal in a few years if they keep going as they have in the past.

Melvin is the bookkeeper of the firm and knows what every animal is producing. Each cow's milk is weighed at every milking and the weights recorded on milk sheets obtained from the Farm Bureau office. The milk is tested at frequent intervals so as to be able to keep butterfat records on the cows. Asked how many purebreds are in the herd now Melvin replied: "There are eight of

the 19 cows and heifers that are purebreds and the pedigrees all are up-to-date, too." Melvin's records show that the herd average for butterfat in 1927 was 390 pounds, and in 1928 it was raised to 422 pounds. "We are going to beat that in 1929," Mr. Carman asserted, and by the smile on Melvin's face it was evident that he felt the same way about it. The high producer for 1928 had 646 pounds to her credit. She is one of the purebred heifers shipped from Wisconsin. As a 2-year-old she produced 516 pounds of butterfat. Another cow in the herd produced 621 pounds of butterfat in 1928. The lowest record for 1928 was 289 pounds, made by a 2-year-old heifer. This was the only record below 300 pounds.

Mr. Carman separates the milk and sells cream, using the skimmilk for hogs and chickens. He says it surely pays to feed skimmilk to the market hogs along with the corn. He plans to market around 60 hogs annually, and aims to keep about five sows on the farm to raise these pigs for market.

Good Feeding Has Helped

Quite a lot of credit for the good records of this dairy herd is due to Mr. Carman for his good feeding methods. His grain ration is the following mixture: 400 pounds of ground barley, 200 pounds bran and 75 pounds linseed oilmeal. This ration is fed according to the way the cows produce. After grass dries up in the fall good alfalfa hay is fed while the cows are in the barn at milking time. They are given all they will clean up at this time. Beginning about October 1, they are fed silage once a day, all they will clean up. The silage is fed until grass comes on in the spring. During the winter months the cattle are allowed to run to millet and cane hay at all times. Carman aims to feed a little grain during the summer while the cows are on pasture, especially to his best producers.

Fifteen acres of alfalfa supply the hay. This is grown on the bottom land near the Republican river. Twenty acres of Sweet clover help the pasture situation considerably. It is especially beneficial when the native grass begins to dry up. The cattle have around 40 acres of good native grass land along the river to graze besides the Sweet clover.

Two pit silos, one 60 and one 30 tons capacity, are filled each fall to supply the winter's silage. Blue Squaw corn is the main crop used for this, altho some cane is used at times. The silage crops, and barley and corn for grain, are raised on the upland. Mr. Carman has 1,000 acres of land and is able to produce all the grain and hay needed for his stock. This means that milk can be produced cheaper and a better price obtained for the grain and hay.

Mr. Carman is president of the Cheyenne County Farm Bureau and is a staunch supporter of the organization. He says it was thru the Farm Bureau that he became interested in and got his start with dairy cattle, and that he feels it has been a real benefit to him. Besides his two sons he has a daughter, Alice, who was graduated from Kansas University with the class of 1929. The Carmans have lived on the same farm 23 years and as they put it, "We feel perfectly at home here." They have their water and light systems which make farm and home work easier. All of this simply shows that dairying can be made a profitable enterprise in Northwest Kansas.



COLD checked in a day

Get rid of that cold before it gets you. At the first snuffle, sneeze or ache take Hill's. Gives quick, pleasant, safe relief. Checks cold 3 ways hence in one-third the usual time... 1: Opens bowels, no griping... 2: Checks fever... 3: Tones system, restores pep. Good for young folks and old folks.

Ask any druggist for the red box of

HILL'S CASCARA-QUININE

TANK HEATER
BURNS OIL

Runs any tank. Burns 14 to 16 hours on one gallon of kerosene. No sparks, noise or smoke. Guaranteed. Write for interesting folder, and for Special Advantages. Offer. We also manufacture Egg Warmers and Portable Smoke-tubes. Write for information. Direct to you at factory price. **KAPRIN TANK HEATER CO.** 103 N. 7th St., Washington, Ia.

Save \$10 to \$20

on every saddle or harness. Buy direct from the factory. No middleman's profit. Send for free catalog—make to compare. **Justin's Boots at Lowest Prices**

The FRED MUELLER
SADDLE & HARNESS Co.
402 Mueller Bldg., Denver, Colo.

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WRITE for PRICES on CATALOGS & LETTERHEADS

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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.**

FREE SOL-HOT BROODER

Broadside CATALOG has valuable information on best Oil, Coal and Electric Brooders. Save money. Get it before you buy. **Address H.M. Sheer Co., Quincy, Ill. Dept. F**

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Cheap. Fur Finders. Money Makers. Dog Feed. Remedies. Collars. Hunting. Fishing. Camping Equipment. Agents Wanted. Catalog. **KASKASKIA, M150, Herrick, Ill.**

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CLUB No. F-690

Standard Poultry Journal.....1 yr.
American Poultry Journal.....1 yr.
Everybody's Poultry Magazine.....1 yr.
O. K. Poultry Journal.....1 yr.
Poultry Success.....1 yr.
Reliable Poultry Journal.....1 yr.
CAPPER'S FARMER.....1 yr.

Regular Price \$2.75

All for Only—\$1.50

Cut out this ad and mail with \$1.50 and your name and address, and get this Club of Poultry Magazines.

Capper's Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Books Worth Reading

DURING the holidays is a good time to do some of the reading you have been trying to find time to do all fall. Never has it been more convenient for you to get books. Order thru Capper Book Service and the books will be brought to your door, postpaid. The books listed below, we feel sure you will want. Write to us for information concerning other books in which you are interested. Our list will be mailed to you on request.

- Laughing Boy, by Oliver La Farge..... \$2.50
- They Stood to Folly, by Ellen Glasgow..... 2.50
- Roper's Row, by Warwick Deeping..... 2.50
- Five and Ten, by Fannie Hurst..... 2.50
- Penrod Jashber, by Booth Tarkington..... 2.00
- Blair's Attic, by Joseph C. and Freeman Lincoln..... 2.00
- Tarzan and the Lost Empire, by E. A. Burroughs..... 2.00
- The Glenlitten Murder, by E. P. Oppenheim..... 2.00
- Long Ago Told, by Harold Bell Wright..... 2.00
- Fighting Caravans, by Zane Grey..... 2.00
- The Romantic Prince, by Rafael Sabatini..... 2.50

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Accidents happen swiftly! Your very next drive may end in tragedy. **YOU SHOULD BE PREPARED!** At least 600,000 autoists are bound to be injured this year... 80,000 will be **KILLED**. What if Fate picks YOU this year? Will you be ready?

Your everyday work is hazardous. 1 farmer in 8 is seriously injured or killed every year. Don't risk getting caught without Woodmen Accident protection. It avoids costly bills for hospital, doctor, nurse and help to do your work. Why risk heavy costs when our farmer's policy costs so little! Your saving on one tiny injury more than pays the cost for years. Mail coupon today!

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MAIL THE COUPON
Send for complete details. Read letters from policy holders. See sample policy. Coupon brings them. Don't risk waiting. Send NOW!

AGENTS
We want capable men over 21 for good territory. Write for facts.

Woodmen Accident Company of Lincoln, Nebr.

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

Name _____

Occupation _____

P. O. _____

State _____ R. F. D. _____

PIGS

PAY BIGGER PROFITS
When Housed Properly

AND CHICKENS
Leading authorities say profitable hog and poultry raising is a matter of housing, feeding, sanitation, care, disease prevention and high vitality—to accomplish all this modern methods and modern equipment are necessary. That means Champion Hog and Poultry Houses, round, crooked or painted, equipped for heating, properly ventilated, made in sections for easy handling and easy moving.

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Write for Catalog. Find out why Champions are the best and most modern. Champion is what you can build your own. Get prices and full particulars on full line of Champion Hog and Poultry Houses. All sizes. Write today for catalog.

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New Giant Poultry House
The largest, greatest Poultry House of all. Can be increased from 500 to 8000 capacity quickly, by adding center sections. Disease proof, Draft Proof, which means more chickens and eggs, greater profits.

FREE FREE

SAMPLES OF MAYWORTH SEEDS
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WRITE FOR IT

Save \$3. to \$5. PER BU.

On Earl May's Farm Seeds

Direct from producing sections for PRACTICAL RESULTS at MONEY-SAVING PRICES

I have the most complete stock of Mayworth Farm Seeds; the fine Grimm from Montana and Utah; hardy Alfalfa from Dakota, Montana, Utah, Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado; white and yellow sweet clover; red clover and grass seeds of all kinds. All new crop seed from producing sections at money saving prices. Cleaned and ready for your farm.

Write for my FREE Farm Seed Catalog that describes and prices them to you. Ask for samples.

EARL E. MAY Seed & Nursery Co.

Dept. 15 Shenandoah, Iowa

Capper Clubs Call for You

New Age Limit Will be 10 to 21 Years Inclusive;
All Mothers of Members May Join

BY J. M. PARKS
Manager, The Capper Clubs

LAST year we did not begin enrolling new members in earnest until about February 1. But despite that, our total membership for 1929 was almost three times that of the year before. Can we double our membership again for 1930? We are going to set our goal even higher than that.

One of the things that made our campaign so successful last year was the fine spirit with which all club members went after their friends. With such a splendid record of accomplishment behind you, surely you will be even more eager to enlist boosters for your team again.

Next week we are going to give several reasons why all boys and girls

mothers. All of these will be continued, and it is probable that one or more departments will be added. In the application blank shown on this page we have placed a question mark after the new departments which have been suggested. If a sufficient number of members express an interest in these, we will arrange the details of the contests later. In sending in your application, be sure to indicate which department or departments you wish to enter.

If you have not actually decided to become a member, but wish to get full particulars, send in your application, and we will mail you a booklet giving all the rules of the club. After you have studied the rules, you will know whether you care to take up club work.

As soon as you have become a member, you may take part in the membership campaign and obtain applications from your friends. Each application will entitle you to a "loyalty" ribbon. There will be special prizes for the champion club booster in each county and an additional award for the one who wins the state championship.

Mothers or guardians of members may join the Capper Clubs and take part in the farm flock contest. Record blanks will be provided for all departments.

We will keep you informed on the membership campaign from week to week. See to it that your county is among the early ones in getting lined up for the new club year.

There are 21 million telephones in this country which can be connected to 7 million in Europe for conversation, using radio telephony across the Atlantic.



This Group from Butler County Represents the "Butler Boosters." From Left to Right Are Millard, Virgil and Valmer Stigers. Mrs. Orle Stigers, Ivan, Bertie and Keith

in Kansas between the ages of 10 and 21 should become members of the Capper Clubs. At this time we will do nothing more than extend the invitation to you, as we know that many of you already know exactly why you want to join.

The enrollment period extends from October 15 to April 15, but the earlier you join the club, the greater will be your returns. If you are expecting to place an entry in the small pen department and compete in the egg production contest, have everything ready to begin keeping records on January 1. This contest extends from the first of the year to June 31. Last year several contestants were handicapped by getting a late start. Select eight to 12 hens or pullets and one cock or cockerel and be ready to pen them by January 1. If you have not obtained a record book by that time, keep temporary records of feed and production and then transfer these to the regular blanks later.

In the past we have had five departments for boys and girls and one, the farm flock department, for



Republic County Will Be Represented Again by the Following With as Many New Members as They Can Secure: Back Row Left to Right, Loren, Vivian, and Mrs. Lavinia Everett. Front Row, Clyde Passmore, Dorothy Johnson and Vernon Everett

The Capper Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas

J. M. Parks, Club Manager

I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives of _____ county in the Capper Clubs.

I am interested in department checked:

- Baby Chicks Gilt Small Pen Sow and Litter Farm Flock
Dairy Calf (?) Turkey (?) Sheep (?) Bee (?) Beef Calf

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

Signed _____ Age _____

Approved _____ Parent or Guardian

Postoffice _____ R.F.D. _____ Date _____

Age Limit, Boys and Girls 10 to 21. (Mothers also may use this blank)

Fill Out This Coupon and Send It to J. M. Parks in the Capper Building, Topeka, and Get a Start for Profits in 1930

More Chicks per Hatch

THE hollow space at the end of the egg must provide air for the chick before it breaks the shell. Fumes from poor oil in



the incubator lamp, penetrating the shell, contaminate this air pocket during incubation and endangers the life of the chick.

Pure air means more chicks per hatch; and using only National Light Kerosene assures fume-free air and a clean, even heat in the incubator. It pays for itself many times in more chicks per hatch.

National Light Kerosene

Better Than Ordinary
Coal Oil

Best for Incubators, Brooders, Lamps, Stoves, Tractors, and Lighting Plants. Buy it the economical way—buy a drum. If your dealer cannot supply you—write us.



Get This Handy Can of En-ar-co Household Oil

You'll find a hundred uses for this oil. Send the coupon.

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THE NATIONAL REFINING CO.

Producer, Refiner and Marketer of Quality En-ar-co Products for Nearly Half a Century.

809 National Building
Cleveland, Ohio



Enclosed find 25 cents (coin or stamps) for which mail me a Handy Oil Can filled with En-ar-co Household Oil, and send me free [] En-ar-co Auto Game [] Bridge Score Pad. (Check which is wanted.)

Name _____

St. or R. F. D. No. _____

Post Office _____

County _____ State _____

Dealer's Name _____ (114)

(If coin is sent, protect with cardboard or paper)



Our FARMERS MARKET Place



Sell thru our Farmers' Market and turn your surplus into profits

Buy thru our Farmers' Market and save money on your farm products purchases

RATES: 8 cents a word if ordered for four or more consecutive issues, 10 cents a word each insertion on shorter orders, or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues; 10 word minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words, and your name and address as part of the advertisement. When display headings, illustrations, and white space are used, charges will be based on 70 cents an agate line; 5 line minimum, 2 column by 150 line maximum. No discount for repeated insertion. Display advertisements on this page are available only for the following classifications: poultry, baby chicks, pet stock, and farm lands. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of publication.

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	\$1.00	\$3.20	26	\$2.60	\$ 8.32
11	1.10	3.52	27	2.70	8.64
12	1.20	3.84	28	2.80	8.96
13	1.30	4.16	29	2.90	9.28
14	1.40	4.48	30	3.00	9.60
15	1.50	4.80	31	3.10	9.92
16	1.60	5.12	32	3.20	10.24
17	1.70	5.44	33	3.30	10.56
18	1.80	5.76	34	3.40	10.88
19	1.90	6.08	35	3.50	11.20
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
23	2.30	7.36	39	3.90	12.48
24	2.40	7.68	40	4.00	12.80
25	2.50	8.00	41	4.10	13.12

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Displayed ads may be used on this page under the poultry, baby chick, pet stock, and farm land classifications. The minimum space sold is 5 lines, maximum space sold, 2 columns by 150 lines. See rates below.

Inches	Rate	Inches	Rate
1/4	\$ 4.90	3	29.40
1/2	9.80	3 1/2	34.30
3/4	14.70	4	39.20
1	19.60	4 1/2	44.10
1 1/4	24.50	5	49.00

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

We believe that all classified livestock and real estate advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. We cannot be responsible for mere differences of opinion as to quality of stock which may occasionally arise. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller but our responsibility ends with such action.

POULTRY

Poultry Advertisers: Be sure to state on your order the heading under which you want your advertisement run. We cannot be responsible for correct classification of ads containing more than one product unless the classification is stated on order.

BABY CHICKS

ORDER EARLY. BLOODTESTED. A. P. A. Certified Chicks. 95 per cent pullets guaranteed. Mid-Western Poultry Farms and Hatchery, Burlingame, Kan.

PAY ONLY FOR CHICKS YOU RAISE. We refund full price paid for all normal losses first three weeks. Missouri Accredited. 9c up. Free catalog. Schlichtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Missouri.

BABY CHICKS. BARRED, WHITE OR BUFF Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes and other breeds. 12c each prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Peerless Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

SPRING, 1930. CHICKS, 8c UP. EASY terms. Special offers on early orders. Big boned, healthy stock. Guaranteed to live. 200 to 324-egg pedigrees. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 615, Clinton, Mo.

BUY STEINHOFF'S BLOODTESTED CHICKS. Every chick hatched from a tested hen. We will begin shipping Dec. 15. Discount on early orders. Prices reasonable. Circular free. Steinhoff Hatchery, Osage City, Kan.

YOU BUY BETTER CHICKS FOR LESS money. Guaranteed alive or replaced. 2,000 free. All leading breeds. Special: World's Best, Young, Barron or Tanager White Leghorn chicks, \$98 per 1,000. Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

HEIM'S HUSKY CHIX, WHITE AND Barred Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, White Minorcas, \$12 White and Brown Leghorns, heavy assorted, \$10. Free book how to raise chicks with every order for 100 chicks; prepay and guarantee 100% live delivery. Heim's Hatchery, Lamar, Missouri.

STATE ACCREDITED CHICKS. BUFF ORPINGTONS, White Wyandottes, White, Barred or Buff Rocks, Rose or Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites, Silver Laced Wyandottes, White Langshans, \$13.50 per 100, \$130 per 500. Leghorns, Hollywood White, or Beal Tancred, \$12.00-100. Tischhauser Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

ROSS CHICKS

Guaranteed to live 10 days, from B. W. D. Tested Breeders. Headed by cockerels with official records up to 290. Every bird in our flock is wearing a State Accredited Hatchery Sealed Band of Approval and has been Accredited and A. P. A. Certified by Judge Wm. H. Scott for high egg type, breed type, health and vigor. Before ordering chicks send for our prices and catalog which shows true photos of the largest hatchery and breeding farm in the state. All flocks bloodtested, also three-week old chicks. Ross Hatchery & Breeding Farm, Box 10, Junction City, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—FROM FREE RANGE flocks. Every flock personally inspected and culled. Pure breeds. Strong and healthy. Barred and White Rock, S. C. and Pure Hollywood White Leghorns, \$13.50 per 100. Get your order in early. 10% discount for cash before Feb. 1st. Ship prepaid weekly. Live delivery. Jones Hatchery, 2226 Ida, Wichita, Kan.

BANTAMS

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS. PAIR \$5.00. FINE Christmas presents. Carl Plock, Clay Center, Kan.

CORNISH

DARK CORNISH COCKERELS, \$3.00. MRS Emery M. Cox, Oskaloosa, Kan.
DARK CORNISH COCKERELS, \$2.00 AND \$3.00 each. Sadie Melia, Bucklin, Kan.

DUCKS AND GESE

WHITE PEKIN DRAKES, \$2 EACH. MRS. Harry Benner, Sabetha, Kan.
LARGE PEKIN DUCKS, \$1.50 EACH. FOUR for \$5.00. Thos. Spachek, Pilsen, Kan.
MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GESE AND PEKIN ducks. Alberta Kientz, Ozawie, Kan.
PRIZE WINNERS WHITE PEKIN DRAKES, \$2.50; hens \$2.00. Bessie Richards, Beverly, Kan.

HAMBURGS

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG COCKER- els, \$2.00 each. Grade A. Sam Hansen, Penasola, Kan.

LEGHORNS—WHITE

PURE BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.00. Al Guttery, Alton, Kan.
TOM BARRON COCKERELS 317-334 EGG strain, \$1.00. Frank Leeper, Fredonia, Kan.
WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.75. Shipped on approval. C. A. Gabelmon, Natoma, Kan.
TANCRED COCKERELS FROM HIGH EGG record flock will pass certification \$1.50 each. Pilsen Hatchery, Pilsen, Kan.

TANCRED COCKERELS FROM STATE CER- tified flock, headed by pedigreed males, \$2.50 each. Harry Gfeller, Chapman, Kan.
CHICKS, EGGS, STOCK FROM PURE BAR- ron strain, 200 egg flock average individual record, 291. Andrea Poultry Farm, Holyrood, Kan.

TANCRED COCKERELS, LARGE HEALTHY range reared, from pedigreed pen. Sire's dam 336 egg, \$2.25, discount on quantities. McLouth Leghorn Farm, McLouth, Kan.

HIGHEST PEDIGREED LEGHORNS DIRECT from Tancred Farm. Excellent type, size, large eggs. Trapped entirely. Prices reasonable. Catalog. Barnes Leghorn Breeders, Emporia, Kan.

CHICK PRICES CUT 7 1/2 CENTS IF OR- dered now for spring shipment. Best Egg Strain White Leghorns. Records to 320 eggs. Pay when you get them. Guaranteed to live and outlay ordinary chicks. Low prices on pullets, hens, cockerels, hatching eggs. Catalog and bargain bulletin free. George B. Ferris, 949 Union Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

ORPINGTONS—BUFF

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKER- els, \$2.25. Ralph Dixon, Hutchinson, Kan., Rt. 5.

FINE STANDARD BUFF ORPINGTON COCK- erels. Gold Angora kittens. Unique Poultry Farm, Little River, Kan.

STATE ACCREDITED GRADE A BLOOD- tested flock cockerels, banded \$3 to \$5, unbanded, \$2. Frank Dale, Coldwater, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BUFF

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS QUALITY \$1.75. Brewer's Golden Rods, Dellia, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED

LARGE BONED, YELLOW LEGGED, HEAVY laying. Bradley strain, Barred Rock cockerels, pullets. Mrs. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.
MUELLER'S BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, fine, large fellows. Satisfaction guaranteed. \$3.00 and up. Wm. C. Mueller, Rt. 4, Hanover, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS. STANDARD BRED. HEAVY Layers. Bradley strain, cockerels, \$3.00. Eggs Postpaid 100, \$6.50; 50, \$3.50. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, PRIZE WIN- ning stock, pen matings. Will Winter, Morland, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, PURE BRED. Culled. \$2.50 and \$3.00. Mrs. H. F. Bruhn, Herndon, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS—SOME FINE COCKERELS for quick orders at \$5, \$7.50 and \$10 each. Our very best breeding. Big fellows well grown. Jo-Mar Farm, J. W. Southmayd, Mgr. Poultry, Salina, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE COCK- erels, \$3 each. Chester Calvert, Madison, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE cockerels \$2.00 each, five for \$9.00. Mrs. B. J. Winger, Ulysses, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE cockerels, \$2.25. Single Comb pullets, \$1.65. Mrs. Earl Sullivan, Rt. 1, Garden City, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

SPECIAL: MARCH, ROSE COMB RED COCK- erels until January—\$2.50, \$3.50, \$5.00, \$7.50. Satisfaction guaranteed or we pay return express. J. C. Banbury's, Pratt, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

FINE QUALITY LARGE DARK ROSE COMB Red cockerels, \$2. Mrs. Chas. Lewis, Wakefield, Kan.

PURE R. C. REDS ACCREDITED COCKER- els farm range flock, \$2.00 each. Elva Acheson, Palco, Kan.
SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS \$5 EACH. Graded and blood tested by poultry specialist. Frank Roots, Seneca, Kan.

TURKEYS

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS HEALTHY birds. Write Mrs. G. Scurlock, Victoria, Kan.

EXTRA FINE BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$7. Jess Garrett, Hugoton, Kan.

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

PURE BRED NARRAGANSETT TOMS \$7.00, hens \$5.00. May hatched. E. H. Hartman, Valley Center, Kan.

WELL MARKED NARRAGANSETT TUR- keys, hens \$6.00, toms \$8.00. Eugenia Saylor, St. John, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. PURE Goldbank strain. Large toms, \$9.00. Chas. Dufour, Rt. 4, Girard, Kan.

BRONZE TURKEYS FINE LARGE HEALTHY birds. Took all firsts at Kansas State Fair. Write your wants. J. Deschner, Hesston, Kan.

PURE BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS, one two-year-old tom, \$12.50. April toms, \$10. Hens, \$6.00. Frank Drake, Oflerie, Kan.

BRONZE (GOLDBANK) TOMS \$10, HENS \$7. Grandparents cost Tom \$50, Hen \$35. B. Orpington cockerels \$1.50. T. N. Garner, Portis, Kan.

BRONZE TOMS, 17 YEARS IMPROVING Bronze. Satisfaction guaranteed. Inquiries appreciated. Prepaid. Walter Johnson, Smith Center, Kan.

BIDLEMAN'S BIGGER BETTER BRONZE; Ten birds entered, nine placed, third display, 1929 International Turkey Show, Chicago. Write your needs. Glen Bidleman, Kinsey, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—COLUMBIAN

PRIZE COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE COCK- erels and pullets. Henry Pauls, Hillsboro, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—WHITE

NICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. \$2.50. Bessie Richards, Beverly, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE PULLETS AND COCK- erels, \$2.00 each. Mrs. Geo. Downie, Lyndon, Kan.

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

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

GUINEAS, TURKEYS, DUCKS, GESE wanted. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

INCUBATORS

WILL SACRIFICE NO. 45 QUEEN INCUBA- tor for quick sale. Turning trays. Hughes Hatchery, Westmoreland, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

DOGS

SABLE AND WHITE COLLIES FOR SALE. U. A. Gore, Seward, Kan.

ENGLISH SHEPHERDS, COLLIES, POLICE, Fox Terriers. Ed Barnes, Fairfield, Neb.

PURE BRED DOGS, MALE COACH BEAU- tifully marked. Fred Stevens, Alton, Kan.

FOR SALE—TWO COON HOUNDS CHEAP. James McCoy, Route 5, Manhattan, Kan.

PEDIGREED WHITE COLLIES. ALSO PO- lice. Express paid. Western Kennels, Phoenix, Arizona.

PURE BRED WHITE COLLIE PUPPIES, 2 months old, \$8.00 each. Delbert Deege, Frizell, Kan.

RAT TERRIER PUPS, BRED FOR RATERS. Satisfaction guaranteed. Crusaders Kennels, Stafford, Kan.

FOR SALE—PAIR OF COON, SKUNK AND possum hounds, real fur finders; \$35.00 buys them. Ralph S. Chandler, Richmond, Kan.

BEAUTIFUL SILVER GRAY GERMAN PO- lice puppies. Best of breeding. Pedigrees furnished. \$10.00 and \$15.00. Frisco Hansen, Hillsboro, Kan.

COON HOUNDS, COMBINATION FUR HUNT- ers, Foxhounds, Beagle rabbit hounds. Cowhide leather dog collars, name engraved, \$1.00. Texas steer blow horns, \$2.00. Running fits cure guaranteed, \$1.00. Catalogue. Riverview Kennels, Ramsey, Ill.

PIGEONS

10,000 COMMON PIGEONS WANTED. R. S. Elliott, 7500 Independence, Kansas City, Mo.

RABBITS

CHINCHILLAS—YOUNG STOCK FROM PED- igreed registered parents. Mrs. A. Millyard, Lakin, Kan.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED CHINCHILLA bucks and pedigreed does. Robt. Murdock, Lyndon, Kan.

MAKЕ BIG PROFITS WITH CHINCHILLA Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for facts. 888 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

SIXTEEN HORSE POWER TWO CYLINDER brand new gasoline motors \$30.00 each. E. A. Peyton, 1520 W. Douglas Ave., Wichita, Kan.

LIMESTONE PULVERIZERS—WE HAVE SIX states on the Mid-West limestone pulverizer. Get our price and specifications before buying. Green Brothers, Lawrence, Kan.

NOTICE—FOR TRACTORS AND REPAIRS, Farmalls, Separators, steam engines, gas engines, saw mills, boilers, tanks, well drills, plows, Hammer and Burr mills. Write for list. Hey Machinery Co., Baldwin, Kan.

MACHINERY WANTED

WANTED—MOLINE CULTIVATOR ATTACH- ment for Fordson. Orton Oakleaf, Mound Valley, Kan.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

CERTIFIED SEED, CORN AND OATS. LAP- tad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

PURE, CERTIFIED ATLAS SORGO, DAWN kafir, Pink kafir, Feterita, Early Sumac cane, and Hays Golden Dent corn seed stocks for sale. Samples and quotations upon request. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kan.

FENCE POSTS

THOUSANDS OF HEDGE POSTS, ALL SIZES and lengths. Let me know your wants. Chas. Baker, Lane, Kan.

CATALPA FENCE POSTS, CAR LOTS, tracks Caney, Kansas. For prices and sizes write Forest J. Erhart, Independence, Kan.

FOR SALE—THE EVERLASTING FENCE post—Hedge. Write for prices delivered or f. o. b. cars. George Brothers, Earleton, Kan.

LUMBER

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

CANARIES

CANARY BIRDS, GUARANTEED GOOD singers. Mollie Shreck, Colony, Kan.

FERRETS

FERRETS FOR DRIVING RATS, RABBITS and other vermin from their dens, white or brown, males \$5.00, females \$5.50, pair \$10.00. Ship collect, list free. J. E. Younger, Newton Falls, Ohio.

HONEY

EXTRACTED HONEY 60 LBS. \$5.50; 120- \$10.00. T. C. Veira, Olathe, Colo.

CHOICE COMB HONEY—TWO 60 LB. cans, \$15.00. Extracted, \$12.00. Bert Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

HONEY—60 LBS. EXTRACTED \$6.50, two \$12.50, 60 lbs. comb \$7.85, two \$15.00. Collins Apiaries, Emporia, Kan.

BEST QUALITY EXTRACTED HONEY, ONE 60-pound can, \$6.50; two, \$12.50. Nelson Overbaugh, Frankfort, Kan.

HONEY—EXTRA SELECT EXTRACTED AL- falfa pure as bees make 60 lbs. \$5.50; 120 lbs. \$10 here. C. W. Felix, Olathe, Colo.

TOBACCO

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.

GOING OUT OF BUSINESS. MUST SELL TO- bacco; ten-pound packages chewing \$1.50, smoking \$1.25. Four years old. Pay for tobacco and postage when received. Hancock Leaf Tobacco Association, Hawesville, Ky.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS; ADDING MACHINES; DU- plicators; easy payments. Yotz Co., Shawnee, Kansas.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

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

PATENTS—TIME COUNTS IN APPLYING for patents; send sketch or model for instructions, or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form; no charge for information on how to proceed. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney, 1501, Security Savings & Commercial Bank Building, Washington, D. C.

KODAK FINISHING

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

ROLL DEVELOPED AND 6 CLASSY PRINTS 25c. Photo-Art Finishers, Hutchinson, Kan.

SEND ROLL AND 25c FOR SIX BEAUTIFUL glossitone prints. Day Night Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED ELIGIBLE MEN—WOMEN 18-55, qualify at once for permanent Government Positions, \$105-\$250 month. Gov't experience unnecessary; Paid vacations; common education; Thousands needed yearly. Write Ozment Institute, 365, St. Louis, Mo.

RUG WEAVING

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

AVIATION

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

AUCTIONEERS

AUCTIONEERING LEARNED QUICKLY. Enrollment now for 24th Jan. term. Tuition, \$100. Correspondence, \$25. Auction Sayings, \$200. \$1. Joker, \$1. American Auction School, Kansas City.

MALE HELP WANTED

DEALERS SELL REPLACEMENT FARM Lighting Storage Batteries. Write for particulars. Western Cable and Light Company, Baldwin, Kan.

AGENTS—SALESMEN WANTED

MEN WANTED TO SELL SHRUBS, TREES, Roses, Supplies free. Write for proposition. Ottawa Star Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan.

POSITION WANTED

WANTED—STEADY WINTER WORK, STATE wages. George Lowry, Holington, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

BE READY MOTHER AND BABY SANITARY dressings. A complete outfit to dress both mother and babe. Indispensable when baby arrives. Send one dollar receive P. P. Sani-Pack Co., 913 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

FOR SALE BROWN SWISS HEIFER CALVES. Dean Coburn, Whitewater, Wis.

FOR SALE—FOURTEEN MONTHS' OLD Reg. Guernsey bull. J. S. Slater, Elbing, Kan.

FOR SALE—REG. GUERNSEY HERD BULL. Wonderful breeder with good record. W. E. Roll, Peck, Kan.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED SHORTHORN bull, 7 mos., \$50.00 if sold soon. J. C. Mitchell, Perry, 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.

TEN CHOICE HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES, nicely marked, tested, bucket fed. Express prepaid, \$295.00. F. B. Green, Evansville, Wis.

FOR SALE—TWO REGISTERED AYRSHIRE bull calves, great grandsons of Willamoor Mandy. Priced to sell. M. W. Haley, Bennington, Kan.

WRITE THE VERNON COUNTY GUERNSEY Breeder's Association, Viroqua, Wisconsin, your needs in high grade and purebred Guernseys, all ages of either sex. Jane Beck, Secy.

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.

TWELVE TWO YEAR OLD HIGH GRADE Guernseys to freshen January, February and March, \$135 each. Sixteen high grade open Guernsey heifers, \$85 each, \$100 per head buys the lot. Jos. Beck, Viroqua, Wisconsin.

GUERNSEY HEIFER CALVES—CHOICE, high grades, beautifully marked, well grown, with good udders, bred for production and type, tuberculin tested. Eight weeks old \$25.00; 10 for \$240.00. Five weeks old \$22.00; 10 for \$200. Shipped collect, by express at little cost. Unrelated bulls same age and price. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wildwood Farms, 1092 James, St. Paul, Minn.

SHEEP AND GOATS

FIFTY YOUNG NATIVE EWES, TWENTY-five have November lambs. Ted McColm, Emporia, Kan.

HOGS

O. I. C. PIGS, EITHER SEX. SPECIAL price. Peterson & Sons, Osage City, Kan.

CHOICE CHESTER WHITE SPRING BOARS. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE PEDIGREED pigs \$24 per pair, no kin. Write for circulars. Raymond Ruebush, Sciota, Ill.

LAND

KANSAS

FOR SALE—Bottom and upland farms. Melvin Ward, Holton, Kan.

BEST PRICES on new wheat land. E. E. Nelson, Garden City, Kan.

FARMS AT BARGAIN PRICES for cash. Write us. Curtis Agency, Osage City, Kan.

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 ACRES on highway No. 11, 5 miles out, good land. Fair improvements. \$6,500. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, 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. Thrift 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.

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.

JUST OUT new free list of Eastern Kansas farm bargains. Greatest money values ever offered by our company. Write today. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kan.

FOR SALE—119 acre farm. Located between Morehead and Cherryvale. One mile from hard surfaced road. Improvement, soil, water, school all good. Natural gas. Priced right. Terms, \$1000 will handle. L. E. Richardson, owner, Morehead, Kansas.

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

CANADA

WHY PAY BIG RENTS or tie up money in high-priced land while in Canada millions of acres virgin prairie close to railways 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. Johnstone, Canadian Government Information Bureau, 2025 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

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.

3360 A. EASTERN COLO., 80% level, for \$6 per A. Terms. A. J. Mann, Nat. Bank Bldg., Dodge City, Kan.

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-irrigated wheat lands. J. L. Wade, Lamar, Colo.

CALIFORNIA

RANCH, farm on shares, where everything is furnished. Ref. Geo. Hance, Dinuba, Calif.

STANISLAUS COUNTY, California—Where farmers are prosperous; crops growing year 'round. Land priced low. Write free booklet. 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 and 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.

OKLAHOMA

Farm for Sale Near Marlow

WHERE CROP FAILURES ARE UNKNOWN 210 acres, 160 acres of level land in cultivation (can be farmed with a tractor), 10 acre black locust grove; new four room painted frame house, large barn, poultry house, smoke house, broomcorn shed, cellar, well and windmill and plenty of fruit. This farm produced this year 1,960 bushels sweet potatoes, 9 tons broom-corn, 850 bushels of 7 season kafir, 30 bales of cotton and 274 bushels peanuts; the owner also keeps 20 cows and raises hogs, turkeys and chickens. Located 1 1/2 miles from Marlow. Price \$70.00 per acre; \$4,000.00 cash will handle. S. B. North, Marlow, Oklahoma.

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.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

BARGAINS—E. Kan., W. Mo. farms, sale or exch. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kan.

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 values 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.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

BUY NOW; Write for my prices of S. Kan. and N. Okla. land. C. M. Horner, P. O. Box 238, Bartlesville, Okla.

OWN A FARM in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payments or easy terms. Free literature. Mention state. H. 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 insured 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.

SMALL FARM WANTED for general farming, dairying and stock raising. If a bargain, write me full description and lowest cash price. John D. Baker, Mena, Ark.

Boost Kansas Dairying

Dairy Herd Improvement associations, formerly known as cow testing associations, are growing in numbers in Kansas. Not only are they growing in numbers but these organizations are staying in the counties where they have been organized. Such a trend probably is the greatest test of their worth.

"There are three distinct ways to use a Dairy Herd Improvement Association as a herd building help," according to J. W. Linn, extension dairyman, K. S. A. C.: Better feeding, correct breeding and intelligent culling."

The dairyman gains information on better feeding because he knows the results he was getting with past practices and what the definite gain is with the new methods. Furthermore, he learns of correct breeding methods because he knows what the level of production of the herd is and what he will have to have in the way of a herd sire to improve it. Commenting on the third phase of the program, intelligent culling, the dairy specialist points to the fact that the dairyman actually knows which cows are making the money and which are boarders.

Kansas now boasts 23 Dairy Herd Improvement Associations. The counties accredited with these organizations are: Allen, Atchison, Bourbon, Lincoln; Butler-Greenwood; Central comprised of Pawnee-Stafford-Pratt; Cherokee-Crawford; Cowley; Dickinson; Douglas; Finney; Franklin; Geary-Clay; Harper; Jackson; Johnson; Kingman; Leavenworth; Marshall; Nemaha; Reno-Harvey-McPherson; Riley; Saline and Washington.

Literal Obedience

Hired Man—"My employer just told me to get out and go to the devil. Can I bring suit against him?"

Lawyer—"What did you do after leaving his place?"

Hired Man—"I came immediately to you."

Stricken

Ma—Where's the cow, Johnny? Johnny—I can't get her home, she's down by the railroad track flirting with the tobacco sign.

Civil war has broken out in China again, the first time in three days.

FARMER'S CLASSIFIED AD USE THIS FORM—IT SAVES DELAY.

Mail This to



ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher

Rate: 10 cents a word on single insertion; 8 cents a word each week if ordered 4 or more consecutive weeks. Minimum charge is \$1.

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Fill This, Please!

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No. times to run.
Amount enclosed \$
Place under heading of

(Your Name)

Route

(Town)

(State)

NOTE: Count your name and address as part of advertisement.

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 Stensaaas & Sons, Concordia, Kan.

CHOICE SPRING BOARS

For sale at moderate prices. Just tops. Immuned. Registered. J. C. STEWART & SONS, Americus, Kansas

Boars Ready for Service

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

Boars Ready for Service

Reg. Immuned. Good quality, best blood lines. Priced for quick sale. Descriptions guaranteed. We can please you. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

WORLD'S BEST BREEDING

Choice Gilts bred to our great herd boars. Big Prospect and our new boar, Revellite's Fireflame. Reg. Good Feeders. Immuned. Shipped on approval. Come or write me. W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Kansas

POLAND CHINA HOGS

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

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

GOOD, HUSKY SPOTTED BOARS of well known breeding, various types, and sizes, prices right, will register free. Are now on chat road. Come or write. WM. MEYER, Farlington, Kansas

SHORTHORN CATTLE

One Hundred Shorthorn

2-yr-old feeders, extra quality \$82 each. 100 Hereford steer calves price \$42.50. 75 Hereford mixed steers and heifers. Price \$35 each Tom Nestor, 231 Topeka Ave., Topeka, 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 on 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.

RED POLLED CATTLE

Red Polled Bulls

For sale, 2, 11 months old, 2, 6 months old. HALLOREN & GAMBRIEL, Ottawa, Kansas

GUERNSEY CATTLE

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

2 REG. GUERNSEY BULLS Seven months and one year old from high producing ancestors. Sire's dam has record 888 pounds butterfat. Roy Flory, Lone Star, Kan.

Reg. Guernsey Bull Calf For sale, born Aug. 22, 1929, May Rose breeding. Price \$100. Also 2 good yearling bulls. E. C. KRUEGER, HARTFORD, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Meadview Holstein Farms Young bulls for sale. Calves up to breeding age. Sired by our Carnation bull Prospector Imperial Corn'dyke whose five nearest dams average 54.71 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.

HOLSTEINS FOR PROFIT! More Dollars per Cow per Year More Butterfat Holsteins average highest in yearly butterfat yield and predominate in the leading dairy states. 80% of the cows which have produced more than 1,000 lbs. butterfat in a year are Holsteins. The HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA 230 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Illinois

Peek Into the "Bungalow"

(Continued from Page 7)

These tunes originally were written for the Irish fiddle, called the "jigger" and the bagpipes, which was the instrumentation found in rural communities of Northern Britain.

Practically every piece in the familiar class with "Arkansas Traveler," now played in America, under strictly American names, is from 500 to 700 years old. Some of these pieces are more than a thousand years old, but were known under other names before the British people colonized America. These pieces are the only definite contribution of the Scotch-Irish race to the music literature of the world.

It is for this reason that these are the fundamental music expressions of the Scotch-Irish, or British race, now called Anglo-Saxon which colonized our country.

The Kansas Farmer seeks to perpetuate among the growing generations, this traditional, early-American music which our pioneer home-steading families brought to Kansas from Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky and Virginia.

Kansas Farmer early discovered that these programs could be made of more wide-spread interest and appeal to urban listeners as well as to rural listeners if the quality of the instrumentation was improved. During the last summer this idea has been developed by Kansas Farmer until full standard orchestra with brass section, woodwinds, violins, cellos, bass viols and piano now are used in presenting the familiar, old-time tunes. It took several months to get the orchestrations for these old pieces. Many of the orchestrations had to be written by the music director of WIBW, who learned the tune from some old-time fiddler and then wrote off the parts for all the instruments in the big orchestra.

Kansas Farmer is going in now with the second stage in the development of this idea—the proper vocal interpretation of the old time pieces. A quartet of the finest voices in Topeka, which has been used to singing only classical selections, has prepared all the old frontier ballads such as the "Lonesome Cowboy," "Zeb Turney's Gal" and other songs of this nature.

Singing by this quartet now is a part of the new Kansas Farmer Hour, along with the presentation by full orchestra of the old time tunes. Another feature of this program will

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Polled Milking Shorthorns

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

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 CALLEDX-169144. Priced low for quick sale. Write for prices delivered to your place. A. H. TAYLOR & SON, Sedgwick, Kansas

Rate for Display Livestock Advertising in Kansas Farmer

\$7.00 per single column inch each insertion.

Minimum charge per insertion in Livestock Display Advertising columns \$2.50.

Change of copy as desired.

LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

continue to be "Truthful James," who each week will tell an old time story on Kansas Farmer Hour over WIBW from 7 to 8 o'clock Friday evenings.

The Program for Next Week

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 22

- 8:00 a. m.—Morning Musicals (CBS)
9:00 a. m.—Children's Hour "Land of Make Believe" (CBS)
12:00 m.—Vierra's Royal Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria
12:30 p. m.—The Aztecs (CBS)
1:00 p. m.—The Watchtower Program IBSA
1:30 p. m.—The Ballad Hour (CBS)
2:00 p. m.—Symphonic Hour (CBS)
3:00 p. m.—Cathedral Hour (CBS)
6:00 p. m.—Our Romantic Ancestors (CBS)
6:30 p. m.—French Trio (CBS)
6:45 p. m.—The World's Business (CBS)
7:00 p. m.—Vierra's Royal Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria
7:30 p. m.—Pipe Dreams by the Kansas Poet
8:00 p. m.—The Music Hall
8:30 p. m.—Christmas Carols
9:00 p. m.—Robert Service Violin Ensemble
9:30 p. m.—Arabesque (CBS) Courtesy Kansas Power and Light Co.
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News

MONDAY, DECEMBER 23

- 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, News, Weather
7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Revellite (CBS)
7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotional
7:55 a. m.—Time, News, Weather
8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
9:05 a. m.—Request Musical Program
10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
10:30 a. m.—The Children's Corner (CBS)
10:45 a. m.—The Mixing Bowl (CBS)
11:00 a. m.—Women's Radio Forum
11:15 a. m.—The Polynesians
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Community Program (CBS)
12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
1:30 p. m.—Patterns in Prints (CBS)
2:00 p. m.—Columbia Ensemble (CBS)
2:30 p. m.—Ceora B. Lanham's Dramatic Period
3:00 p. m.—U. S. Navy Band (CBS)
4:00 p. m.—The Master of Melody
4:30 p. m.—H Club Program KSAC
5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
6:00 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
6:10 p. m.—Vierra's Royal Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria
6:30 p. m.—Commodore Ensemble (CBS)
7:00 p. m.—Jayhawk Hotel Ensemble
7:30 p. m.—Christmas Carols
8:00 p. m.—Capper Club Skit
8:30 p. m.—Cotton Pickers
9:00 p. m.—Washburn College Concert
9:30 p. m.—Voice of Columbia (CBS)
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
10:05 p. m.—Voice of Columbia (CBS)
10:30 p. m.—Paul Specht's Orchestra (CBS)

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24

- 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, News, Weather
7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Revellite (CBS)
7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotional
7:55 a. m.—Time, News, Weather
8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
9:05 a. m.—Request Musical Program
10:00 a. m.—U. S. Army Band (CBS)
11:00 a. m.—Women's Radio Forum (CBS)
11:15 a. m.—The Polynesians
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Community Program (CBS)
12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
1:30 p. m.—Patterns in Prints (CBS)
2:00 p. m.—Columbia Ensemble (CBS)
2:30 p. m.—H. T. Burleigh Girls Quartet
3:00 p. m.—U. S. Army Band (CBS)
4:00 p. m.—The Master of Melody
4:30 p. m.—H Club Program KSAC
5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
6:00 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
6:10 p. m.—Leslie Edmond's Sport Review
6:30 p. m.—Vierra's Royal Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria
7:00 p. m.—Blue Lantern Night Club
7:30 p. m.—Christmas Carols
8:00 p. m.—Old Gold Paul Whiteman Program (CBS)
9:00 p. m.—Fada Program (CBS)
9:30 p. m.—Marjorie Oelrichs Tells a Story (CBS)
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
10:05 p. m.—A Christmas Carol—Chas. Dickens (CBS)
11:00 p. m.—Christmas Celebration in N. Y. (CBS)
12:00 m.—Midnight Mass

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25

- 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, News, Weather
7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Revellite (CBS)
7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotional
7:55 a. m.—Time, News, Weather
8:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
8:30 a. m.—Morning On Broadway (CBS)
9:00 a. m.—Around the Christmas Tree (CBS)
10:00 a. m.—Christmas Service (CBS)
11:00 a. m.—Columbia Revue (CBS)
11:15 a. m.—The Polynesians
12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Community Program (CBS)
1:00 p. m.—Patterns in Prints (CBS)
2:00 p. m.—Columbia Ensemble (CBS)
2:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
3:00 p. m.—Musical Album (CBS)
3:30 p. m.—Club Plaza Orchestra (CBS)
4:00 p. m.—The Master of Melody
4:30 p. m.—Twilight Troubadours (CBS)
5:00 p. m.—Columbia Program (CBS)
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
6:00 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
6:10 p. m.—Vierra's Royal Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria
6:30 p. m.—Commodore Ensemble (CBS)
7:00 p. m.—Grand Opera Concert (CBS)
7:30 p. m.—Santa Fe Quartet
8:00 p. m.—Christmas Carols
8:30 p. m.—Ida Chalmers Program
9:00 p. m.—Warren M. Crosby Extra
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
10:05 p. m.—Hank Simmons' Show Boat (CBS)

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26

- 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, News, Weather
7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Revellite (CBS)
7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotional
7:55 a. m.—Time, News, Weather
8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
9:05 a. m.—Request Musical Program
10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
10:30 a. m.—Brunswick Platters
10:45 a. m.—Columbia Noonday Club (CBS)
11:00 a. m.—Women's Radio Forum
11:15 a. m.—The Polynesians
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Community Program (CBS)
12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
1:30 p. m.—Patterns in Prints KSAC

- 2:00 p. m.—Columbia Ensemble (CBS)
2:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
3:00 p. m.—U. S. Marine Band (CBS)
4:00 p. m.—The Master of Melody
4:30 p. m.—H Club KSAC
5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
6:00 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
6:10 p. m.—Vierra's Royal Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria
6:45 p. m.—Commodore Ensemble (CBS)
7:15 p. m.—The Political Situation in Washington (CBS)
7:30 p. m.—Lights of Broadway (CBS) Courtesy Capper's Farmer
8:00 p. m.—Songs at Twilight
8:30 p. m.—Around the Samovar (CBS) Courtesy National Reserve Life Co.
9:00 p. m.—The Polynesians
9:30 p. m.—National Forum from Washington (CBS)
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
10:05 p. m.—Will Osborn and His Orchestra (CBS)
10:30 p. m.—Hotel Paramount Orchestra (CBS)

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27

- 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, News, Weather
7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Revellite (CBS)
7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotional
7:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
9:05 a. m.—Request Musical Program
10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
10:30 a. m.—The Weekender (CBS)
11:00 a. m.—Women's Radio Forum
11:15 a. m.—The Polynesians
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Community Program (CBS)
12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
1:30 p. m.—Patterns in Prints (CBS)
2:00 p. m.—Columbia Ensemble (CBS)
2:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
3:00 p. m.—U. S. Navy Band (CBS)
4:00 p. m.—The Master of Melody
4:30 p. m.—H Club Program KSAC
5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
6:00 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
6:10 p. m.—Guy Lombardo and His Royal Canadians (CBS)
6:30 p. m.—Vierra's Royal Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria
7:00 p. m.—Kansas Farmer Old Time Orchestra
7:30 p. m.—Hotel Jayhawk Ensemble
8:00 p. m.—True Story Hour (CBS)
9:00 p. m.—The Polynesians
9:30 p. m.—Our Dancing Holidays (CBS)
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital
10:05 p. m.—Jan Garber's Orchestra (CBS)
10:30 p. m.—Lou Redermans Yacht Club (CBS)
11:00 p. m.—Boyd Shreffler and His Oklahoma Revelers

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28

- 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, News, Time, Weather
7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Revellite (CBS)
7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotional
7:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
8:00 a. m.—Morning Musical KSAC
8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
9:05 a. m.—Request Musical Program
10:00 a. m.—U. S. Army Band (CBS)
11:00 a. m.—Women's Radio Forum (CBS)
11:15 a. m.—The Polynesians
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Community Program (CBS)
12:25 p. m.—Vocational Agricultural Department
12:30 p. m.—Radio Fan Program KSAC
1:30 p. m.—Patterns in Prints (CBS)
2:00 p. m.—Columbia Ensemble (CBS)
2:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
3:00 p. m.—Nit Wit Hour (CBS)
3:30 p. m.—Ann Leaf at the Organ (CBS)
3:45 p. m.—Army-Stanford Football Game at Palo Alto (CBS)
6:30 p. m.—Musical Vespers (CBS)
7:00 p. m.—Vierra's Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria
7:30 p. m.—Dixie Echoes (CBS)
8:00 p. m.—Studio Program
8:30 p. m.—The Polynesians
9:00 p. m.—Paramount Publix Hour (CBS)
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
10:05 p. m.—Guy Lombardo and His Royal Canadians (CBS)
10:30 p. m.—Hotel Paramount Orchestra (CBS)
11:00 p. m.—Boyd Shreffler and His Oklahoma Revelers

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. Walsh, Agricola. Two turkeys. W. H. Powell, Fort Scott. Tire, tube and rim. Mrs. John Wagstaff, Tecumseh. Fifty or 75 Plymouth Rock chickens. Herman Sylvester, Riley. Load of wheat. Julius Smith, Baldwin. Seven-year-old Holstein cow, bare spot on back. To be fresh in about five or six weeks. Ora Frettyman, Moran. Seventy-five White Rock chickens. W. H. Elliott, Arcadia. Two hounds. Ben A. Detes, Baileyville. Nine Duroc Jersey gilts weighing between 125 and 140 pounds. W. C. Kline, Milan. Thirty-six White Wyandotte pullets tattooed on right wing with number KF779. Mrs. D. M. Mackey, Nye. Thirty-six heavy Buff Orpington hens.

Opportunity for Safe Investment

Readers of Kansas Farmer who have surplus funds to invest, can learn of a particularly attractive, high-grade security by writing me at once. I regard this as an exceptional opportunity for Kansas Farmer readers. Amounts of \$100 or more are solicited; rate of interest, 6 per cent, payable semi-annually, with the privilege of withdrawal at any time upon 30 day's notice. I can unqualifiedly recommend this investment, which is backed by unbroken record of 27 years' success in one of the strongest business concerns in the West, offering a security that is as safe as government bond. I will be glad to give further information. Arthur Capper, Topeka, Kansas.

Of course the tariff hopes of American investors are high.

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 Piebe 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 505 lb. fat at 3 yrs. Write for pedigrees and description. **Clyde Shade, Ottawa, Kan.**

DORA PEARL VEEMAN
Butter 365 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 tiny bull calves sired by him and his dam. 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.**

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 very fine Denver King Fayne.
VEY G. HOLSTON, Topeka, Kan., R. D. 2.

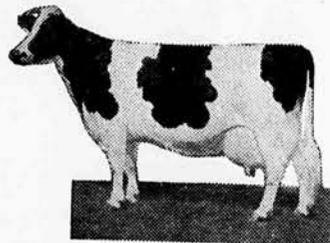
Nice Reg. Bull Calf
Good individual and out of a heavy producing dam. He is a grandson of Count College Cornucopia 6th. Priced reasonable.
H. S. BLAKE, Topeka, Kan.

Best Advertising Medium
Every Kansas Farmer interested in dairy cattle is a subscriber to Kansas Farmer. It is your best advertising medium.

Holsteins Are Persistent Producers

There are over 5000 official records on the books of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America in excess of 650 pounds of butterfat. Among these records are such phenomenal producers as Adirondack Wietske Dairy Maid who made three records in excess of 1,000 pounds of butterfat; Tilly Alcartra, who made over 7800 pounds of butterfat and more than a hundred tons of milk in eight lactations; De Kol 2d, who produced 14 calves in 14 years and a day and who during her life time was the world's champion cow over all breeds in seven day division; Traverse Colantha Walker who has just completed nine lactations totaling more than 200,000 pounds of milk and fat equivalent to 9,000 pounds of butter, and she is only a 12 year old cow. Innumerable other tremendous records of production over a lifetime continue to prove the persistency of the black and white

cow. The average farmer is not much interested in a cow that will be phenomenal for him one year and then amount to nothing as a producer the rest of her life.—H. R. Lascelles, West Central States Representative.



"True Type" Holstein-Friesian Cow

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, BURTON, Kan.

K. P. O. P. BREEDING

Serviceable bulls for sale sired by our junior champion herd bull, whose two nearest dams average 1127.63 butter 22991.75 milk in 365 days, average test 3.96. **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.

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.

Choice Bulls Ready for Service

Three of them out of dams with 454, 496 and 525 lbs. of fat. Write for breeding, descriptions and photo
MAPLEWOOD FARMS, Herington, Kansas
W. H. Mott, Owner.

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 11,724 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.

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 Bess Ormsby Fobes, 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 offers fine young bull, born March 4, 1929, from Jr. 4-yr.-old, who has produced since then, 17,280 lbs. of 4.3% milk, with freshen in 6 weeks. His granddam, 16-yr.-old, just produced 26100 lbs. of milk and 1243.21 lbs. fat in 365 days. Also younger ones. **Geo. A. Woolley, 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. Mahindate Holstein Farm, address Ross Mathin, 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.

More Use for Windrowers

The windrow method of harvesting small grains with a combine spread last year by leaps and bounds. In many sections where the combine had been used in the past to cut and thresh standing grain, crops were windrowed for the first time this last season, and picked up later from the windrow with the combine. In other parts of the country, the windrow method has made combining possible, where before it was considered impracticable.

This rapid increase in popularity of the windrow method indicates its merit. Because it is a new tool, however, some mistakes have been made in its use; at least, there have been instances when it could have been employed to better advantage.

Users of windrowers emphasize three important points which they say must be observed for a maximum amount of success:

1. Proper length of stubble—not too short and not too long.
2. Wait until the grain is ripe enough to cut with a binder before starting the windrower.
3. Keep the windrows light enough so that the combine will not be overloaded.

The ideal length of stubble seems to be about 8 or 10 inches, but it can be as short as 6 inches or as long as 12 inches and still prove satisfactory. If the stubble is too short, it will not

keep the cut heads off the ground; and the result may be sprouted heads in wet weather, or trouble from weeds growing thru the windrow. If the stubble is longer, it may either bend over and fail to support a heavy windrow or allow heads in a light windrow to sift thru.

The length of straw on the heads should generally be not less than 12 inches, and preferably about 16 inches. Heads cut too short are likely to fall down thru the stubble where the pick-up attachment or feeder on the combine cannot easily reach them. The pick-up also is more likely to miss short heads than those of reasonable length. On the other hand, straw which is too long places an extra burden on the threshing mechanism of the combine.

From these points, it is evident that windrowing is most successful on grain which is at least 24 inches in height. It also is desirable that the crop stand reasonably heavy on the ground.

One advantage of the windrow method is that grain can be put in the windrow earlier than it can be straight combined. This does not mean that the windrower can be started before the crop is mature. The general rule is that windrowing can be done at the same time a binder could be operated. If started earlier

than this, the quality of grain may be lowered.

In a heavy, tangled crop, it may be necessary to cut the heads a little longer than would be done otherwise to save all the grain. This makes heavier windrows—and care is necessary to avoid making them too heavy for the combine to handle later.

Occasionally there are exceptions to general rules. A man who windrows oats, for example, may wish to save all the straw possible for feed, and in that case might be justified in leaving his stubble short, particularly if the weather promises to be favorable and dry.

A combination of wet weather and cold weather is not considered as undesirable on grain in the windrow as wet, hot weather. From the standpoint of wind resistance, a windrow which is knit together somewhat closely has the advantage.

Indications are that windrowing is here to stay, despite the fact that it costs somewhat more than straight combining. In weedy or unevenly ripened grain, or where there is danger of hail or bad weather striking the standing crop, it is a particularly desirable practice. The advantage of starting about two weeks before the straight-combining season begins is another point which cannot be overlooked. The slight added expense

from windrowing does not make the harvest as expensive from the labor standpoint as the binder method, by a considerable margin.

On Farm Butchering

Pork on the Farm, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,186, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Public Sales of Livestock

Shorthorn Cattle
Jan. 16—M. F. Marks, Valley Falls, Kan. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Forbes sale managers, Auburn, Kan.

Poland China Hogs
Feb. 15—J. H. Brown, Selden, Kan. Salt at Oberlin, Kan.

Sorting 'em Out

"Ah," said the guest as they approached the house. "I see your son and daughter awaiting us on the porch." "No," said the host, "the girl in the short frock is my mother and the young fellow in knickers is my wife."

A Hot Mamma

Arthur — was seriously burned Saturday afternoon when he came in contact with a high voltage wife.—Albuquerque paper.

ALWAYS A SURPRISE *The Flour That Satisfies!*

HE is accustomed to fine biscuits. But, each morning brings a surprise, a revelation in the culinary art, for fine flour makes fine biscuits.



LARABEE'S
Best **FLOUR**