

KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 68

January 18, 1930

Number 3

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
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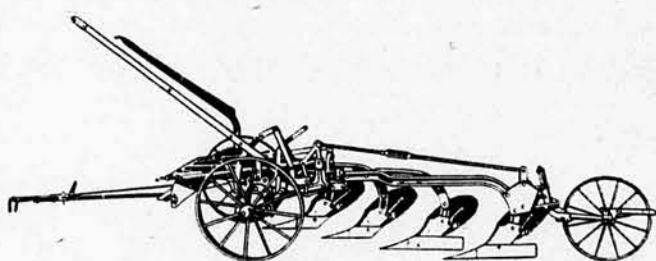


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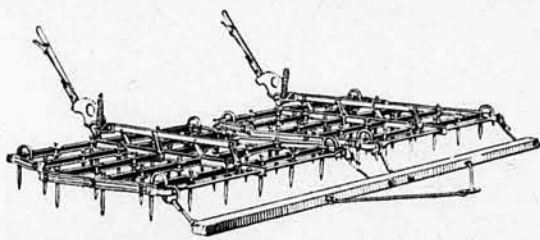
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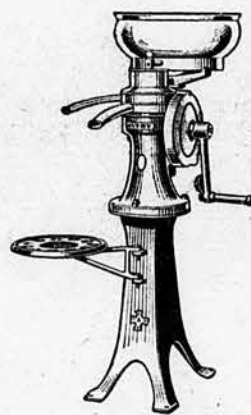
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EVERY... of Louisville

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 68

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Right Equipment Adds Another Income

With Milking Machine and Tractor Graves Finds It Possible to Revive a Profitable Project He Had Dropped

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

LABOR presents a big problem on many Kansas farms. Your experiences and observations have proved this to be one of the big factors in determining the success or failure of a project. Perhaps in the past you have worked out plans for expansion, hired extra help necessary and made some progress. Then about the time the future promised you some profitable returns, your help quit, and you found it impossible to obtain a steady, responsible person to fill that place. You either had to carry on the work yourself, trying to divide your already crowded working hours into smaller fractions, or else drop the project.

H. K. Graves of Franklin county went thru a typical experience of that nature. And his decision since is that farmers should depend more and more on power farming and mechanical helps that can handle the work in fewer hours and bring better results in the bargain. Back in 1917 and 1918 he was milking 14 cows, farming 360 acres, producing purebred Poland hogs and feeding a good many cattle. Unexpectedly he was left without help, and it was simply impossible for one man to carry on such a heavy program alone, or with nothing more than "hit and miss" hired help. Consequently something had to be eliminated or everything was likely to suffer, so the milkers had to be crossed off the list.

Has Time for Dairying Now

But now Mr. Graves is working back into dairying for the second time. Milking he has done for some months makes him realize the steady income he has been missing out on for so long. He is farming practically as much land as he had 12 to 15 years ago when he had to reduce his farming operations, and still is feeding beef cattle, hogs, handling a good poultry flock and in addition his whole program is much broader because he has a better system of rotation and diversification. However, he is building up his dairy herd for the second time with the knowledge that he has things arranged so he can carry on this work in addition to his other projects, with only one man to help about half of the time.

Perhaps the biggest reason he feels able to develop this department of the farm again is the fact that he purchased a two-unit milking machine, which has cut the time required for milking down to a fraction of what it used to be. "I wouldn't milk cows by hand," Graves said. "I do not have time and it is next thing to impossible to hire anyone to do that job. But the milking machine makes it an

easy, pleasant task. I can give all the time necessary to my various other jobs and not slight the dairy herd either. As an example of how short the milker makes its job, I'll have to tell you this: The other night I left town at 5:30 o'clock, got home, brought the cows in, milked the 10 of them and was done at 6:30, and I live 5½ miles from town. I happened to time the milking job and found it re-

quired exactly 29 minutes, or about 3 minutes to a cow. And not one of the animals was slighted, as all of the stripping was done by hand.

"With the old system the job wouldn't have been so pleasant and it isn't likely that I would have buckled into it with quite the same energy; then, too, it would have taken at least twice as long to do the milking by hand and would have required another man. I figure the machine cuts the time in half and does away entirely with the need of the extra help, and that the machine will milk more rapidly than two men."

Power milking may be responsible for increasing the dairy herd from year to year. It is the thought now to give the Holsteins preference over the beef cattle. A purebred bull is to be purchased and the business of breeding up for production will be a main issue. Mr. Graves wants to milk 20 to 25 cows in the winter and is remodeling his housing facilities with this in mind. At present he has 30 head of Holsteins with a few Jerseys. He has been buying heifers for more than two years to build up his herd, and about one-third of them are purebred.

Grinds Feed on Farm

Machinery helps with the feeding job, too. Corn, oats and other feeds are ground and mixed right at the farm. This makes it possible to regulate the supply of feed and to properly balance the ration at the lowest possible cost. The milkers are fed according to their production. Each cow's milk is weighed frequently so that a close check on production may be obtained. Graves has found it good economy to grain his dairy animals practically all year. This helps them keep in better condition and they hold up in production better. The machinery "hired help" idea is seen in operation out in the fields as well as in the cow barns. Mr. Graves has used a tractor since 1918, and now has his second one. This and some two-row equipment cut down the number of hours required in the fields, and the time saved can be utilized profitably for numerous other jobs on the farm.

Hogs have been profitable, combined
(Continued on Page 21)

The Master Farmers of 1929

KANSAS FARMER takes a great deal of pleasure in announcing the class of Master Farmers for 1929. These 10 men were selected, after careful investigation, from 311 nominees in 81 counties. Each one of these outstanding agricultural leaders, like those of the classes selected in the two previous years, follows practices of farming that are considered safe and practicable for his particular locality. These men have emphasized a comfortable, convenient home life and education, recreation and all the best of life's values, along with efficiency in the operation of the farm. Each one of these Master Farmers lives on the farm and depends on agriculture for all or the major part of his income. The class for 1929 includes:

John Coolidge, Greensburg
Henry Duwe, Freeport
George B. Green, Whiting
George W. Kinkead, Troy
Wm. C. Muller, Hanover

Harlan Deaver, Sabetha
Ivan Frost, Otego
J. R. Henry, Delavan
E. P. Miller, Junction City
Alva B. Stryker, Blue Rapids

THE JUDGES:

F. D. Farrell, President Kansas State Agricultural College
J. C. Mohler, Secretary Kansas State Board of Agriculture
Will J. Miller, President Kansas Live Stock Association

The Master Farmer project is almost nation-wide, and is being conducted in the various states by the Capper Farm Press and the Standard Farm Papers. Kansas Farmer sponsors the work in this state. In explaining this work, Senator Arthur Capper said: "Master Farmer awards are made thru Kansas Farmer in recognition of intelligence, skill and sincerity of purpose exhibited in the operation of the farm, in business methods, in home life and public spiritedness; and in recognition of the contribution each Master Farmer's individual efforts have made to the agricultural progress of the state."

Business leaders from every line of endeavor gather in Topeka this week on the evening of January 17, at the presentation banquet given by Kansas Farmer, to honor these expert farmers. At that time members of the class for 1929 will be introduced and will be presented with their Master Farmer gold medals and honor certificates. All of these men were nominated to be considered for this honor by friends and neighbors, because no man can nominate himself.

Record Keeping Exposed Weak Spots

VARIETY has proved to be the spice of farm profits for Paul H. Kirkemunde, of Morris county. He owns 240 acres and controls 400. And on this land he follows practices in farming that have been proved most successful thru years of experience for older hands at the game than he, and thru years of experimenting by the agricultural college. So in his system we find clean hog management, purebred livestock, pure seed, careful rotation of crops, plenty of legumes for soil building and for feed, and record keeping.

The purebred Durocs produce two litters a year in clean quarters, and as soon as possible the pigs are put out on fresh alfalfa pasture. Movable houses are used large enough to accommodate two litters. This part of the farm work is handled as simply as possible, but effectively, this latter point being proved by the fact that Kirkemunde's porkers reach the market in seven months with weight

enough to tip the scales at 250 pounds. Besides all the alfalfa they will consume the Durocs eat their fill of corn and tankage. Various rations are worked out at times, but they are made up of home-grown feeds so far as possible, and this fact has held down the overhead costs and allowed a greater per cent of the gross returns to be counted as net profit. This feeding idea is practiced with hogs, cattle and poultry. Mr. Kirkemunde feels that his farm should be self-sufficient so far as possible, producing every item of feed that is possible, and enough quality livestock to market this feed to good advantage. He successfully maintains a balance between his livestock and crop production.

A herd of 70 purebred Herefords accounts profitably for a good share of the crops grown on the farm and all of the roughage. There are 53 purebred cows in this group headed by a purebred bull. The bull calves have found good demand as breeding

stock, while the best heifers have been retained on the farm to build up the herd. Pedigrees are kept on these animals so that folks who make purchases from this herd will be sure of the blood lines in which they are investing. Something in the line of feeding that has impressed Mr. Kirkemunde is the use of the creep. He studied the proposition to some extent and checked up on the success other folks were having. This looked good to him, so more than a year ago he put the idea to work on his farm. "Folks who have used the creep before have found it satisfactory," Kirkemunde said, "and I am satisfied that it has important work to do with my breeding herd. I use oats in the creep during the summer to help the calves develop big frames and capacity for feed, then in the fall I add corn chop."

Until he started keeping records Mr. Kirkemunde didn't farm as efficiently as he does today. He admits it. Something more than seven years ago most of the farming was to corn

and a load or two of steers shipped off the grass. In the farm account club work he discovered a lot of things. He learned that he wasn't making enough farm crops work for him and that he was missing out on returns from livestock that could be profitably produced on his farm. Another thing, yields of corn didn't check up like the account club folks thought they should. Even if he had been following a system of rotation, without the records he would only be guessing as to the results. But the books keep him straight and show him the value of each operation, and have stopped some leaks here and there that drained the profits.

A good rotation has been in progress for six years. At first it included soybeans, oats and corn, with alfalfa used in a long-time rotation. "But I recently changed over to Sweet clover," Mr. Kirkemunde explained, "because it is more profitable for me. Now the rotation is oats and Sweet
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Entered as second-class matter February 16, 1906, at the postoffice at Topeka, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

KANSAS FARMER

Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Sts., Topeka, Kan.
 Member Audit Bureau of Circulations Member Agricultural Publishers' Association

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Subscription Rates: One Dollar a Year. Subscriptions Are Stopped Promptly at Expiration

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Please address all letters in reference to subscription matters direct to Circulation Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

THE Pathfinder, of Washington, D. C., has been looking up the cost to the Government of a dead Congressman. The figures naturally raise the question of whether the dead Congressman is really worth the money. "The death of a national legislator," says the Pathfinder, "means a heavy drain on the federal coffers." Taxpayers sometimes have to foot a bill as high as \$20,000, according to this authority. When a member of Congress dies, an adjournment is taken out of respect for his memory, a special committee is appointed to escort the body home, traveling by special car, a Sunday is set aside to eulogize the deceased, the eulogy being made into 8,000 special volumes for the family, fellow solons and constituents; the widow is paid \$10,000—a year's salary of her husband—and each of the dead solon's clerks receives a month's salary.

Burial costs and incidentals—cigars, tips and taxis—come out of the Treasury, and, tho a House member is limited to a \$400 casket, the sky is the limit for a Senator. Thus the bronze casket of the late Senator Willis of Ohio cost the nation \$2,250 plus \$276 for broadcasting the funeral services. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad collected nearly \$6,500 from the funeral of Senator Jones of New Mexico, because his body had to be carried nearly across the continent."

At 20 Cents a Mile

ANOTHER Congressional graft is commented on by the Pathfinder. The recent nine-day adjournment of Congress, according to the Washington Star, cost the taxpayers of the United States about \$175,000. This was for mileage paid them whether they went home or not and many of them did not. Nine days was too short a time for a member from California, let us say, to go home, so he remained in Washington and pocketed the mileage money and was \$1,300 the richer.

Whenever Congress closes a session its members are entitled to 20 cents a mile for transportation to and from their homes. Even if Congress only adjourned for a day the Congressmen would get their mileage. It is one of the petty grafts still permitted by the national legislature. The only restriction placed on the member is that he must take the direct or "usually traveled route." Otherwise he might take a trip home by way of Honolulu or the Philippine Islands and collect mileage for the entire distance. It is said that cases like that have occurred in the past.

A Norton reader writes asking if it is true that Congressmen are allowed mileage at the rate of 20 cents a mile every time they see fit to make the trip home.

Not exactly that; the mileage is collected at the beginning and close of each session of Congress; that is, every member is permitted to collect 20 cents a mile for the distance traveled going from his home to Washington at the start of the session and a like amount at the close on his return home.

Of course the practice cannot be defended on any theory. It was fixed at a time when there were no railroads in this country, and members of Congress had to travel to and from the Capital either by horse, wagon or carriage, or come on foot. At that time it probably actually cost 20 cents a mile to travel. Now the cost of railroad travel, even counting extra fare, Pullman and dining car charges, is not more than 10 cents a mile at the outside. The Congressman is fortunate who lives a long way from Washington. But it certainly could not have been the intention of the Congressmen who originally fixed the mileage that the Senators and Representatives should draw mileage for journeys they never made.

The large expenses incurred at Congressional funerals also are unjustified. The eulogistic services are attended by a mere handful of Representatives or Senators, as a general thing. This handful mostly is made up of those who are supposed to deliver the eulogies, and while some of the tributes, undoubtedly are sincere, for the most part they are mere lip service. The escorting of the body of the dead Congressman to his home usually is a pleasant junket at Government expense rather than a sincere tribute to the memory of the departed. With the exception of

the immediate relatives and special friends of the dead statesman, the printed volume of eulogies means nothing. Of course there are exceptions to these general rules. There occasionally is a Member of Congress who commands the sincere respect and love of thousands of his constituents, and who has acquired a fame that extends far beyond the boundaries of his district or his state. It is fitting that special honor should be paid to his memory, but such a man is the rare exception.

As to Cigarettes

IAM CONVINCED," writes F. E. Spicer of Abilene, "that the cigarette is a moral and social menace approaching the liquor evil, and as it always has been the real Kansas spirit to fight social and public evils, I trust you will throw all your influence against the cigarette. "I came to Kansas when a boy, 20 years ago, and later traveled about a bit in the state and noticed the absence of the cigarette. I wish that

health and welfare to have the cigarettes brought under the operation of the Food and Drug Act.

It would mean that there would be more real tobacco and less ground alfalfa or whatever kind of vegetable is now mixed with the tobacco in cigarettes. In my opinion the more pure tobacco there is in the cigarette the more harmful it is. This may be a disappointment to Mr. Spicer and other good people, but I must frankly state that until I am convinced that the cigarette is relatively more harmful than to me it seems to be I am not going to rend my undergarments about it. As a non-user of tobacco I can hardly understand why any person uses it in any form, but if he does, my opinion is that the cigarette probably is less harmful than either the pipe, the cigar or the chew. There is one count against the cigarette however, that can be made with greater reason than can be made against the use of tobacco in other forms. It is an astonishing time waster and more dangerous as a fire starter than either cigar or the pipe. The inveterate cigarette smoker wastes about twenty-five per cent of his time lighting his cigarettes.

A New Book on Quivira

IHAVE just finished reading a new book on the march of Coronado and the discovery of Quivira, written by Paul A. Jones, editor and proprietor of the Lyons, Kansas, Daily News. I have read a good deal about this famous march of Coronado at different times, but in my judgment this is the best and the most interesting story of the expedition I have ever read.

The interest of the Lyons editor seems to have been aroused by the accidental discovery of an extensive collection of ancient pottery, stone implements and arrowheads, not far from Lyons. That made an enthusiastic archaeologist out of Mr. Jones, and he commenced his investigations with all the zeal and enthusiasm of a new convert to a religious faith.

He spent a great deal of time and considerable money in tracing the route of Coronado and his army. In fact, he personally has gone over a great deal of the way traveled by the Spaniards and found pretty convincing proofs of the accuracy of his conclusions. The book discloses that Quivira really was a place of considerable importance. The Quivira Indians were an intelligent, peaceful and industrious people, according to the standards of that time, and for Indians, remarkably well advanced. They were skilled in the manufacture of pottery, stone implements and arrowheads. Also, according to Mr. Jones, they must have been a magnificent people physically, many of the men reaching the astounding height of 7 feet.

The story is well written and makes a book of something over 180 pages, with numerous illustrations. About the only criticism I have to make of it is that it is too short, and leaves one with the impression that there are a lot of other things of interest that the author might have told. If any of the readers of the Kansas Farmer are interested in the romantic story of Coronado and his visit to Kansas 400 years ago, they will do well to write to Paul Jones, editor of the Lyons Daily News, Lyons, Kan., and get a copy of his book.

Court Order Is Needed?

A and B are husband and wife. A dies leaving B with three small children, the oldest 3 years old. There also is a small farm with a large debt on it. B is appointed administratrix and has the estate settled if she stays on the farm, but on account of much sickness and bad years is unable to pay off much of the debt. She got married again. There are no children by this marriage. Then the doctor says she must go to a lower altitude to save one of the children. So she left the state and the child is well, but she cannot go back. Could B sell the farm or must she have it appraised and be bonded? It is still eight years until the youngest child is of age. Must she be appointed legal guardian? The place rents for just enough to pay the taxes and interest and is quite a lot of bother. It is in Colorado.

If this estate was left to B by will at A's death she has a right to sell it. If there was no will, then under the Colorado law she would inherit half of the estate and the children would inherit the other half. Without an order of court she, of course, would have no right to sell this land. She might, however, get an order from the court, to sell this land in order to pay the debts that are a



condition could have endured, but the war brought a breakdown of law observance and enforcement in this respect. Kansas once had a real reputation as a state opposed to cigarettes. I know, for I have been outside the state and had my attention called to it by the lovers of the weed who had visited Kansas.

"I hope that our Senators and Congressmen will support Senator Smoot's bill to put cigarettes and tobacco in general under the Food and Drugs Act, so that these manufacturers can be held within the truth."

As I do not use tobacco in any form, and have not done so for some time, I suppose that I cannot be charged with partiality for the cigarette. I also have been disgusted with a good deal of the cigarette advertising which tries to create the impression that the cigarette is an aid to health and the smoking of cigarettes a ladylike accomplishment. I doubt if the health of any man or woman was ever improved by the use of tobacco in any form. On the contrary, in at least 99 cases out of a hundred, nature revolts at the use of tobacco. Tobacco sickness, while it lasts is a most uncomfortable kind of illness, and the vast majority of tobacco users have painful memories of their early experiences. Also I am still old-fashioned enough that I do not enjoy seeing a woman smoke, altho I concede that women have as much right to smoke as men.

Having said that much in a general way, I have this to say for the cigarette: my opinion is that it probably is the least harmful of the various forms in which tobacco is used by the human animal. I know that many good persons have an entirely different opinion; I used to have myself, but I am now of the opinion that there probably is less poison in a whole package of cigarettes than in one average cigar. I also doubt whether it would conduce to the public

lien upon it. In such case the court would direct that the share of the proceeds left after the payment of the debts belonging to the minor children should be set aside and kept for them by their guardian. In such case their mother should be declared to be their lawful guardian. The court might require her to give a bond for the safe-keeping of the minor children's share until such time as they become of age.

Who Gets the Rent?

B's farm was sold at sheriff's sale on August 20, 1929. A bought the farm for cash. B had the farm rented to C under a contract with the note due December 1. If the note is not paid December 1 it bears interest from that date. Who gets the rent, A or B? I. E. K.

When this land was sold at sheriff's sale a certificate of purchase was issued, presumably. Then the sale would be confirmed by the district court at the next sitting of the court. Then unless this mortgage was given as part of the purchase price and less than one-third of the purchase price had been paid and B resides upon the land, he has a right of 18 months in which to redeem it, and during this 18 months he has full right to farm it, or if he continues to live upon it he might rent the land to another person and he would collect the rent. If B has abandoned the land there is only six months allowed for redemption. And after the expiration of the six months from the date of approval of the sale he would have no further right to any of the emoluments from this land.

Not Exempt From Debts

A and B are considering a partnership in business. B had at one time gone thru bankruptcy. Is B exempt from debts incurred by the company? Could one or both parties be held for all the debts in case of failure of said company? Could A or B's residence be attached in case of failure? X. Y. Z.

The inquirer seems to use the word "partnership" and "company" interchangeably, so that I assume he is talking about a partnership. The fact that B went thru bankruptcy would only exempt him from such debts as were incurred prior to the time he filed his declaration asking to be adjudged a bankrupt. If he enters after this time into a partnership he becomes liable for the debts incurred by this partnership. In a partnership each partner is liable for the debts of the partnership. The members of the partnership, however, are allowed the usual exemption of their homestead. This would be exempt not only from the personal debts but from the debts incurred by the partnership.

Entitled to the Proceeds

What can a woman do in a case where she has inherited a sum of money from her husband and turns it over to her husband to invest but when she wants any money he refuses to furnish her any? Can she demand that he return all the money to her with interest? If so how shall she proceed? W.

If this wife turned this money over to her husband authorizing him to invest the same and he does so invest it with her approval, he would not be held responsible for the repayment of this

money because he merely acted as her agent. But the investment that he makes for her as her agent is her investment, and she has a right to any returns from that investment, and furthermore she has a right to change her investment, that is to say, if she invested it in certain property. It is her property, not his, and she would have a right to sell that property. Of course, if he invested in real estate she could not give a deed to that real estate without his joining in the deed, but it would be her real estate and she would be entitled to the proceeds from the same.

Can't Trespass on Land

Can a motorist or a person driving in a buggy or wagon take down a fence and go on my land when the snow is on the road, as it was last winter? I live on the main trail and own land on both sides of the road. Also the school house sets at one end of my field. The folks would come and tear down my fence and make a road on my land, going and coming from school. Who would I have to notify about the road being blocked? It is a county road. Do I notify the township trustee? R. K. T.

Private individuals certainly have no right to trespass on your land or even come upon your



land without your consent, and even if the road was blocked by snow this would not give these private individuals the right to trespass upon your property. It is the duty of the county in case of county roads to see to it that obstructions such as snow or other obstructions to travel are removed. If it becomes necessary during the construction of a public highway to close that highway for necessary repairs or construction the law makes it the duty of the county, if it is a county road, to place detour notices showing how the traveling public is required to detour. But that does not mean that even the county would have a right to trespass upon pri-

vate property unless this was necessary to obtain material for the construction of the road itself, in which case the law provides the manner in which the private property may be taken. However, the fact that your property has been trespassed upon by private individuals would not give you an action for damages against the county. It would give you right of action against the private individuals.

What the Law Says

Some folks say it is not right to poison coyotes and wolves. Is it right to poison jackrabbits? Men say a dog will eat poison meat put out for coyotes. They eat poisoned rabbits and it kills them. We lost 50 chickens on account of poisoned jackrabbits last winter, and a neighbor had a good cattle dog poisoned by eating a jackrabbit. God Almighty gave them to us to eat, and not to destroy by poison. I want to know. W. S. S.

Our law provides that every person who shall wilfully administer any poison to any domestic animal or shall maliciously expose any poisonous substance with the intent that the same shall be taken or swallowed by any domestic animal shall upon conviction be punished by confinement and hard labor not exceeding three years or in the county jail not less than 12 months, provided the provisions of this section shall not apply to persons exposing poison upon their premises for the purpose of destroying predatory dogs or wolves.

Section 108 of Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes provides that no person shall use ferrets or employ any smoke gun or other device for forcing smoke or any deadly gas or liquid into the holes, dens, runways or houses of any fur-bearing animals, or shall kill or attempt to kill such animals with poison. This act shall not prevent the owners or legal occupants of lands from killing these animals for destroying poultry or damaging property.

Citizens Must Pay, Anyway

A received notice from the township assessor to pay poll tax two different years, but had the option either to pay or work it out. He offered the work. Last year he wasn't warned out to work, but he was this year, so they took out pay for the two years. Can they do this? A. G. K.

Our poll tax law requires that all male citizens between 21 and 50 years old who have resided 30 days in this state and who are not a public charge shall be liable every year to pay the sum of \$3 to the township trustee or the proper officer of the city in which such person lives. The law makes it the duty of the trustee to give notice to such citizen liable to pay poll tax on or before August 1 of each year. All persons subject to the tax shall pay the same in money or discharge the same by labor as herein provided.

I might say that the law as it now stands does not compel the township trustee to accept labor. He may do so, but it is not compulsory. The officer who fails or refuses to give this notice to the citizens shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine not exceeding \$100. While this makes the officer liable under the law if he fails to give notice to the citizen, my opinion is it would not relieve the citizen from the tax.

Shall Wall Street Be Our Banker?

AS 5,000 small banks have failed since 1920, the Comptroller of the Currency, J. W. Pole, recommends a sweeping extension of banking by national banks. He would do this to provide rural regions with "safe" banks and to stop the exodus of banks from the national system.

I believe it most unfortunate that the comptroller has come out for branch banking. The recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury is wiser. Mr. Mellon, one of the country's ablest and greatest bankers, counsels against "hasty legislation" either promoting or restricting branch and group banking. He would have a thoro study made of the whole banking system first.

Not so Mr. Pole. He would remedy the present disintegration of the national bank system by plunging the country into centralized banking.

It is true that since 1920 thousands of small banks have failed in agricultural districts. They failed largely because of the rigors of the times, because of frozen credits, because of the long heart-breaking 10-year collapse of the farming industry, which few could believe was to continue indefinitely.

Just how many of the same number of small national banks would have survived these long drawn out rigors in the same localities, is a debatable question.

Many country banks went broke trying to tide over good customers who had put up ample security on which, it subsequently proved owing to the times, little or nothing could be realized.

The American Bankers' Association reports 273 separate chains of banks in the United States at this time whose resources total more than 18 per cent of the nation's banking assets.

Besides this, since 1924 there have been more than 2,000 bank mergers and consolidations. Doubtless some weak big banks were strengthened thereby. New York City has led the country with 50 bank mergers. Similar mergers of big banks have occurred in every large city.

By recent count there are 1,850 chain banks in 39 states, with resources of more than 13 billion dollars. In the last five years our banking resources have increased more than 15½ billion dollars. And during this time there has been a decrease of 3,416 banks.

States having more than 10 different banking chains in operation at the present time are New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, California, Texas, Iowa, Kansas and Illinois. Nebraska has nine. They are in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Montana, Wyoming and the Dakotas. Also in North Carolina and the Southern states.

On the Pacific Coast, where branch banking is permitted, the Bank of Italy has branches covering the state of California, and has \$1,300,000 deposits. The Bank of America, also of California, has several hundred small banks, and resources totaling 364 million dollars.

The 12 largest banks in the United States now control one-sixth of the country's banking resources, and the economist Spencer Miller foresees 25 superbanks dominating all major industries within the next quarter of a century.

The McFadden banking act, passed two years ago, limits branch banking by national banks to the bank's home city and to states authorizing branch, or chain banking, by state banks.

But the banking group merged in a holding company may extend itself indefinitely anywhere. The holding company itself is not actually, nor directly, engaged in banking. It buys a controlling interest in a number of banks, then dominates and manages them. There is no law against that.

A bill to permit the extension of branch banking is likely to be introduced at this session of Congress. An active campaign of propaganda in its behalf would not be surprising. There will be hearings at which city and country bankers will express their views. A real effort to pass the bill probably will be made in 1932.

The American Bankers' Association has al-

ways refused to declare itself in favor of branch banking. And it is not likely that the people of the United States would favor a banking monopoly—a vast concentration of all the country's financial power at one point. They would not like to see Wall Street banks in direct control of the country's finances and using these funds to feed another stock-gambling boom, as they did this year to the detriment of the rest of the country. They cannot help but feel that financial mergers with their huge concentrations of capital are far more dangerous than industrial and commercial mergers.

The branch bank can hardly be expected to take the same interest in the community that the independent local bank does. Nor will its profits stay at home.

The argument will be that the branch bank is safer. Yet it is difficult to see how bank examiners could examine a chain of several hundred banks the same day. And the simultaneous failure of a great chain of banks would be devastating indeed. It might plunge the country into a panic.

The investor always is cautioned not to put all his eggs into one basket. What about a single community, or 200, or 300, or 1,000 communities putting all, or most of all, their bankable funds into one chain of banks? Or of the country placing all its financial power in the hands of a comparatively few men?

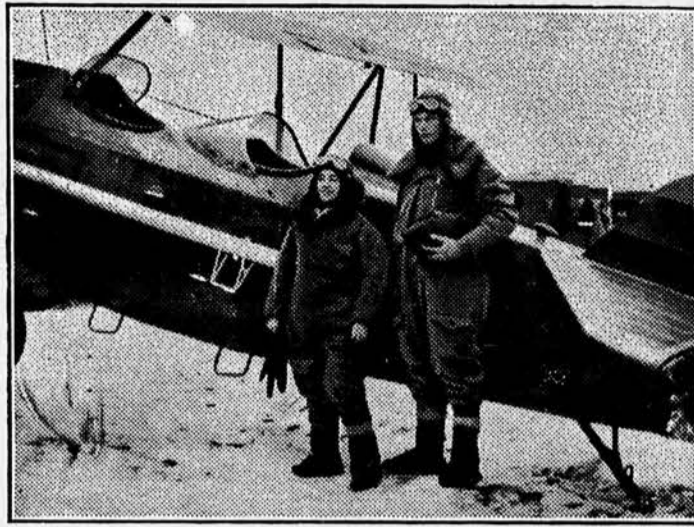
I do not think the country is ready for a financial and industrial monopoly. Certainly it would be very dangerous without such effective governmental supervision and regulation—as has not yet been evolved.

Arthur Capner
Washington, D. C.

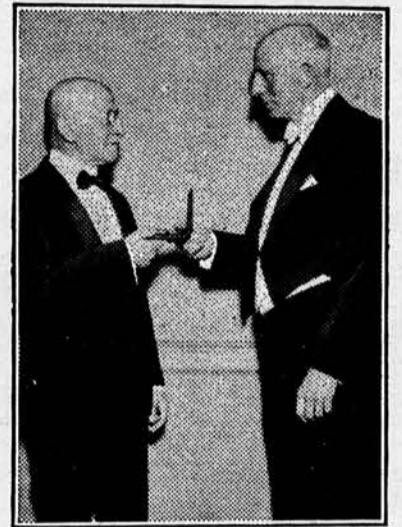
World Events in Pictures



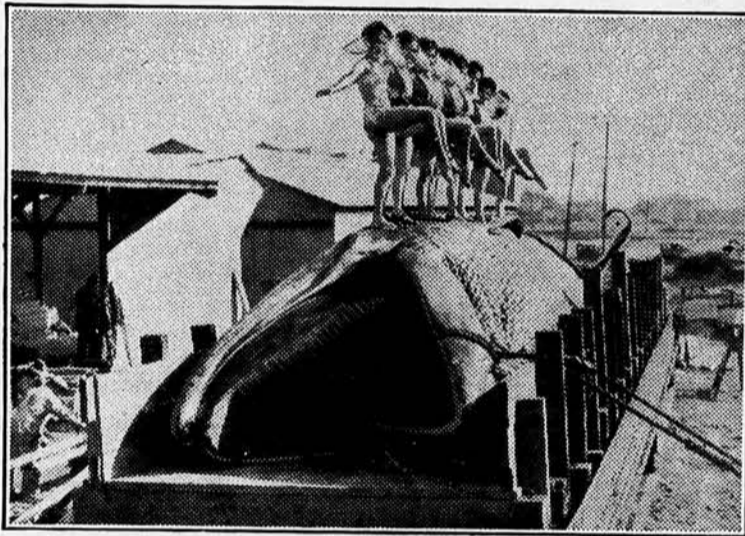
Ex-Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria Hunting Big Game on His Vast Estates in Western Hungary, Where He Spends His Winters



Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh All Bundled up in Flying Clothes, Just Before They Took Off Recently From the Curtiss Airport, Curtiss Field, L. I., for Columbus, Ohio, the Starting Point of Their Inspection Tour of the T. A. T. Air-Rail Line. They Used the Colonel's New Curtis Falcon Open Cockpit Biplane



Left, Dr. Carl Koller, Who Discovered Local Anesthesia in 1884, is Being Presented With the First Academy of Medicine Medal by the President, at a Banquet in New York



This Blue Whale, Weighing About 60 Tons, Was Captured Off the Coast of Lower California, and Taken to Long Beach. The Body Will be Presented to a Museum. In the Meantime He Has Supplied an Odd Stage for These Pretty Girls. It is Obvious That California Offers Many Attractions in the Winter



Here Are Men and Women Playing Hockey on the Snow at Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, With Bottles Which We Hope Once Contained Merely Spring Water. This is a New Game Which Seems to be Attracting Considerable Interest in the Land Where Snow and Ice Rule in the Winter—and Have Some Influence Even in Summer!



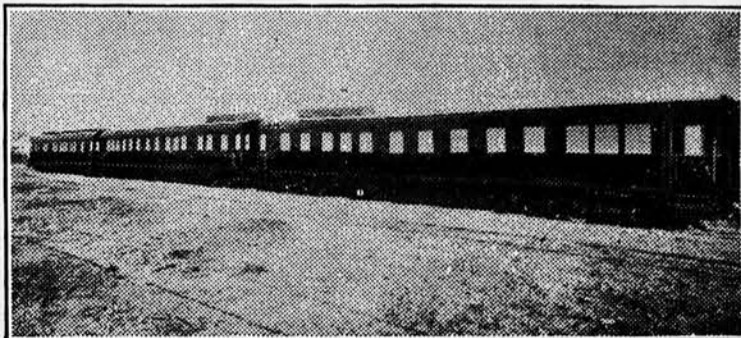
Dr. Cheng-Ting Wang, Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs, Who Recently Issued a Mandate Which Abolished All Extra-Territorial Privileges in That Country



Dr. Horace Dutton Taft, Brother of the Chief Justice, Headmaster of the Taft School for Boys at Watertown, Conn.



The Noted New York Sculptor, Walter Russell, is Putting the Finishing Touches to His Bust of Thomas Alva Edison, Portraying the Inventor Between the Ages of 65 and 70



Three Cars of the Italian Royal Train—the Car of the King, the Queen and the Dining Car. This Train Was Constructed Recently at Turin, and Will be Used in the Travels of the Royal Couple, Which Are Quite Extensive



The Latest Studio Portraits of the Members of the Rumanian Regency, Left to Right, the Patriarch Miron Christea, Metropolitan, Prince Nicolai and Judge Sarateanu

As We View Current Farm News

These Folks Know It's the Poultry That Pays and Pays and Pays

DURING November, 1,300 White Leghorns owned by E. J. Chandler, Woodson county, laid \$477 worth of eggs. About 900 of the birds in the flock are pullets. In Clark county, we find that hens paid J. T. Bues a net profit of \$2.01 each for last year. He explains: "We cull carefully and grade the eggs for market. Cull birds are dressed for home consumption or sale to private customers." Rush county poultry raisers have entered 20 of the 40 pens competing in the Hutchinson Chamber of Commerce third annual egg-laying contest. Despite the weather conditions, the November production was 10 per cent more than it was a year ago with the entries at that time. And the largest single check paid to any one in Stevens county for poultry was received by Mrs. Ed Lester for her crop of turkeys. It was a draft for \$1,877.18 which paid for 450 head of heavyweight turkeys. Yes sir, it's the poultry that pays. Just close your eyes and let your finger touch any part of the Kansas map, and you may rest assured that you will find poultry there, all birds of a feather in that they pay and pay and pay.

Is a Growing Concern

ANOTHER farming corporation has been added to the already long list of concerns engaging in bulk agricultural pursuits in Kansas. The Northeast Kansas Farming Corporation, with headquarters at Lawrence, has received a charter from the state charter board. It starts business with \$27,500 capital. Included in the incorporators are R. C. Rankin, L. S. Powell, Dolph Simons, A. D. Weaver, Harold G. Ingham, Glenn E. Charlton, M. A. Gorrill, C. B. Hosford, E. T. Arnold and C. L. Scott, all of Lawrence.

The big business of farming seems to be getting into business in a big way.

Save for Rainless Day

KANSAS experienced its third year of abnormally heavy rainfall in 1929, with an average precipitation of 27.96 inches, or 1.18 above normal. The average temperature of 53.2 degrees was 1.3 below normal. The highest reading was at Lincoln, 110 degrees on August 2. Oberlin scored the lowest, with 20 below on February 8 and 9. And speaking of rainy weather, we know a good many farmers over Kansas who follow cultural methods that conserve this moisture—put it away, you know, for a rainless day when Old Sol makes the thermometer stretch toward a cloudless sky.

Need Mechanical Consumer, Too

KANSAS farm folks are going to see a cow that talks and does other strange things that no Jersey milk producer is supposed to do, if the plans being worked out by the Kansas Dairy Congress materialize. Officials of the congress are urging the Bureau of Dairy Industry, of the United States Department of Agriculture, to send the mechanical cow showing the development of the dairy industry to the Kansas Free Fair. And in the mean time we hope that somebody will work out a mechanical consumer that will pay what butterfat is worth.

As Valuable as Wheat

THERE are exactly 51,120 eggs in a truck load. If you don't believe it, just count 'em. At any rate a truck carrying 142 cases of eggs pulled out of Garfield in Pawnee county recently, and it probably was the largest load emanating from that town. On the Kansas City market the eggs brought \$1,700, or nearly as much as a carload of wheat. Maybe in the future we will need an egg slogan, as well as one for our famous grain crop.

But Stitchnots Stitch

THREE generations of harness makers are working side by side at Emporia. And their last name is Stitchnot, a grandfather, son and grandson. But we will guess that they stitch and do a good job of it, else the business firm of Stitchnot wouldn't have lasted down to the third generation.

Oil on Troubled Prices

IT WAS reported, and repeated, that Senator Henry J. Allen made his holiday visit home the occasion for purchasing some farm land in Wallace county. And now a dispatch comes from Washington that adds more light on the subject. "Foolish like a fox is Senator Allen

of Kansas," it reads. "While home he bought a section or two of wheat land in Western Kansas. It was widely advertised over the country that Senator Allen intended proving for himself that farming is profitable. Senator Allen admitted this. 'In Wallace county,' he added, 'we intend to practice motorized grain growing on a large scale. Of course, they are drilling for oil and gas on the properties also, with good prospects,' he added without vantage of a smile." Well, Senator, if things go blooie maybe you'll find oil enough to calm the sea of turbulent wheat prices.

"Over-Taxed" Ghost, Maybe

THIS is passed on because it concerns the tax commissioner, Clarence Smith, and for some reason or other taxes seem to have some strings on the average Kansas farm. It is told by one of our Daily Capital reporters how the commissioner, who has fallen off mountains, skidded into ditches and lived thru other hair-raising experiences, returned home late one night to find the house dark and cold and empty of other occupants. He turned on the electric light and promptly something brushed his leg. An eerie moan, similar to those of Dante's lost souls, greeted his ears, then became a shriek, reverberating thru the rooms as if searching for something to appease a voracious appetite. The insistent rubbing against his nether limb continued.

At first—well, you can imagine the commissioner's fright. He had hunted cougars, bobcats

notwithstanding the fact those cattle may have been taxed the same year in another state where they are owned. The board of directors of the association attended a protest hearing before the state tax commission December 30, given at the request of Texas cattle owners.

The first annual meeting of the association will be February 7 at the farm and home week program of the Kansas State Agricultural College. Officers elected to serve until that time are: W. T. Foster, Manhattan, president; A. M. Aye, Manhattan, vice-president; Alvin R. Springer, Manhattan, secretary-treasurer. These directors were chosen: H. B. Rannels, J. M. Aye, B. Buchli, Carl Miller, W. T. Foster, John Doyle, W. E. Wells, H. H. Glunt.

The meeting was attended by 47 men interested in the pasture and livestock industry, including 34 who represented about 75,000 acres of grazing land.

Pasture is one of our really big crops, and it certainly takes a short route from producer to consumer, with the smallest possible harvesting cost.

What a Penny Will Do

WE DO considerable pleasure riding on gasoline power and a tremendous amount of work with it, such as trucking livestock to market and doing other farm hauling. An idea of the amount used in Kansas during 1929, may be obtained by looking at the gasoline tax figures. Total tax collections for this in 1929 were \$9,456,488.92. The December collections were \$681,619.65, bringing the total amount collected since the gas tax went into effect in May, 1925, to \$27,474,273.77. Receipts from the 3-cent tax during the first six months of the present fiscal year fell slightly short of averaging a million dollars a month. The aggregate for the period was \$5,966,934.48 an increase of \$2,493,936.45 over collections for the corresponding period last year under the 2-cent tax. And that's what a penny will do.

And We All Agree

THE Secretary of Agriculture, Arthur M. Hyde, said in a recent interview that this country's wheat still is selling 10 to 15 cents a bushel too low, based on its merchandising value in world markets. All in favor say "aye." Unanimous. And we hope something can be done about it, but in the mean time more farmers are figuring out additional incomes for themselves. As proof we cite Pratt county, where 1929 shows an increase in numbers of dairy cows, feeder stock, hogs and poultry. And that is wheat country, too.

Bested a Rival

AT LEAST one Washington county horse resents the intrusion of the motor car as viciously as the Indians did the coming of the pale faces. The other day Albert Higgins of that part of the state was driving along the highway when he saw five horses loose in the road. One of the animals ran to the car and jumped upon it. The motor car was turned over and badly damaged, while the driver fortunately escaped without serious injury.

A Sweeping Proposition

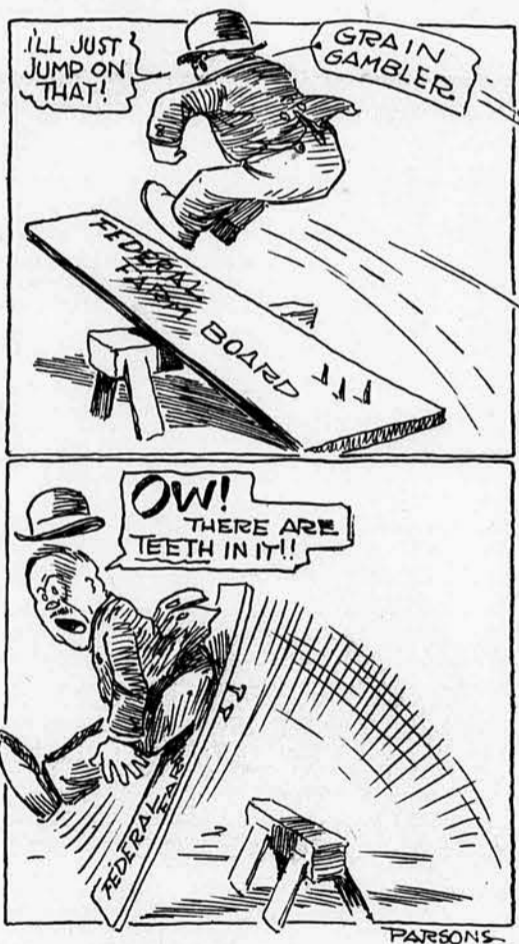
WE MIGHT assume that Sam Wares, Morton county, made a clean sweep of profit this year with his broomcorn. He harvested a bumper crop this year, which netted him \$1,909.03. On 55 acres, Wares grew 12½ tons of the corn, which sold at an average of slightly more than \$33 an acre.

More Signs of Spring

ANOTHER record "first" for the year of 1930, was said to have been registered by Jess White of Wyandotte county, who says he is the first to kill a housefly in his part of the country since the first of the year. He "bagged" the game on his back porch. We'll wager it was a short crop of 'em, Jess, in view of recent weather proceedings, or more likely just a left-over from last season.

Probably Feels Like Home

ONCE a Kansas farmer always one. At least Noah Matkins, Morris county, recently returned after a two years' stay in Idaho, and has leased 1,600 acres in his home county where he will engage in the sheep and cattle business.



and bears. But this thing!—and in his own home. Anyway, just for the moment—or was it years?—he didn't glance toward the unfriendly intruder. He shivered. Cold perspiration bathed his brow. Then he risked a look. And lo, 'twas the vacuum cleaner someone had forgotten to disconnect. The air sack in filling brushed his leg, and you know these machines have a howl all their own. Smith isn't to blame for the taxes, but we imagine he gets cussed aplenty about them. So do you suppose he thought for a minute that he was up against the ghost of farms that have been taxed to death?

One of Our Big Crops

PASTURE owners of Riley, Geary, Pottawatomie and Wabaunsee counties met in Manhattan recently and organized the Kansas Blue Stem Pasture Men's Association. The organization will interest itself in the general welfare of the pasture owners, particularly those interested in the grazing industry of the Blue Stem district.

The association has chosen as its immediate objective the repeal of the state law which requires the taxation of cattle in Kansas pastures

WIBW Features Numerous Fine Artists

Frank Chiddix Received His Education and Lived in a Strictly Rural Community Until He Started His Career

HOWDY folks. This week we wish to have you meet another charming group of artists who entertain you over WIBW, the broadcasting station of the Capper Publications. They are outstanding in their ability and we feel that you will enjoy meeting them thru Kansas Farmer, by way of their photographs, as much as you appreciate knowing them thru their radio programs.

Let's start with the top photo at the right. There we have Frank Chiddix, "The Melody Master," heard over WIBW every afternoon at 4 o'clock, except on Sunday when you may hear him at 5 o'clock. Frank is a Topeka boy, having just returned from Chicago, where he was engaged in radio, stage and recording work. He has just completed a number of records for Brunswick, Victor and others. Here is something that will interest farm folks. Frank is a graduate of Seaman Rural High School, north of Topeka in Shawnee county, and, until going to Chicago, made his home in that rural community. He plays request numbers without music, and he receives an average of 100 letters a day from his admirers.

Hayes Is a Versatile Entertainer

In the photograph at the extreme left is a likeness of Bernadine Hayes, who you hear over the Columbia Farm Community Network and WIBW. In this era of the "talkies" many a silent screen actress has ventured into song. In the radio world it remained for Miss Hayes, "The Red Head of the Air," to reverse that process and go from song into dramatic roles. Widely known for her singing of the blues, on the big time vaudeville circuit and before the micro-



In the Photographs This Week, Kansas Farmer Introduces Another Fine Group of Artists. Upper Right, Is Frank Chiddix, the Product of a Kansas Rural Community. At Left Is a Likeness of Bernadine Hayes, Who Has an Excellent Singing Voice and Who Also Can Turn to Dramatic Roles. The Group Photo Shows Peter Biljo and the Balalaika Orchestra. Below Is Guy Lombardo, Leader of the Famous Royal Canadians

phone, Miss Hayes has put aside her crooning ability, and now is playing speaking parts in two of the noontime radio plays over the Columbia Farm Community Network. WIBW of the Capper Publications brings these programs to you on the most strictly rural service wave length on the dial.

You Hear Real Russians

Each Friday noon at 12 o'clock, Central Standard Time, Miss Hayes does a quick change act into the "person" of "Frances Nichols," the talkative village matron in "The Quilting Party." Each Saturday at 12:35 P. M., she is "Lib," the mountain girl whose romance has hit a snag in "Market Day."

Miss Hayes is a Missouri girl, and started her career at St. Louis singing the blues. So great was her success that she was snatched up by the vaudeville powers and put on tour with Teddy Joyce and his band. Later she appeared with Ed Lowery, and then the world of microphones claimed her.

The big picture shows Peter Biljo's Balalaika Orchestra, the group you hear on the broadcast known as "In a Russian Village." These folks

are real Russian musicians and depict typical life in their country in their lively and colorful presentation.

And now we introduce the young man in the lower photo. He is Guy Lombardo, leader of one of radio's most popular orchestras. Eleven years ago, in the little town of London, Ontario, Guy, playing the violin, assisted by a brother with the flute and Fred Kreitzer at the piano, entertained the Mothers' Club of the town. Strangely enough this little performance was the beginning of the now famous "Royal Canadians." When the Lombardos began to play popular music, they were influenced by the teachings of their father, for many years a well-known musician, noted for his soft, sweet music. They enlarged the orchestra to add drums and trumpet, and then other instruments until they had a large group of expert musicians. Nine of the original group still are playing together.

After a successful tour of Canada, Guy Lombardo brought his Royal Canadians to the United States for a six-months vaudeville engagement. Then followed three years of success in Cleveland, where they gained a national reputation over the radio. In response to demand these musicians made many records including all of their most popular hits. At Washington the Royal Canadians had the distinction of playing for many notable functions. In Chicago they made new records at the theaters and over the radio. Last summer they made a very successful tour of the United States, returning to Canada to open the new Victorian Room of the King Edward Hotel in Toronto. They opened the fall season then at the Roosevelt Hotel in New York City. Over the Columbia

Broadcasting system and WIBW, Guy Lombardo and His Royal Canadians always are featured in nationally-known programs. These 10 musicians broadcast their soft, smooth rhythm every Saturday night, 10 to 10:30 o'clock, over WIBW and the Columbia System.

The Program for Next Week

SUNDAY, JANUARY 19

- 8:00 a. m.—Morning Musicals (CBS)
- 9:00 a. m.—Land o' Make Believe (CBS)
- 9:50 a. m.—Columbia Commentator—Dr. Charles Fleischer (CBS)
- 12:00 m.—Vierra's Royal Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria (CBS)
- 12:30 p. m.—The Aztecs (CBS)
- 1:00 p. m.—The Watchtower Program IBBA
- 1:30 p. m.—The Ballad Hour (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—Symphonic Hour (CBS)



- 3:00 p. m.—Cathedral Hour (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 4:30 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Twins
- 5:00 p. m.—Rabbi Levey's Question Box
- 5:15 p. m.—Recording Program
- 6:00 p. m.—Our Romantic Ancestors (CBS)
- 6:30 p. m.—Leslie Edmonds Sport Review
- 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 of the Kansas Poet
- 8:00 p. m.—Majestic Theater of the Air (CBS)
- 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, JANUARY 20

- 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, time, news, weather
- 7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Reveille (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 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
- 9:05 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
- 10:00 a. m.—The Children's Corner (CBS)
- 10:30 a. m.—Leo and Bill, the Harmony Boy
- 10:45 a. m.—Women's Forum
- 11:00 a. m.—The Polynesians
- 11:15 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Program (CBS)
- 12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
- 12:30 p. m.—Noontime Program KSAC
- 1:30 p. m.—Ann Leaf at the Organ (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—Ceora B. Lanham's Dramatic Period
- 2:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 3:10 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys

(Continued on Page 25)

A NEW AGE OF LUBRICATION BEGINS WITH THIS NEW MOTOR OIL CHARACTERISTIC:

“Penetrative Lubricity”*

CONOCO *Alone Has this New Characteristic*

Since the discovery of the wheel, lubrication has been a necessity and a problem. The first rude barrows which pre-historic men built, needed lubrication, and one of the brighter tribesmen began rubbing the axles of his primitive cart with raw animal meat.

With Watt's invention of the steam engine in 1763, metal-on-metal friction resulted. Then it was that animal and vegetable oil lubricants became definitely unsatisfactory. Their tendency to leave corrosive deposits ruled them out.

Mineral Oils Are Discovered

After the drilling of the first oil well in 1859, mineral oils became commercially successful. Because petroleum was plentiful and was freer from gumming and corroding tendencies, it rapidly supplanted animal and vegetable oils.

But since 1901 there have been practically no changes of fundamental importance in refining motor oils.

Now since 1901, think of the changes that have been made in motors! Probably the make of car you drive today was not even manufactured in 1901. *Certainly its needs for oils are far more exacting!*

The Development of Germ Process

Foreseeing that ordinary mineral oils would eventually fail to meet the increasing strains put

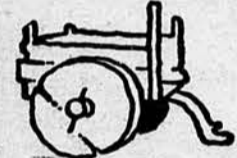
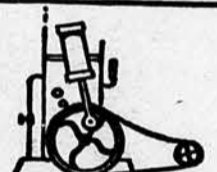
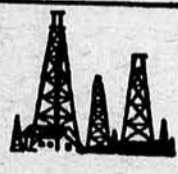

upon them, Wells and Southcombe, two British scientists began a study of the problem which occupied 16 years. The result of their efforts was the isolation of the Germ Essence — a property that provides increased “oiliness” when introduced into mineral oils. These processes were patented and Continental acquired them exclusively for North America. *Thus Continental brings you the first and only fundamentally better oil of the century!*

Germ Process and Penetrative Lubricity

The Germ Process adds one startling characteristic to CONOCO Germ-Processed Motor Oils. It enables them to *penetrate metal surfaces!* This means that an enduring oil film actually penetrates all working parts and clings under all conditions. In starting when 40% to 60% of motor wear occurs . . . in speeding when any failure of the film is fatal to motor life, remember this—the permanence of this film precludes any possibility of metal abrasion. The germ-essence naturally adds greater “oiliness” and we call that lubricity. So we have *Penetrative Lubricity* as the outstanding characteristic of this new oil.

When will you begin using CONOCO Germ-Processed Motor Oil?

THE FOUR AGES OF LUBRICATION

 <p>? Years B. C. to 1763 <i>Animal Fats for Wood-on-Wood Friction</i></p>	 <p>1763 to 1859 <i>Vegetable Oils and Animal Fats for Metal-on-Metal Friction</i></p>
 <p>1859 to 1918 <i>Petroleum discovered and used—not as “oily” but does not corrode</i></p>	 <p>GERM-PROCESSED OILS 1929 <i>The first fundamentally better oils of the Century!</i></p>

* Means—Slipperiness, smoothness, freedom from friction; also the property that diminishes friction, as the *lubricity* of oil, coupled with the unique ability to penetrate metal surfaces.


GERM **PROCESSED**
 PARAFFIN BASE **MOTOR OIL**

Favors a State Income Tax

Farmers' Week in Topeka Was Unusually Well Attended by Kansas Folks This Year

AN UNUSUALLY large attendance and a real spirit of optimism were outstanding features of Farmers' Week last week in Topeka. The associations which met included the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, State Association of Kansas Fairs, Creamerymen and Field Superintendents, Kansas Agricultural Council, Kansas State Poultry Show and the Kansas Dairy Council.

James C. Stone of Kentucky and Samuel R. McKelvie of Nebraska, members of the Federal Farm Board, talked before the Kansas State Board of Agriculture on Thursday, and explained the policies of the board, especially in regard to the marketing of grain. They placed special emphasis on the fact that farmers must join co-operative associations if they are to get the benefit of the new marketing system. It will be a big enough problem, according to Mr. Stone, to deal with the co-operatives alone; there are about 12,500 co-operative associations in the United States, of which 4,000 are concerned with the marketing of grain.

Soil Erosion a Problem

The Federal Farm Board can deal only with the co-operatives, and inasmuch as many millions of farmers do not belong to any co-operative association, the problem is presented as to what shall be done with the great unorganized majority. It has been suggested that the Federal Farm Board organize regional associations among the producers who are not now members of farm organizations. The Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association has not protested against this proposed action. But six organizations, in a formal resolution, objected. These associations are the Farmers' Co-operative Grain Dealers' Association of Kansas, Farmers' Co-operative Commission Company of Hutchinson, Farmers' Union of Kansas, Farmers' Union Jobbing Association of Kansas City, Equity Grain Company of Kansas City and the Farmers' National Equity Union.

In the meetings of the State Board of Agriculture a great deal of attention was paid to the problems of soil erosion. Speakers showed the importance of the construction of terraces and increasing the acreage of the legumes and grasses. It is obvious that erosion increases rapidly with the decline in the humus content of soils. Anything which increases the humus content puts the soil in better physical condition and decreases the speed with which water flows off the land will be helpful in controlling erosion.

In an address at the annual banquet, Gov. Clyde M. Reed expressed the hope that that a peak had been reached in state expenses, and that in the future there would be some tendency for these costs to decline. He also said that the people of the state need not be alarmed that the special session, if any is called, or the first regular session, will attempt to enact the whole state tax code commission report into law at one sitting. He heartily commended the work of the commission, which has made an intensive and exhaustive study of taxation in general and recommended some far-reaching changes.

State Gets Only 6 Cents

"There has been considerable misinformation and some misrepresentation upon the probable intents and purposes of the tax code commission reports," Governor Reed said. "I can assure the people of the state that there is no desire on the part of anyone to upset business and economic conditions. Those who feel a deep responsibility on this subject desire to begin a reform of our taxation system, but they are not only willing, but desirous, that every important step be taken, after full discussion and careful consideration with a full chance for the people of the state to be heard and express their views thru the ballot box on fundamental changes suggested."

The governor outlined the taxes raised from direct and indirect

sources, showing that the state only takes 6 cents out of every dollar raised, local governmental agencies getting all the rest.

"There is no substitute for economical government," the governor said. "Some of the proposals for lessening the burden upon general property contemplate adding revenue from indirect sources to the funds available for city and county purposes. It is frequently urged that some limitation be placed on the spending power of cities and counties, as well as the state, but this is a difficult thing to do. The wisdom of interfering with the right of people in a city or county to tax themselves for whatever purpose they desire is open to question. The final answer must be found by

each community in the election of officers who will avoid extravagance and spend the revenues raised from taxation wisely and economically.

"I have faith that in the years to come Kansas will so revise and modernize its taxation system as to remove the injustice which now exists without imposing new injustices upon any class of citizenship or property."

Speakers on the program of the State Board of Agriculture included Dr. A. G. McCall of Washington, D. C., chief of soil investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture; Dr. F. L. Duley, professor of soils at the Kansas State Agricultural College; Chester Smith, a farmer from Waverly, Kan.; James C. Stone and Samuel R. McKelvie of the Federal Farm Board; R. I. Throckmorton, professor of agronomy in the Kansas State Agricultural College; R. E. Dickson of Spur, Texas, superintendent of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Substation; Miss Amy Kelly, state home demonstration leader of the Kansas State Agricultural College; Frank H. Hollmann of Warren, Mo., editor of the American

Pigeon Journal; A. M. Paterson, assistant secretary of the American Royal Livestock Show; Arnold Berns, a farmer from Peabody, Kan.; L. C. Aicher, superintendent of the Hays Experiment Station; and Prof. F. C. Fenton, of the department of agricultural engineering of the Kansas State Agricultural College.

The resolutions of the State Board of Agriculture included a demand for the state income tax.

F. H. Manning of White City was elected president of the State Board of Agriculture, he succeeding Perry H. Lambert, Hiawatha. F. W. Dixon, Holton, was elected vice-president; C. A. Sayre, Cottonwood Falls, treasurer. J. C. Mohler, Topeka, was re-elected secretary for the two-year term ending in 1932.

Loss in Hog Weights

The average weight of the hogs received on the St. Joseph market in December was 222 pounds, as compared with 232 pounds in December, 1928.

Good Performance begins with -

Light Draft



IF YOU will follow a Case Combine down the field, you will notice it pulls evenly, easily and without side draft or skewing.

Light draft is an inbuilt feature in Case Combines because: The weight of the engine, the grain bin, the header and the thresher unit is correctly distributed over four large, wide tired, easy-rolling wheels on the main axle, (three on the Model "B"), and one front wheel. The brunt of the load is never thrown on any one wheel. Here is how this affects the performance:

1. You can cut and thresh more acres per day, because you can keep right on going. There is no sinking in of one wheel to cause twisting to one side, uneven work, stops and other delays. No bogging down in soft ground.

2. The combine pulls light, is easier on the tractor, and the rate of travel is more uniform.

3. Harmful strains and twists on the frame, wheels or bearings are eliminated. This results in longer life. Fewer repairs and replacements are needed.

4. The sickle runs in a straight line, with no tendency to bounce or vibrate at the end, and cuts its full length without missing any grain.

Light draft is but one of many advantages that result in good performance and make Case Combines by far the most satisfactory to own and operate. The whole story is told in new book which describes the largest line of combines—three models and nine sizes. It is worth reading. Send in the coupon for free copy.

J. I. CASE CO., Inc., Racine, Wis.

CASE

Quality Machines for Profitable Farming

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Dept. A-42, Racine, Wis.

Please send me without obligation a copy of new combine book on the money-making advantages of Case Combines.

Name

Address



Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER,
Pawnee County

So far as temperature goes the new year has been very fine, but it does seem disposed to give us a lot of wind. It has been blowing almost equal to March for two or three days. January first came in with a little flurry of snow that for a time appeared as if it might develop into the proportions of a western blizzard, but it soon was over, and the sun came out. Wheat has greened up considerably during the last few days, but growth will be slow for some time yet. Quite a number of farmers finished husking corn last week.

The wheat market jumps around considerably, but does not get much below or above certain limits. There are no indications that wheat prices will rise much before late spring. Quite a lot of wheat will be moved in the next few days, because usually the nearer March 1 the lower the price. Farmers are afraid the weather might get bad and they would not be able to deliver the wheat before March 1, and they would have to pay tax on it, besides probably taking a low selling price. Crop prospect reports by the last of April and May may be such that a lack of future crop yields may cause a rise in price.

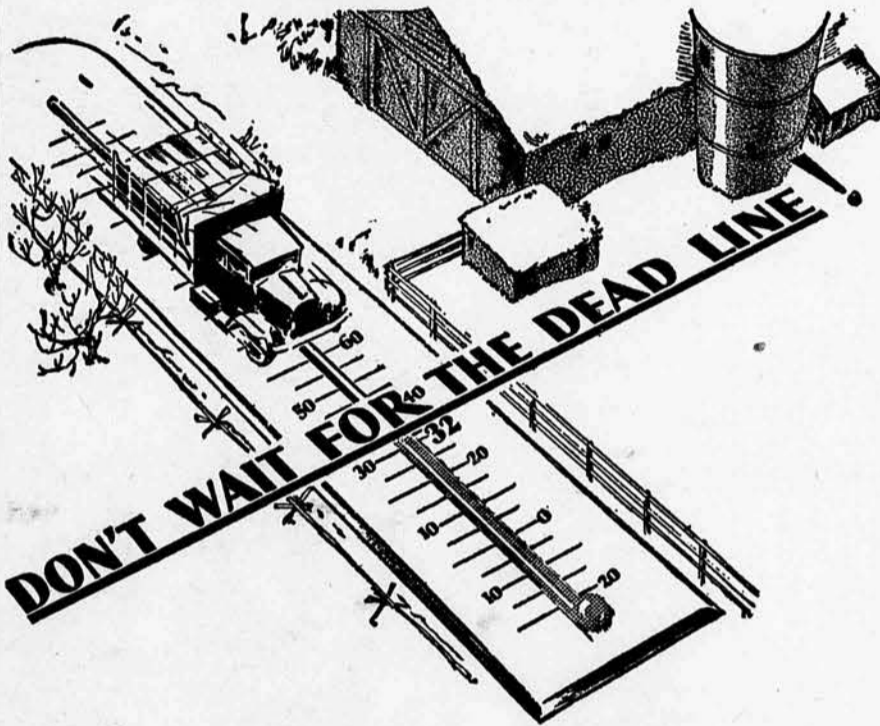
To store wheat and make a profit a farmer must secure a substantial rise in price. An old gentleman told me some time ago that he had been weighing his wheat into the bin and again when he sold and he had found the average losses amounted to about 7 per cent. If these figures are correct the average farmer who stored his wheat the last season will take quite a loss unless there is a pretty sharp rise in the price before long. A neighbor also told me the other day that his wheat had lost more than a pound in test since it was stored. At any rate there has not been much profit the last few years in storing wheat.

Several thousand head of chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys were moved out of Pawnee county the last week. During the first three days of January probably about three to four carloads were taken out. On January 2 four cars were loading at one time at Larned. The shippers were paying 3 or 4 cents a pound more than the local price had been for some time. It hardly seemed possible there was such a surplus of poultry in the county. The local buyers of poultry usually are glad when the eastern shippers are gone, because the price takes quite a slump. Eggs are a fair price locally. So far we have sold none below 31 cents a dozen. Our Leghorn flock has been running 30 per cent production for about a month.

When to plant alfalfa in the spring is always a very much debated question, and so far as we have been able to discover no one has found the best time. Possibly more folks agree that fall seeding is better than spring seeding than any one thing about the growing of alfalfa. But last fall was not suitable for seeding, and it is likely quite a number will try the spring seeding this year. In this locality it is pretty well agreed that there are only two times to sow in the spring. Either very early or in June. By early we mean March, or as soon as the ground is thawed out and before the weeds get started. A late freeze often kills the early seeding. If the weeds are kept down until June and the moisture is right the alfalfa will get quite a start of the weeds that come later. However, dashing rains ruin a lot of the late sown alfalfa. But alfalfa sown here in April and May hardly ever makes a stand. The samples of fine seed being sent out over the state are bringing in many inquiries for early delivery. With alfalfa seed selling at a reasonable price and with the amount of moisture in the soil, this seems like a good year to gamble on getting a stand.

We have been watching with considerable interest the movements toward corporation farming. The number of corporation farms is increasing quite rapidly in Kansas. During the next five or 10 years there are going to be many such organizations completed, and we cannot help but believe most of them will succeed if properly managed.

Below 32° is Mobiloil Arctic Weather



Change today—and avoid trouble tomorrow—

The danger point in engine lubrication is 32° F. Beyond that point, look out! The oil in your crankcase is apt to be stiff as molasses in January. When you step on the starter this cold-stiffened oil is slow to circulate. Your battery strains under a load it should never be asked to carry. Your engine gets more destructive wear in the first few minutes of starting and running than in miles of ordinary driving.

Yet an oil that merely gives quick starting is not good enough. Many so-called "winter oils" are too thin to stick to hot metal surfaces. They break down when the engine warms up.

The new Mobiloil Arctic is double-range—specially refined to do the two-way job winter weather demands. Mobiloil Arctic remains fluid at zero temperatures. And when your engine heats up, Mobiloil Arctic continues to give full, rich lubricating protection.

Save your battery. Play safe with your engine. Find your car, truck or tractor on the complete Mobiloil Chart at your dealer's, and change to the correct winter grade of Mobiloil now.

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

the New



Mobiloil

ARCTIC

MAKE THIS CHART YOUR GUIDE

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

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS, MOTOR TRUCKS AND TRACTORS	1929		1928		1927		1926	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Autocar, T (own & Waukesha)H	A	A	BB	A	A	A	A	A
"H (own engine)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
"other models...	A	A	BB	A	A	A	A	A
Buick	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Cadillac	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Chandler Special Six	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
"other models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chevrolet	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chrysler	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Imperial 80	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
"Imperial	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
"other models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Diamond T	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Durant	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Easar	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Federal 1K6	A	Arc	BB	A	A	A	A	A
UB-6, T-6W	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
T-6B, F-6A, 6-3B-6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
2B-6, T-8W, WR-6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
3C-6, F-7	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
"other models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Ford, A & A	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
"T & TT	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Franklin	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
G. M. C., T-10	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
"T-11, T-19	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
T20, T30, T40	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
T42, T50, T60, T80	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
"other models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Garford	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Graham Brothers	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Hudson	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Hupmobile	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Indiana, 611, 611L	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
"other models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
International Special Delivery, Waukesha engine	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
33, 43, 54C	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
54DR, 63, 74C	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
74DR, 103	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
H54, H554C	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
H574, H574C	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
104C, H5104C	B	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
"other models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Mack	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Nash Advanced Six	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
"Special Six	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
"other models	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Oakland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oldsmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Overland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Packard	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Paige, 8-cyl.	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
"other models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Pontiac	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Reo	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Republic 15W	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
25, 25W, S25W, 30	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
30W, 35, 35A, 35B	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
"25-6	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
"other models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Service	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Star	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Stewart, 7K, HX74C	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
"21, 21K, Buddy	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
"other models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Studebaker (Pass.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
White, 15, 15B, 20	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
20A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
"39, 60	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
"other models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Willys-Knight, 6-cyl.	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
"6-cyl.	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
TRACTORS								
Alfa-Chalmers 15-25	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
"other models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Case, 25-45, L	B	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
"other models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Caterpillar	B	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Electric	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Eaton	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Fordson	B	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Hart Parr	B	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
John Deere	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
McCormick	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Oil Pull	B	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Twin City, 40-65	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
"other models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Wallis	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A

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

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

Alfalfa Needs Winter Food

Frequency of Cutting Has Considerable to Do With Life of This Legume

BY S. C. SALMON

ONE of the hazards in growing alfalfa in Kansas is the danger of winter injury or winter killing.

It is only under unusual conditions, as when alfalfa is covered with ice, is planted late in the fall, or when very poorly adapted seed is used, that total loss from winter killing occurs. Nearly every year, however, some injury to the plants occurs, and this injury often is so slight as to pass unnoticed at the time and yet may prove disastrous in the long run. One reason for this is the fact that the injuries to the plant tissues permit entrance of organisms, particularly bacterial wilt, which may entirely destroy the field in a short time. Every farmer who grows alfalfa no doubt has dug up the roots and noted the blemishes and decayed portions of the crown and upper part of the root. In most cases, this decay has been caused by winter injury in past seasons.

Until recent years, winter injury to alfalfa has not been considered of great importance. Once an alfalfa field was established, it remained almost indefinitely or until it seemed desirable to plow it up for other

jury. This seems to be due to the fact that the degree of winter injury depends very largely upon the food reserves that are stored in the alfalfa root. If these reserves are low, the plant tissue easily is frozen. If they are high, it is highly resistant to low temperatures. Frequent cutting forces the plant to use up these food reserves in producing new growth, and hence gives it no opportunity to store food in the roots. Consequently they go into the winter in a weakened condition and with reserves very low and are easily injured by low temperatures.

It seems probable that frequency of cutting in the fall may be even more important than how the alfalfa is handled during the early part of the year. This is for the reason that most of reserves that are found in the alfalfa root during the winter are stored there in the late summer and early fall. If the cutting in the fall therefore, is such as to interfere with

these reserves, it is quite likely that the plant will not have sufficient to carry it thru the winter in good condition. Experiments relating to this point are entirely too inadequate to give more than a suggestion as to how alfalfa should be handled in the fall to avoid this condition.

It seems likely that the common practice of cutting so that the last crop in the fall makes a growth of from 6 to 12 inches, which is then cut off just before winter, is not to be desired. This latter growth probably is just sufficient to deplete the reserves in the root and yet not enough to add anything to them. Probably it would be better if cuttings could be arranged so that the last full crop comes off so late in the season that no further growth would take place during the fall. In that case, the root reserves would be replenished and the alfalfa would go into the winter in the best possible condition. As already indicated, the evidence on this point is very fragmentary and unsatisfactory, but it perhaps will provide a suggestion for further study by farmers and others.

Pasturing alfalfa closely during the summer and fall without doubt greatly increases the danger of winter injury. As indicated above, the plants should have an opportunity to recuperate after the tops are cut off, and there is no opportunity for this when

it is grazed continuously close to the ground. A good plan therefore, where alfalfa is pastured is to have two lots or fields, one of which is allowed to grow while the other is being pastured.

It is very probable that leaving stubble or some protection on the field during the fall and winter will be helpful in preventing winter injury. This is a point well worth considering in seeding new fields. If, for example, the alfalfa is sown rather late and the plants do not make much growth, mulching with straw at the rate of say a ton to the acre often is very helpful. In other cases where the last crop is taken off rather early in the fall and a new growth takes place afterwards, it may be desirable to leave this growth to catch and hold snow and thus protect the plants, rather than to cut it off.

On Farm Woodlots

Forestry and the Farm Income, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,117-F, and The Farm Woods, Leaflet No. 29-L, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

An expedition has set out to make sound-pictures of animals in the African jungle. The result should be a movie which could honestly be proclaimed as a howling success.

THIS week Kansas Farmer brings you the seventh article in the special alfalfa series, and indeed, it is one of the most important. It explains how farmers may handle this important crop in a manner that will avoid winter injury and winter killing. S. C. Salmon, who prepared this article exclusively for Kansas Farmer, is professor of farm crops at the state agricultural college, and he and his associates are bending every effort to dig out the most serious ailments of alfalfa and to learn methods of combatting them. Kansas Farmer will be glad to learn of your experiences with alfalfa—whether they are successes or failures. This series of articles will be of considerable value to you if filed for future reference.

crops. In recent years, however, the situation seems to be quite different. At least farmers no longer are able to retain a stand of alfalfa for more than three or four years, and a part of this inability at least is due to winter injury. It seems rather clear that the damage from winter injury has been greater in the last few years than was the case 10 or 15 years ago.

The immediate and direct cause of winter injury, of course, is low temperature. It appears, however, that the injury is due not so much to low temperature in itself as it is to low temperature combined with other factors. Thus a very low temperature suddenly following a period of warm, growing weather is much more likely to cause serious damage than it is if the cold weather comes on gradually. Likewise low temperature combined with ice sheets certainly is more damaging than without the ice sheets. A sudden freeze in the early fall or late spring sometimes may do considerable damage, whereas low temperatures during the winter may cause no damage at all. As is well known, a blanket of snow over the field during a cold period protects the plants to a very great degree, and hence low temperatures occurring when the ground is covered with snow are not likely to cause damage.

Recent studies suggest that the danger of winter injury depends to a considerable extent upon how the alfalfa field is handled, and consequently there may be some opportunity for farmers to prevent some of the winter injury that frequently occurs. For example, very frequent cutting during the growing season appears to increase the danger from winter in-

572 MORE EGGS

from the Pan-a-min flock

This pile of 572 eggs represents the difference in laying between two flocks of fine hens, 100 in each flock—all Leghorns—all from the same hatch. One flock had Pan-a-min with their feed, the other did not.

THIS is a Bulletin Announcement of a laying competition conducted on our Research Farm. The two flocks had identical feed and care. They were equal in everything except that only one flock received Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-min with their feed. The laying competition continued 100 days.

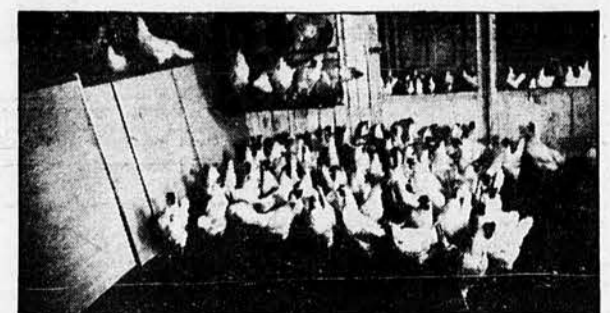
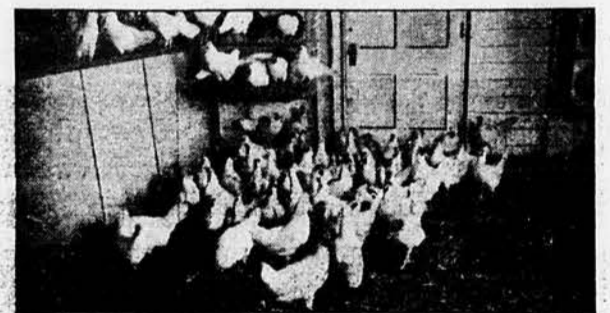
The 100 hens receiving Pan-a-min laid 5882 eggs, the other 100 hens laid 5310 eggs. The difference was the very respectable pile of eggs shown above, at right—exactly 572 eggs.

572 more eggs at 50 cents per dozen meant \$23.83 more profit from the Pan-a-min hens. Over 23 cents extra profit from every hen.

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-min (formerly called Pan-a-ce-a) is a conditioner and mineral supplement which keeps hens and pullets in laying trim. Add three pounds Pan-a-min to every 100 pounds of mash. The cost is one cent a month for each hen.

Pan-a-min does not take the place of feed, but no feed can take the place of Pan-a-min. Regardless of the feed you use, you will always get better results by adding Pan-a-min to the ration. You should be getting the extra eggs and extra profits. See your local Dr. Hess dealer today.

DR. HESS & CLARK, INC., Ashland, Ohio



Dr. Hess Poultry
PAN-A-MIN
KEEPS HENS IN LAYING TRIM

And so the Coyotes Escaped!

But Maybe the Weather Will be More Favorable for Hunting Next Time

BY HARLEY HATCH

A FOUR-TOWNSHIP campaign against the coyote inhabitants was planned for New Year's day here, but evidently the coyotes had a stand-in with the weather man, for the morning of that day saw rain falling, and later, turning to snow, it melted as it fell. By noon the sky had cleared, and since then we have had the best of winter weather; however, the forecast is for "unsettled and colder tomorrow" which may, or may not, come to pass. At any rate we have had, so far, a fine winter, so much of it is gone and cannot be taken from us. Roads are in fine condition and feedlots never had better footing. The shocked and stacked feed has not been harmed by an excess of moisture; fodder from the shock and hay from the stack is coming out as bright as when it went in last summer and fall. Some corn is moving to feeders at 75 cents a bushel, but elevators are paying from 5 to 10 cents less. It does not seem to me to be a good time to sell corn. It has been kept until it has dried out and should by rights be bringing from 5 to 10 cents more a bushel than it brought 60 days ago; in reality it is not bringing as much.

To Market by 3:30 A. M.

The man who runs the truck line from Burlington to Kansas City came to this farm Friday morning, and by 3:30 a. m. he had 26 of our hogs in his truck and was on his way to market. We had been watching the market and had noted a 15-cent advance in price on Thursday and the radio told us that but 3,000 head were due in Kansas City on Friday. So on Thursday afternoon we called up the truck man and told him we were ready to go early the next morning. He made the early morning start, so he could have the hogs in the pen in Kansas City in time to get a fill before being sold. This truck line brings much more freight down from Kansas City than it takes up, so the owner makes a hauling price that a farmer can afford to pay, especially as the stock is taken right from the farm. A number of farmers near here who have been feeding a few cattle now are planning on sending them in to market by truck. If I remember rightly the railroad rate on cattle from Burlington to Kansas City is 19 cents a hundred; the truck rate is 45 cents where the stock is taken right from the farm. A man with a carload probably could ship more cheaply by rail, but the man with six or eight head would do better to let them go by truck; they reach the market in about 4 hours, so the shrink would be less than by 16-hour rail trip.

More Interest in Power

Letters from farmers who are thinking of going into tractor farming continue to arrive. They write, knowing that we have been using tractors for 10 years, and that we recently have changed from the small tractors to the more powerful all-purpose machines. Most of the letters are concerned with the tractor as power for cultivating corn; they know that tractors can do all other kinds of work but wonder how it will work in the cornfield. For cornfield work the tractor handles easier than horses both for listed and for top planted corn. One inquiry is about the equipment needed to cultivate listed corn; if it is necessary to have a "curler" to pull behind the tractor. With the outfit we have a curler is not needed; would, in fact, be a nuisance. To fit the two-row tractor cultivator, that is hung on the tractor, for cultivating listed corn all that is necessary is to remove the four inside shovels and in their place put disks, called disk hillers. When you get these adjusted to the listed furrow you can, in the language of the old Indian, "go scoot," making 30 acres a day comparatively easy. One also can plant that amount of corn in a day with the two-row lister pulled behind the tractor. For fast work and for efficient work the

tractor is ahead of the horse in virtually everything.

Radio, a Real Tool

A reader of Kansas Farmer, a railroad man living in Chicago but who travels over a large part of the Northwest, writes asking that I discuss "Radio on the Farm," in this column. Radio is rather new to him, but he thinks it would be of great value to farmers in many ways. This friend owns a farm in North Dakota, and he has in mind the value of the weather forecasts to that part of the country. There is no question but what a radio in Dakota would be worth twice its cost in a single winter in giving the weather forecasts. The forecasters often miss out on summer storms; such storms are often local and are easily broken up or exhaust themselves in a limited locality. But when the weather bureau says "cold wave, advise stock interests" in the winter one had better get ready for it, as it is almost sure to come. Indeed, one might say that in the Dakotas it is sure to come; in Kansas such storms often lose their force, but in the North they are under a full head of steam. The radio also is of great value in giving the markets, both of livestock and grain, virtually as soon as the prices are made. I consider that our radio made us its cost when we sold our hogs this week, as is spoken of in another paragraph.

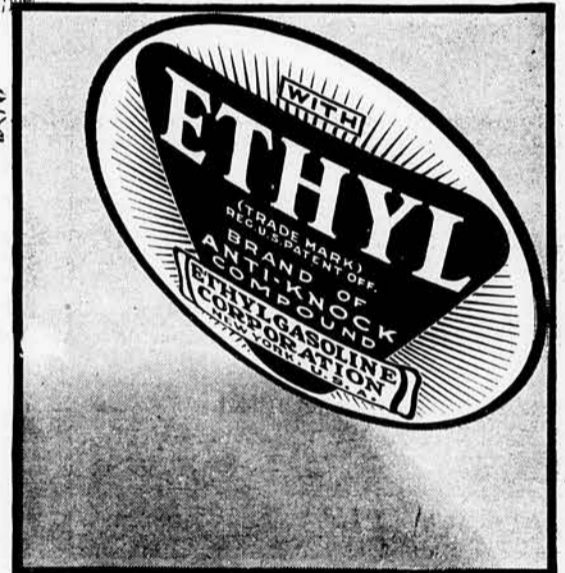
Use the Light Plant

Virtually all radios in country homes have to be powered with dry cell batteries. Many country homes have an electric plant, but it is direct current, and up to this time all electric radios are made for alternating current such as is provided by town and city plants. One can, however, charge his batteries with a farm lighting plant, and by so doing save buying dry "B" batteries and the monthly charging of the "A" battery. My radio is equipped with "wet" B batteries which can be bought from any radio supply house. The first cost is but little greater than the first cost of dry B batteries, and when you once have the wet cells installed and connected with the farm lighting plant your B battery operating cost is about over. The A battery also is connected to the farm plant, and you can charge either or both at your convenience. To install the connections you have to have some one who understands the business; my set was installed by our farm radio broadcaster, Homer, who uses lots of "juice" in his broadcasting set. Most places in town charge \$1 for charging an "A" battery, and if a radio set is used as much as many farm sets are the charging will have to be done at least once a month, and at times once every two weeks. The value of a radio set to a farm is, however, always much greater than the cost.

Too Much Land Inflation

While some injustice was done to depositors in failed Kansas banks by state bankers taking advantage of the court decision allowing them to withdraw from the guarantee association by forfeiting the money they had on deposit in the guarantee fund, the result, on the whole, seems to have been for the best, and bank failures in Kansas now are very few in number. In Nebraska, where the guarantee law has been in court for the last year matters have not gone so well. Since the case was taken to court banks have continued to fail, and in that time more than 50 have failed. In one county, Greeley, a good county, by the way, the last bank in the county failed last week, making seven failures in that county alone in two years. The attorney general for the state says that, while some banks will pay out a fair per cent, there are some failures which will not return much more than 10 per cent. Why such a financial condition in so good a state as Nebraska? Speculation, especially in land, is the cause of it.

"Ethyl is
the best
farm hand
I've got"



WHY not put Ethyl to work on your farm? Thousands of farmers have found that it pays.

It pays because with Ethyl in your car, truck or tractor, you cover more ground in a day! Reduced gear-shifting saves fuel and eases strain on the driver, with consequent increase in his efficiency. *And you save time and money through less frequent lay-up for carbon removal.*

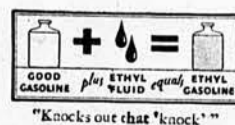
That's because Ethyl is good gasoline *plus* the Ethyl anti-

knock compound, which was developed by General Motors Research Laboratories to make gasoline a better motor fuel.

Look for the Ethyl emblem. Let Ethyl start to work for you today. Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, New York City.

Wherever you drive—whatever the oil company's name or brand associated with it—any pump bearing the Ethyl emblem represents quality gasoline of anti-knock rating sufficiently high to "knock out that knock" in motors of ordinary compression and to develop the additional power of the new high-compression motors.

The active ingredient now used in Ethyl fluid is tetraethyl lead.



ETHYL GASOLINE

Club Boosters Are Off Again

Faye Boose of Douglas County Wins First Blue Loyalty Ribbon in the 1930 Contest

BY J. M. PARKS,
Manager, The Capper Clubs

THE Capper Clubs' spirit is spreading over Kansas like wildfire. Even at this early date applications have been received from the following 30 counties: Bourbon, Cheyenne, Clay, Cloud, Douglas, Finney, Greenwood, Harper, Jefferson, Jewell, Linn, Lyon, Marshall, Meade, Norton, Osage, Phillips, Pottawatomie, Reno,

than any other person in your county, you become the county champion and are entitled to a purple loyalty ribbon. The boy or girl who lines up the largest number of club folks becomes state champion and will receive a large purple loyalty ribbon, 3 by 15 inches, with his name, number of members secured, and other points of distinction embossed upon it.

Every team should own a camera, so good snapshots of club members and their projects may be furnished to the club manager from time to time. If you would like to have your team own a camera, do your best to make it an A-1 team during the membership campaign. A team becomes "A-1" as soon as it doubles its last year's membership. Or, in case it is a new team, it becomes A-1 when one-half of its members receive loyalty ribbons. This makes it possible for you to keep piling up honors for yourself and for your team at the same time.

When one of your friends fills out
(Continued on Page 25)



Can You Beat This for Loyalty? The J. J. Wheeler Family of Trego Attended Every Regular Meeting and Other Activity of Their Capper Club Team Last Year, Tho They Had to Drive From 30 to 530 Miles Each Time Except When the Club Met at Their Home

Republic, Rice, Rooks, Saline, Sedgwick, Shawnee, Sherman, Sheridan, Stafford, Wabaunsee and Wichita.

We hope to have three times this many counties in our club by the close of the enrollment period, April 15. Usually it is pretty easy to get additional members when one ambitious boy or girl decides to have a team in his or her community. We talk about the things in which we are most interested. If you have a desire to make a success in club work, you will, in all probability, tell your friends about your plans. In a little while they, too, catch the spirit. That's the way club activities start in new localities.

In order to encourage early enrollment, we are going to award special honors to club boosters. As soon as your application is accepted, you become merely a member of the Capper Clubs. Then to become a "loyal" member, you must enroll one of your friends. This entitles you to a white loyalty ribbon, 1½ by 5 inches, embossed as illustrated on this page. A second new member will give you an orange ribbon; a third, a yellow ribbon; a fourth, a red ribbon; and a fifth, a blue ribbon.

If you secure more new members



Win a "Loyalty Ribbon" by Getting Your Friends to Join the Capper Clubs

The Capper Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas
J. M. Parks, Club Manager

I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives ofcounty 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

The ONLY VACUUM TUBES

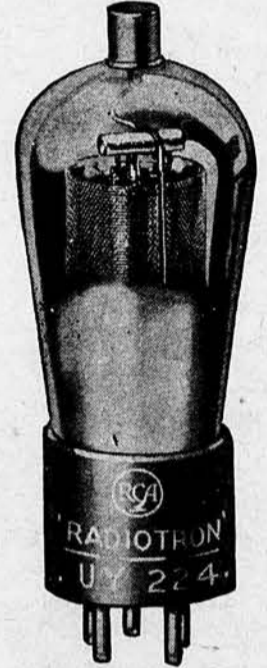
the leading manufacturers recommend



ALFRED MARCHEV

President and General Manager
TEMPLE CORPORATION OF
CHICAGO, says:

"In perfecting our Templetone radio receiver we sought the vacuum tube which would do full justice to its remarkable reception and tone quality. Our laboratory tests convinced us that RCA Radiotrons produced the best results. We always recommend them for Templetone sets."



RCA RADIOTRON

RCA-RADIOTRON COMPANY, INC.

No planter was ever meant to be a Truck Horse



Cut out constant weeding and cultivating — Grow things this new, modern way under Gator-Hide!

DRUDGERY...the dull, monotonous drudgery of constant weeding and cultivating need no longer be a part of ANY planter's existence. For Gator-Hide Mulch Paper, among its other miracle-working qualities, reduces weeding and cultivating to the absolute minimum!

Gator-Hide stimulates plant growth by increasing soil temperature and conserving soil moisture. In actual tests it has increased the yield of various crops from 25% to 200%—not only increased yield but increased the QUALITY, too.

See your dealer today. If he cannot supply you with Gator-Hide, write us direct. But see your dealer first. And send the coupon, without fail, for free booklet NOW.



Celery growing under Gator-Hide Mulch Paper. No weeds...a quality crop...minimum labor. Note comparative poor condition of unmulched area at right.



Early Cabbage growing THROUGH Gator-Hide...two rows to the strip...staggered.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY
Mulch Paper Division, Dept. Q2,
100 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

RETAIL PRICES

Type	Width	Length	Sq. Ft.	Per Roll
A (light)	18 in.	900 ft.	1350	\$3.50
A (weight)	36 in.	900 ft.	2700	7.00
B (heavy)	18 in.	450 ft.	675	3.50
B (weight)	36 in.	450 ft.	1350	7.00

Substantial discounts on orders of 30 rolls or more
Canadian prices slightly higher



This paper is licensed for use in the 37 states east of Colorado and in Canada east of Saskatchewan under the patents of Charles F. Eckart, the inventor of mulch paper, which are owned by the International Paper Co.

GATOR-HIDE Mulch Paper

International Paper Co., Mulch Paper Division
Dept. Q2, 100 East 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

Please send your booklet, "The Miracle of Mulch Paper", and tell me where I can secure a supply of Gator-Hide Mulch Paper in this territory.

My dealer is.....
My name.....
My address.....

What the Folks are Saying

CRICKETS have been unusually abundant in Kansas during the last summer. They cause great annoyance in houses, not only by their noisy chirping but also because when hungry they eat clothing, book-bindings and other articles. Crickets often breed in great numbers in garbage dumps near residences. The most effective way to get rid of them permanently is to have such spots cleaned up entirely or treated with waste oil. Infested rooms may be relieved of the presence of these noisy visitors by using poisoned bait.

The Bureau of Entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture recommends the following formula: Dissolve 1 tablet of bichloride of mercury in 1/2 cup of water and then add 1/2 cup of flour and stir well into a paste. Cut into small quantities on cardboard, and place about the infested room. Care should be taken to keep the bait out of reach of children and pets.

Dighton, Kan. Harry C. Baird.

Away With Plant Lice

Aphids in the greenhouse or in the sun window on all kinds of plants are bad bugs for this time of the year. The aphids may be green, red, black, or almost any combination of these colors. All of them feed upon the plants in the same way—by sucking the juices from the stems or leaves. These insects become very abundant in the houses because their natural enemies are not present and the plants are in pots, making it difficult to treat them. The result of the feeding of aphids is the turning of the plants to a bad color, causing them to curl and twist and the leaves to drop. The best way to control aphids is to take the infested plant to the sink and give it a good washing and then treat it with nicotine sulfate solution. House plants should be watched very carefully at this season for several kinds of bugs.

Manhattan, Kan. E. G. Kelly.

When Winter Comes!

Under winter feeding conditions the kind of grain mixture that should be fed is determined by the nature of the roughage available. With alfalfa or other legume hay and silage, a mixture of the farm grown grains (corn, kafir, barley, or oats) fed ground, will ordinarily be sufficient for the cow producing less than a pound of fat a day. Where the production is heavier, a protein concentrate (cottonseed, linseed or gluten meal) will need to be added. If prairie hay, cane hay, or other non-legume is being fed the amount of high protein concentrate in the grain mixture will need to be increased until it comprises one-third of the grain mixture.

Manhattan, Kan. W. H. Riddell.

Poultry is a Big Industry

The extent of the poultry industry in the United States is indicated by the fact that, according to the last agricultural census, of the 6,371,640 farms in the United States 5,505,617 farms reported chickens. The total value of the products of the poultry industry in 1926 was 1,181 million dollars, constituting 9 per cent of the value of all farm products. The eggs produced had a value of 620 million dollars.

Topeka, Kan. G. D. McClaskey.

A Safe Beef Program

Kansas is developing a beef cattle program which is in keeping with the progress of commerce and the requirements of the trade. In the new order of events, the beef which is coming to the market from Kansas feed lots and pastures has never had a birthday. The crops which have been the dependable pride of Kansas since the earliest cattle history was written, namely grass and roughages, are being turned into market topping beef by the cow and calf method; the cow converting the roughages into milk and the calf returning it in the form of beef. It is a process which has brought safety to the cattleman and permanency to his farming operations. It is history that the cattle kings of old reigned with an impressive hand, and then,

all too often, by a reverse of the markets which crowned them king, were reduced to "Soldiers of Fortune." It was picturesque history but written at a price that was costly to the enterprise and Kansas cattlemen.

But Kansas, which is predominantly a producer of beef by virtue of its grass, roughage, grain and climate, has studied her resources, her methods, and the market demands, and is emerging with a safer program; one having the same surety as the coming of the seasons. Where the cattle barons of old operated as far as the eye could see, there are now a dozen or more men who produce a carload of beeves whose age at marketing time is computed in months instead of years, and what is more important, whose relative cost of production on a hundred-pound basis has been as much reduced as its age.

With the advent of the sorghum

crops and the silo to insure a bountiful supply of roughness thru the winter and the century proved grass for summering, the cow herd program is, with proper management, proving to be one of the most secure operations that is found in the field of agriculture. Realizing that Kansas' two most assured crops, grass and roughness, were nature's contribution primarily to the requirements of a beef cow, the cattlemen of this state are naturally looking to the cow and calf method of converting bulky feed into a salable product.

Under the new order of things, and the acquired title of the "Blue Stem Method of Beef Production," the good beef type, the proper winter of the cows on roughness, supplemented with a legume or cottonseed, the production of early calves, and the creep feeding of the calves, are responsible for many herds weaning a 600-pound calf, which with a few weeks in the dry lot has time after time topped the market this past fall.

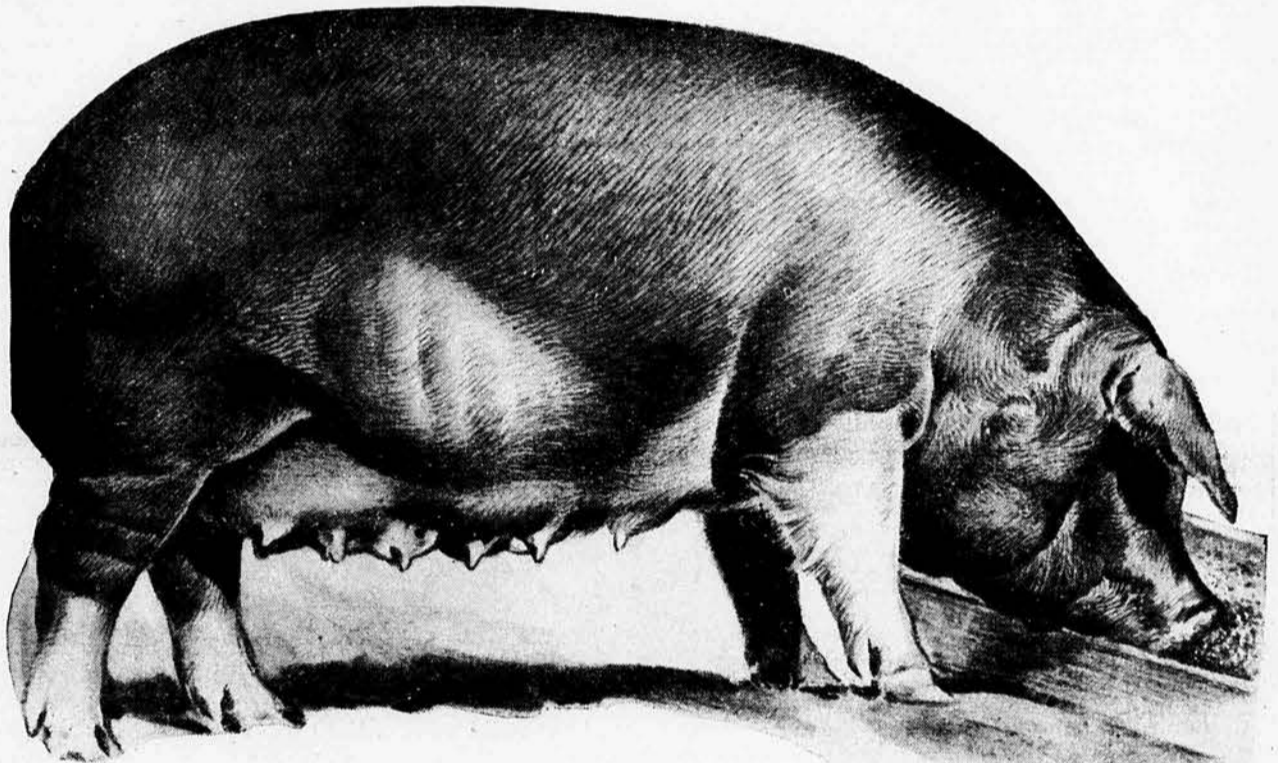
This 600-pound calf, with a feed bill against it and a year's keep of

its mother at about \$35 and \$7.50 to \$10 for overhead and interest on the investment, is placing hundreds of the broad-backed matrons of the pasture on the same level as the 400-pound dairy cow; doing it with a knowledge that Kansas soil, climate, crops and grass are protected by years of history to say that she can do it again next year and for the years that follow, each year putting the state in a more secure position because of the fertility derived from a livestock program.

It has been established many times in recent months that an acre of crops, properly proportioned as silage, legumes and grain, will with a summer's grass bill produce thru the cow, a 550 to 600-pound calf; thus, returning for that acre from \$45 to \$60 after deducting the pasture bill and overhead expenses on the cow.

Kansas is replete with cattle history, but no chapters have produced the beef an acre with the surety that the present chapter, on the Blue Stem System, is producing.

Manhattan, Kan. J. J. Moxley.



FEEDING PIGS

EVEN BEFORE THEY'RE BORN!

A sow with pig... what a job she has at the trough... feeding herself... and eight, perhaps ten little pigs. A big job for her... a big job for the feed in the trough.

Feed does make a difference... a difference you can easily see on farrowing day. Agricultural college station experiments prove that five out of every ten pigs fed unbalanced rations... such as corn alone... are weak and runty. Nine out of every ten farrowed from sows fed a balanced feed are big and thrifty... standing on all four.

This is the very reason why your sows should be getting Purina Pig Chow in their troughs! In Pig Chow are ten different ingredients put there together... because they furnish exactly the things little pigs need before they're born... to build big bones and big muscles.

Your sows with pig... they're ready to feed their unborn pigs these things... providing you give them the feed they need... Pig Chow. Farrowing day will prove it to you... pigs big and thrifty... off to a flying start!



THE PURINA POUND IS THE CHEAPEST

Include Dates in Your Winter Menus

All the Family Will Welcome This Luscious Tropic Fruit

FROM the sunny tropics come dates to brighten our winter menus. Their simple use can make the daily fare sparkle with lusciousness. Dates give a diverting flair to the old dishes and lend themselves easily to interesting new delicacies.

As they lose flavor by being chilled, dates should not be kept in the refrigerator. In handling them keep your implements and fingers wet so the dates will not stick. Or, if they are to be cut fine and floured, heat scissors and dip them in flour before using. To save time and effort use pitted dates in these recipes.

Date Sandwich Bread

1 cup sliced dates	6 teaspoons baking powder
3 cups flour	1/2 cup sugar
1 1/2 teaspoons salt	1 egg
1 1/2 cups scalded milk	

Add the dates to scalded milk in the top of a double boiler and let cool while mixing dry ingredients. Sift the dry ingredients, add beaten

MARY ANN Says:

Yesterday's joys and sorrows, high moments and foolish errors are of the past. They are gone forever. Tomorrow, with its shaded uncertainty is something that may never greet our eyes. But today is ours, to improve, to enjoy, to "cash in on." Today contains 24 hours of golden moments. Let's make the most of it. Then, our yesterdays will become precious memories, and our tomorrows will hold no fears—come what may.



egg, then dates and milk. Beat until thoroughly mixed. Bake in a slow oven (325 degrees Fahrenheit) for 1 hour.

Date-Cranberry Conserve

2 cups dates	1 cup cranberries, chopped
1 pint water	1/2 cup sugar

Place pitted dates, chopped cranberries and water in a saucepan. Boil gently 20 minutes. Add sugar and cook 10 minutes or until thick. This recipe makes a pint of conserve.

Date Icebox Cookies

1 1/2 cups flour	1 egg
1/2 cup nutmeats, chopped	1 cup sliced dates
1/2 cup butter	1 cup brown sugar
1 1/2 teaspoons baking powder	1 teaspoon vanilla

Cream butter, add sugar gradually. Add the unbeaten egg, vanilla, dates and nuts. Mix well and add sifted dry ingredients. Shape into a roll 2 inches in diameter. Chill thoroughly and slice thin. Bake in a moderate oven (375 degrees Fahrenheit) for 15 minutes. This recipe makes about 24 cookies.

Baked Apples With Dates

6 large apples	12 dates, sliced
3/4 cup brown sugar	1 1/2 cups water

Core apples and remove a strip of skin around the center of each. Stuff cavities with the dates (or nuts) Dissolve the sugar in the water and pour into baking pan. Place apples in pan and bake until tender. Serve warm or cold with cream.

Date Nut Butter

2 cups dates	Boiling water, cream or fruit juice
1 cup figs	
3/4 cup walnuts	

Put dates, nuts and figs thru the food chopper. Add liquid until the mixture is of the proper consistency to spread. This makes sufficient filling for 24 sandwiches. It will keep for weeks in a tightly covered glass jar. Date nut butter is an excellent filling for school lunch sandwiches.

She Works in Beauty

BY RUTH T. LARIMER

DO YOU like flowers in your vegetable garden? My mother always plants masses of flowers there, because, she says, "They are company for me, while I work among the useful but less ornamental vegetables." There are a number of flowers which are so much more effective when they are planted in masses.

Last year she planted red hot pokers for the first time. The effect was striking. The colors are all in the warm range, from yellow to coral, flaming red and scarlet. Contrasting with their beautiful spikes and torch-like bloom and making their vividness more striking are tufts of grass-like foliage. This perennial does not require fre-

By Martha E. Chappell

quent replanting so if your garden is to be plowed each spring, you might want to plant them elsewhere. The roots may be divided in autumn; they should be planted in good, deep, well drained soil. If you would rather grow them from seed and wish to have them bloom the first year make sowings early in spring. They combine beautifully with blue delphinium.

Gladioli never fail to attract my attention when I see them planted in masses. I find that they ask little and give much. For this reason we grow large quantities of them. As a long cutting season is desirable we set them out at intervals. The first planting is made as soon as the ground can be worked; a second about three weeks later and so on until the first of July. In dry weather they may require water but apart from that gladioli ask no favors, except that when you cut the stalk of flowers you leave some of the foliage to assist in the bulb reproduction. After frost dig up the bulbs. Save even the tiny ones to plant the following spring, some will bloom and others will only keep growing. Your stock increases amazingly. If you plan to enter your best blooms in a flower show, give soot water to the darker flowered types and lime water to the lighter ones. Professionals say that these tonics keep up the clarity and color of the respective kinds. Gladioli may be grown from seed and if started early enough some may bloom the first year. The first week in March or even earlier, plant the seed in a tray of earth and set out the plants after they are well along.

For a garden which is to be plowed each spring nothing takes the place of annuals. Around these flowers I plant vegetables of as ornamental a character as possible, such as mossy parsley, carrots, lettuce, beets and parsnips.

Snow Slide for Rosy Cheeks

BY FLORIS CULVER THOMPSON

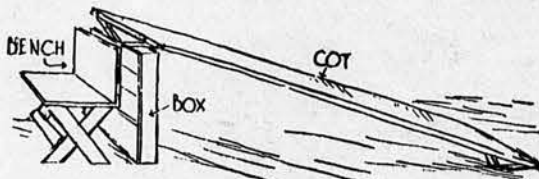
SLEDS were made for children but for something more than to pull each other tamely up and down snowy lanes. Unfortunately many of us live in flat country where there are no hills to gleefully climb and slide down with breathless thrills. One father living in country devoid of curves and hills thought out a solution.

With the children's help he placed a stout wooden box on its side on the ground near the end of the children's play yard. Then he resurrected an old canvas cot from the garage and set two feet on the box and the other two feet on the ground, thus tipping the cot at an angle of 30 degrees as indicated.

Shovels flew and soon the space under and 4 inches over the cot was packed with snow. Next, to arrange steps up to the slide, he placed



Upper—The Finished Snow Slide Which Can Take the Place of a Hill for Children in Level Country



Lower—Showing the Frame Work for a Snow Slide

an inexpensive bench the family enjoys in the summer, against the box supporting the cot. Of course another box would have served the purpose but the bench was handy and just right.

Pies Little Cooks Bake

DEAR LITTLE COOKS: This is going to be an announcement of the pie contest with a copy of the recipes. I know you will want to try the pies which won first and second prize because they really are delicious.

Shirley Stanley of Cunningham, Kan., 9 years old, won first prize with her raisin carmel pie. Here is the recipe:

1 cup sugar	Yolks of 3 eggs
2 tablespoons flour	1 cup thin cream
1 cup raisins	

Cook the filling well, bake the crust. Fill the pie when cool, and use the 3 egg whites for a

meringue, sprinkling a tablespoon of sugar over the top of the meringue.

Kathleen Rudolph of Scott City, Kan., age 12, won second prize. Her pie is called, "My Favorite Lemon Pie." Here is the recipe for it:

1 cup flour	1/4 cup lemon juice
1 1/4 cups sugar	Grated rind of 1 lemon
1 cup boiling water	1 baked 9 inch pie shell
1/2 cup sweet milk	4 tablespoons sugar
3 egg yolks beaten with 1 egg white	1/2 tablespoon butter
1/4 teaspoon salt	2 egg whites stiffly beaten

Combine flour and sugar in top of a double boiler and add boiling water, stirring all the time. Then add milk. Cook until thick. Pour a little over the egg yolks, stirring well. Return to double boiler and cook until the mixture drops in thick sheets from a spoon. Then add butter, juice of lemon and lemon rind. Cool a little and pour into shell. Fold 4 tablespoons sugar into the beaten egg whites and salt. Pile lightly on top of filling and bake until a delicate brown.

Aren't those lovely recipes? Next letter will bring a new surprise to you. Be sure to watch for it.

Your little girl cook friend,
Naida Gardner.



BY
JANE CAREY

A New Face for a New Year

"HAPPY New Face to you, my dears!"

Janus, the god for whom the month was named, had two faces. So have we all! Skin changes; the epidermis is being renewed constantly. Old cells are shed; new ones are growing. Let every woman write this resolution: I

hereby resolve to be as good looking as I can be!

And remember that good health is the foundation of true beauty. A rational diet (milk, eggs, leafy vegetables and fruits included in the meals every day); sufficient sleep and proper exercises; these are among things labeled vital.

A shiny nose and an oily skin are considered a bane by many women; there is this consolation, however, an oily skin does not wrinkle as soon as a dry one. This type of skin needs vigorous washing with real warm water, soap and a rough wash cloth or a complexion brush of fine bristles. Such washing stimulates the pores and enables the fat glands to throw the oil to the surface where it can be removed, instead of solidifying in the pores and clogging them. Cold cream cleansing is a poor policy for the woman with an oily skin. She should also beware of oily paste rouges. The application of an astringent several times a day benefits her complexion. Witch hazel is an effective and inexpensive one.

Contours are an important phase of facial consideration. Do you detect a slight sagging of the under-chin and jawline? Do you see some hollow shadows appearing in your cheeks? Here are some simple and helpful treatments. After the face has been cleansed, apply cold cream liberally with a light movement of the fingertips. Put into the palm of each hand and on the palm cushion more cold cream or a rich nourishing muscle oil. Catch the jawline smartly on either side of the chin with the palm cushion. Move upward, smoothing the sagging muscles over the bony jawline. Always upward, remember! Repeat rhythmically until you can feel the tissues tingle. This natural lifting gradually restores firmness to the sagging line.

It is the daily doing of anything which brings about its perfection!

Editor's Note: If your face is your problem, you'll want the one-page leaflet on "Care of the Face." This may be obtained by sending a self-addressed envelope. Perhaps you have figure problems or finger problems or some other beauty question. Jane Carey keeps the latch-key of the Charm Shop always out. A self-addressed stamped envelope is the price of admittance, and every inquiry will be given Miss Carey's personal attention. Address any beauty question to Jane Carey, The Charm Shop, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Molded Hipline Featured

House and Street Dresses Must Fit Alike; Flares for Little Girl

560—Here is the ideal wrap-around house apron. It gives slender lines because of the surplice closing bodice and shawl collar. Tiny patch pockets are concealed on either side of the skirt. Back is straight. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

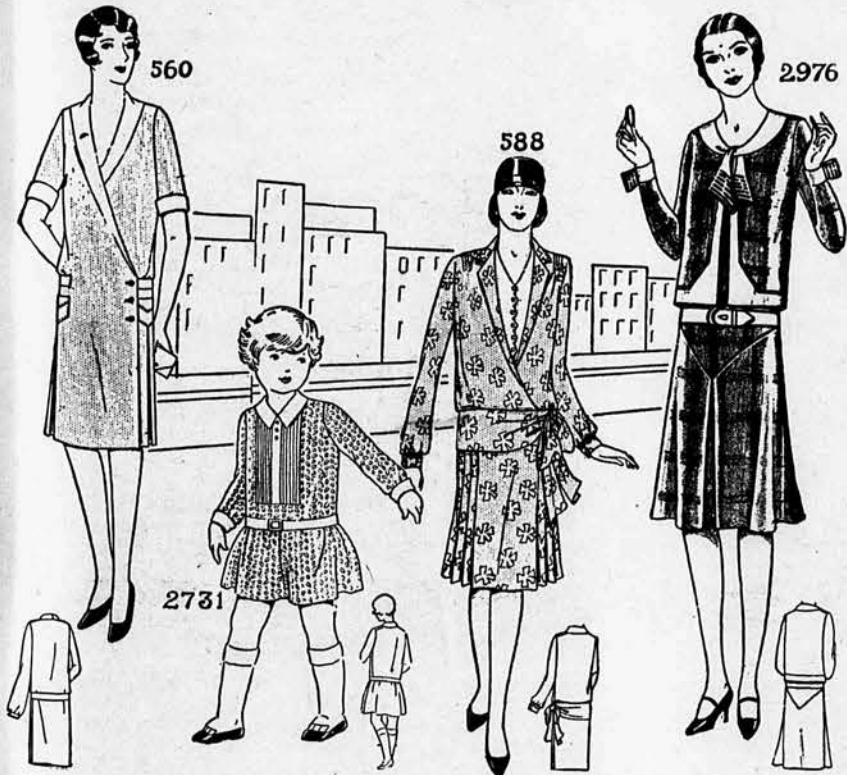
2731—A little-girlish dress which features a plaited set-in front, and full flaring skirt. Designed in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

588—This comfortable frock makes a pleasing choice for afternoon or street wear. Inverted tucks narrow the shoulders. Skirt is pressed into plaits on either side in front, and the hipline is molded by means of the swathed belt. Designed in sizes 16, 18,

with milk at the temperature when drawn from the cow. At such temperature it has been found that the number of bacteria will double within an hour or even in less time.

Where ice is not available there is no better way to keep milk sanitary and at a low temperature than the age-old method of setting covered pans or stone crocks into a "milk-box" placed so that water pumped for the stock passes thru it.

Placing milk into a container set into a larger vessel of cold water, then covering the milk container with a cloth, the ends of which extend into the water all around, makes another good cooling device. Evaporation of the water drawn up into the cloth by capillary attraction will lower the



20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

2976—A model dress for flattening the hipline by means of the pointed yoke treatment both in front and back. The skirt is circular with an inverted plait at the center-front. The bolero jacket is attractive with an under blouse of contrasting color, which is also used in tie collar and cuffs with tab ends. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches bust measure.

Clean Milk Needs Cooling

BY MARIE F. KITTELL

FORTUNATE and doubly fortunate is the mother who can feed her newborn baby as Nature intended. When this is not possible, it is of the most vital importance to make sure of the source and the wholesomeness of your baby's milk supply. Milk is his only nourishment the first few months. As this is the most critical stage of his life there is no time when mothers should be more concerned about his food.

Knowing the source of the milk is the first consideration. The tuberculin test for TB infection now is generally available, whether a large dairy herd or just a few farm cows are kept. On the farm sanitary production of milk is in our own hands. If conditions in this respect are not right it is up to us to make them so. Mothers in the country have no milk inspectors or health officials to appeal to as do city mothers.

It is not generally appreciated how important quick cooling is after milk is drawn. Prompt aerating or cooling by some other device gets rid of the animal heat in the milk before bacterial action can take place. Bacteria will multiply at the maximum rate

temperature several degrees, in addition to the effect of the cold water itself. This is the simplest device employing this cooling principle. The same idea is made use of in more elaborate coolers sold by dairy equipment manufacturers.

Straining milk thru clean cloths is preferred to the use of the old-fashioned wire strainer for these reasons: the cloths will catch more foreign matter and it is more difficult to keep the wire strainer clean and sweet. Unclean wire strainers are an excellent place for harmful germs to propagate.

Summing up, we should first make sure that the baby's milk comes from healthy cows, is handled with scrupulous observance for sanitation, cooled quickly after each milking, and kept only in well-sterilized vessels.

Women's Service Corner

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

Shall We Bob Our Hair?

Will you please tell us whether bobbed hair is going out of style? My sister and I have long hair and we always have a hard time to get hats large enough. Sara and Sue.

Bobbed hair is certainly not going out of style. Women are too sensible not to know that it is a time-saving process and is so easily kept looking nice. However, a long bob which can be pinned back for formal wear is much desired if it is becoming, but if not, a short bob is good for any occasion.

Patterns for the dresses pictured above are 15 cents each and can be obtained by writing to Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



FARM women... as modern-minded as those who live in the city... need especially to banish the drudgery of wash day. Washings are larger, other duties harder, leisure time is less. The ABC modern way relieves you of all the tiring, time-consuming tasks of old-fashioned hand and machine methods. Saves 3 to 4 hours each wash day... weeks of leisure every year.

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See the 1930 ABC

A washing machine is a lifetime investment. You owe it to yourself to get the highest quality at the lowest price. Investigate the ABC, test it in your home a whole week free.

Send the coupon today for descriptive folder and the name of a dealer near you who will be pleased to demonstrate the ABC and explain the liberal time payment plan.

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ALTORFER BROS. COMPANY, Peoria, Illinois, Dept. JI-K. F. (Coupon)
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Address.....
State.....



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Complete Control from Driver's Seat!



ing mechanism is simple, dependable and assures proper spacing. Specially built rims on rear wheels pack the seed furrows. Dempster Two and Three Row Listers have 16 features of superiority. Built with continuous solid steel frame. Ask your dealer to show you these machines and investigate their time and labor-saving advantages.

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2 AND 3 ROW LISTERS

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An Evening With the Children's Page

I AM 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I go to Gregory school. My teacher's name is Mrs. Meyer. I like her very much. For pets I have two cats and two dogs. I will be 10 years old March 26. Have I a twin? I have five sisters and one brother. Their names are Berla, Fern, Ellene, Violet, Ganelle and Wayne. Fern and Ellene are married. I have one niece. She is 14 months old. Her name is Maxine Glick. I like to read the boys' and girls' page very much.

Elk City, Kan. Olin Davidson.

The Red Birds

I saw three little red birds
All sitting in a row;
I saw the white snow falling,
And heard the cold winds blow.

And I said to the red birds,



"Oh, won't you come inside, and share my cozy blazing fire— My heart is big and wide."

They only laughed, these red birds, and said, "Why, can't you see

That we are all prepared for cold— Warm red coats have we.

"But if the cold lasts very long, We'd like it much if you, When food is scarce and hard to find, Threw out a crumb or two."

—Edna Becker.

There Are Six of Us

I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. My teacher's name is Miss Williams. I like her very much. I go to Mesa school. I live on an 80-acre farm. I have two brothers and three sisters. My brothers' names are Bascom and Albert, and my sisters' names are Evelin, Eunice and Winifred. For pets I have two horses, two calves, one pup and one cat. My horses' names are Midget and Lady; my calves' names are Ruth and Sport; my pup's name is Carlo and the cat's name is Polly. The horse I

ride to school is 21 years old. I have 3 miles to go to school.

Mesa, Colo. George Sager.

Try to Guess These

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

When may a man's pocket be empty and yet have something in it? When it has a hole in it.

Which is bigger, Mr. Bigger or Mr. Bigger's baby? The baby is a little bigger.

What is the best time to study the book of nature? When autumn turns the leaves.

On what side of the mug is the handle? Outside.

What is the difference between a mother and a barber? The latter has razors to shave, and the former has shavers to raise.

What is a good way to make money fast? Put it in a safety deposit box.

If I walk into a room full of people and place a new penny upon the table in full view of the company, what does the coin do? It looks round.

Why is a miser's charity never to be interfered with? Because what he gives is nothing to anybody.



"Can't I Exchange This Baby You Brought us for one that Don't Squall so Much?"

Likes to Live on Farm

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. My birthday is November 18. I go to Excelsior school, District 12. My teacher's name is Miss Hutchinson. There are 20 pupils in our school. I go 1/4 mile to school. We live 1 mile from church and go nearly every Sunday. We live in the country 4 1/2 miles from Valley Falls. I like to

live on the farm. I have one sister. Her name is Margaret Elizabeth. She is 5 years old. I have three pets—a dog named Bingo, a cat named Tommy and a Bantam rooster named Billy. Billy is 6 1/2 years old. I enjoy the Children's page very much.

Rose Helen Keller.

Valley Falls, Kan.

Diamond Puzzle

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

1. Consonant; 2. Metal in its mineral state; 3. To fetch; 4. Finish; 5. Another 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.

A Tame Eagle

If you were choosing a wild bird for a pet, and wanted one that would make a nice friendly companion, and would not fret too much about being confined in a pen or cage, you would hardly select an eagle.

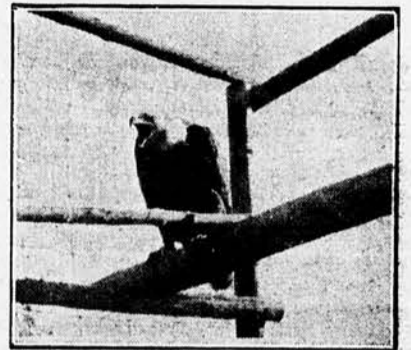
No bird is more regal, none more perfectly typifies the untamed wilderness. The eagle is accustomed to soaring above forests where men seldom, if ever, come. He is wont to plunge into wilderness lakes in quest of his favorite quarry, fish, and when he screams, as he wheels thousands of feet above the treetops, he expects only wild creatures to hear him.

No bird is more wild, more free, and you would think more difficult to tame. Yet even the eagle yields to the mastery of man, if he is well treated.

The pet eagle shown here was captured shortly after he left the nest as a youngster, by a man who has studied the wild folk all his life. He took his captive home and made him comfortable in a large wire pen, naming him Megizzewas, which is the Chippewa name for the eagle.

Years passed, and finally Megizzewas escaped. He was gone several weeks. Then he returned, perched in a tree in the yard, and waited for his master to come out and return him to his pen.

He feeds from the man's hands, and shows no anger when his master enters the pen, but he dislikes strangers, and when this picture was taken he said some very unkind things about the man with the camera.—Ben East.



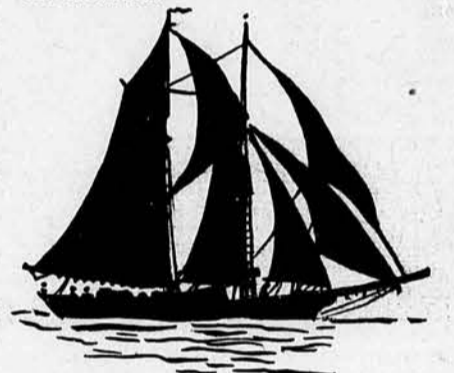
Megizzewas, the Tame Eagle

How Many Can You Name?

So many ships upon the seas!
How many can you name of these?

1. chaty
2. towbaro
3. polos
4. ratnese
5. choorens
6. crippel
7. legonal
8. noace
9. rak
10. kiffs

All you have to do is re-arrange the letters. The first one is "yacht." I'm sure you can figure out the others. 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.



The Hoovers—The Helping Hand



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

A Health Examination Once a Year is a Mighty Profitable Investment

WHEN I recommended that a reader have himself overhauled once a year just to see if the doctor could find anything to nip in the bud he objected. "I did that last year," said he. "The only thing the doctor had to suggest was eat less sugar and drink more water. I paid him \$5 for that information."

Money well spent! If you are eating too much sugar you may be bringing on some condition that will cut many good years off your life; the same thing is true of drinking insufficient water. You carry a motometer on your car to tell you about errors in your cooling apparatus. The annual examination has to be your motometer for health. The big argument for the annual health examination is the possible detection of flaws in your health while they are yet small enough to correct. Unfortunately, we have acquired the notion that the only sound advice from a doctor is that which goes with a big bottle of medicine. The doctor who gives a hasty glance and then writes a prescription is the one to avoid when taking a health examination. You want the man who will spend 30 or 40 minutes on you, will test your blood pressure, examine heart and lungs, make laboratory tests of urine and blood and, if necessary, take X-Ray pictures.

Young persons who feel themselves to be in sound health are reasonably safe in ignoring medical examinations, tho half of them have some defect that should be remedied; but to the man of 35 and on until 60 the annual physical examination by an experienced physician is the one thing that makes for safety. The doctor may do no more than tell you to drink more water, but that simple advice may save you from high blood pressure or some affection of kidneys or bladder in later life. He may only order a few decayed teeth to be pulled, but thereby prevent your early demise from heart disease. It is because these simple matters mean so much, and because many serious diseases may be cured if detected in their incipency, that it is a paying investment for every man between 35 and 60 to have a physical examination every year.

Are the Tonsils Diseased?

I have been told that having a child's tonsils taken out lessens the chances of the child taking diphtheria. Is this a fact? My boy is 4 years old, strong and healthy, and does not suffer from sore throat or kindred troubles. Would you advise having his tonsils removed?

Not unless the tonsils are diseased. Diseased tonsils are provocative of many ills, and their removal is wise. Healthy tonsils, on the contrary, are active glands that aid in preventing diseases, and certainly should be left undisturbed. To prevent diphtheria have your boy vaccinated with Toxin-Antitoxin.

Not Caused by Worms?

Three of my children have been bothered with worms for two years at least. Our doctor says it is indigestion and biliousness each time, but live worms are expelled and then the children feel better. They are the round stomach worms about 4 inches long. What is the cause of these? Can I do anything to prevent them coming? Is there any permanent cure? If not, what is best to do to keep them from getting so bad? The children are restless at night and often feverish and sometimes very sick.

It is a very common failing of mothers with ailing children to ascribe all of their troubles to worms. This is done so frequently that doctors have formed the habit of scoffing at the complaint. The discharge of the worms or eggs is the only positive evidence, and if worms exist this always can be found by watching the stools of the child for a few days. These are the eel worms known to doctors as "ascaris lumbricoides." When they get well established it requires persistent work to drive them out, but it can be done in every case. The drug most useful is santonin, which usually is used in connection with calomel for this work. It should

be prescribed and used under a doctor's care.

In very persistent cases the great probability is that the child is constantly reinfected. Drinking water may carry the infection. Often it is found that a privy is in use that contaminates the water supply. Children should be watched carefully after every toilet. Their finger nails should be clipped close, and it should be insisted that they wash their hands very thoroughly after every stool, and also before each meal. Care and diligence will clear up the worst cases.

X-Ray Pictures Are Needed

Could nasal catarrh cause sciatica? My doctor says it might.

It seems likely that your sciatica has its real cause in the fact that your system is poisoned by some deposit of pus in your body. Nasal catarrh is sometimes responsible, especially if it affects the large cavity known as the antrum that communicates with the nose, and causes pus to form there. There also is a possibility that the trouble is at the roots of your teeth. Dentists cannot tell by an ordinary examination. X-Ray pictures are necessary. Have your nose and sinuses examined first. If they show no trouble have an X-Ray of the teeth.

Night Life on Farms

Night life on the farm during the first few months of the year may not hold many attractions to the pleasure seeker, but there are compensations to the herdsman for the extra rounds and long night vigils during lambing and farrowing time. Most successful poultrymen, also, spend a goodly portion of their time in the brooder house during the first day or so with their baby chicks and make an extra trip of inspection during the night, especially during stormy weather. They all realize that giving the babies a good start is more than half the battle, and a little attention during this period will send more pigs to market and more pullets to the laying house this fall.

Bright lights are removing much of the disagreeable part of this necessary work on nearly 1 million farms, about half of which have individual plants. While farrowing rails and better houses are doing much to cut down mortality losses, "Edison's miracle" is a real blessing to one who has tried to give his attention by the light of a lantern to several sows farrowing at the same time. Well placed yard lights not only make it easier to get around, but when connected so that they can be turned on by pressing a button in the house or in connection with a burglar alarm on the chicken house, offer protection against thieves. Later on, these yard lights will make it easier to refuel and grease the tractor after its long day in the field.

Around March 1, the farm account book should make a bid for evening work, and the farmer who has good lights will find it pleasanter and easier to do more accurate work, just as the boys and girls in school who have home work to do.

Carrying water to the house or to outbuildings for the pigs and chickens is not pleasant or profitable in any season, and is especially disagreeable during the later winter or early spring months when outside footing is decidedly uncertain and there is so much more important and productive work to do. Besides, who wants to compete with a motor at 2 cents an hour?

Britain proposes to bar mentally unfit from marriage. That ought to work out pretty well if the mentally unfit can be barred from the commitments that will pass upon who is or isn't mentally fit.



You never know what the other fellow will do

Carry tire chains always in the car. Put them on always when roads are slippery. And be sure they are WEED Chains. You can tell genuine WEED Chains at a glance. Hardened steel cross chains are *brass-plated*; connecting links are *red*; side chains are *galvanized gray*. Every cross chain and connecting link has "WEED" stamped into the metal.

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Wonderful new-type cross chains built to meet modern driving conditions. Cost a little more but give double mileage. Ask your dealer.

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The Finest Minds in America Today Enjoy Good Mystery Stories

BY D. M. HARMON

NO READER of the detective fiction is ever stupid," says S. S. Van Dine, probably the greatest authority on the subject. Carolyn Wells says, "Show me an inveterate reader of mystery yarns and I will show you a quick, intelligent brain."

You readers who like mystery stories but who hate to admit it, listen to this. "Mystery stories meet the recreational needs of all classes of humanity, from the college professor, the scholar, the statesman, the diplomat, and scientist, all the way down to the most primitive and untutored reader. They appeal directly to the intelligence; they are a source of mental stimulation. The finest minds in America today read them."

Serve as a Nerve Tonic

Herbert Hoover, Woodrow Wilson, J. Pierpont Morgan, Premier Baldwin, Lloyd George, Bernard Shaw and many other famous men and women have been in the habit of finding nerve tonic and relaxation from high-pressure work in the mysterious plots and swift action of detective stories. Ambassador Morrow is said to have demanded, "Bring me detective stories!" when the doctor ordered him to stay in bed, in Mexico City, to ward off an attack of the grip. "I must have good detective stories!" declared Ex-Secretary of State Kellogg as he came aboard the Leviathan, when he was bringing back from France his famous world treaty to outlaw war. And he started at once on a big stack of his favorite yarns. Now, how do you feel about your deep dark secret (your fondness for Mystery Stories)?

"Blair's Attic"

A mystery story of Cape Cod by Joseph C. and Freeman Lincoln. In 1883 the *Pride of the Fleet*, Captain George Crossley, went down within sight of the home of Captain Freeman Blair. Crossley left all his possessions to his friend Blair, who at the time was very ill and who shortly afterward died. There was a mystery about those possessions which was not solved until 1927, when young Marion Fisher invaded Blair's attic in search of antiques. The same philosophy and dry humor that characterizes Lincoln's other books appears in addition to the mystery.

A Real Thriller

Perhaps you've read all the detective and mystery stories on your book shelves and are wondering about some of the new ones. One of the best is "The Black Camel," by Earl Deer Briggs. Of course the Chinese detective Charlie Chan is on the case.

Shelah Fane was in Honolulu with the supporting members of her cast shooting the concluding scenes of a feature film, when, with a dinner party all invited and ready to sit down at the table, she is found to have been murdered. The orchids she had been wearing were thoroughly tramped on. The pin with which they had been fastened was missing. Alibis from members of the company began to pour in almost before word of her murder had gone out. These are slowly sifted by the celestial sleuth with amusing as well as interesting results. The author is able to mix thrills and humor without spoiling either.

Other Good Mysteries

"Oddways," by Herbert Adams, is a tale of two brothers killed on the same night at the same time. Simple enough—except that these two brothers were some 40 miles apart when they were dispatched. There are some nice complications here, some swift action, humor and even wedding bells.

"The Bladed Barrier," by Joseph B. Ames, tells the tale of still a third large emerald found upon a dying Mexican which leads the heroes to a lost race in Lower California ruled by a beautiful blonde named Phyllis. There are many thrills.

"The Strangler," by John Goodwin, is a tale of the doings on land and sea of a beautiful girl who is to inherit millions if she can keep from getting married, borrowing money or committing certain other specified crimes. She is accused of murdering her uncle and led into all sorts of traps, but finally emerges, tho she does stir up some terrible excitement.

"Murder in the Laboratory," by T. L. Davidson, gives the reader some very interesting poison lore, and solves a very unusual murder in a very unusual way. It is a little different from the usual thing.

"The Copper Bottle," by E. J. Millward, has several killings, a gong that rings without human intervention and settings on the Bwichee Du Road Cwm Cottage, and Pennilwyn—all in Wales. The story leads up to a grand climax which fools one.

Great Detective Stories

Now just for good measure, we will suggest "Great Detective Stories," compiled by Joseph Louis French. A collection of 13 of the world's most famous detective yarns covering more than 1,000 pages of closely printed text. All masters of detective fiction are here from Balzac and Dumas to Conan Doyle and Anna Katharine Green.

Popular Mystery Books

THE above mentioned books and any other just off the press, or any of your old favorites, are available to you thru the Capper Book Service. Remit the price listed and your order will be mailed to you postpaid. If the book you want is not listed here, write for our price.

- The Black Camel, by E. D. Biggers \$2.00
- The Omnibus of Crime, 62 complete stories \$3.00
- Blair's Attic, by Joseph C. and Freeman Lincoln \$2.00
- Oddways, by Herbert Adams \$2.00
- The Bladed Barrier, by Joseph B. Ames \$2.00
- The Strangler, by John Goodwin \$2.00
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- Shadow in the House, by Sinclair Gluck \$2.00
- Great Detective Stories, compiled by Joseph L. French \$2.50

Capper Book Service, Topeka, Kansas

The Railroads and The National Welfare

When the nation was threatened recently with a serious decline of general business, the railroads were the first industry to which President Hoover appealed for aid in maintaining prosperity. He asked them to continue, or even increase, their large expenditures for new equipment and other improvements, in order to help prevent unemployment, and a reduction of the market for the products of industry and agriculture.

Although earnings of the railways recently have been declining, they responded promptly to President Hoover's request by adopting a program of spending \$1,050,000,000 for improvements in 1930, or \$250,000,000 more than in 1929.

This is but one of many illustrations of the way in which the railways always have promoted the progress and prosperity of the country.

"The railroads have contributed more to the development of this nation than all other enterprises combined," says the *Dexter* (Iowa) *Sentinel*. "The railroads have revealed the most intense faith in the future of the country, and instead of setting up programs of retrenchment when times were slow or hard, they have extended old lines, built new lines, added new equipment, erected new terminals, laid new steel, employed more labor, and developed more resources. No other enterprise in the nation has been blamed for as many woes as have the railroads, and political wrath has never been vented more cruelly than upon the railroads. But in spite of it all, the railroads kept going straight ahead, keeping the faith, giving the very best service, and dealing kindly and generously with the public."

The railways are helping to promote the prosperity of the farmers and all other classes of people, not only by the indispensable service they render but also by the large amount of employment they provide. They directly employ 1,700,000 persons to whom they pay about three billion dollars annually in wages. Through their large purchases of equipment, supplies and fuel they indirectly provide employment for hundreds of thousands of other persons. Those they directly and indirectly employ, together with their families, afford a large part of our huge national market for the products of our farms.

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	No. 2	\$2.00 to \$3.00

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Watch the Advertising Columns

for new implements and farm equipment. Then write the advertisers for catalogue and don't forget to say that you saw their ad. in KANSAS FARMER.

Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N. A. McCune

WHEN Jesus was thru with the temptations, which we considered last week, he came back from the wilderness. Immediately he began with the program that he had worked out while he was away. He began preaching by saying,

"Repent! for the Kingdom of Heaven is at Hand!"

Does that seem rather like an anti-climax, after the startling suggestions that had come to him, during the temptation? Does it sound rather tame, and flat? Or does it sound like a still higher and greater climax than anything that had been suggested? It is worth thinking on.

It will be noticed at once that this program was different from any of the temptations. There, he was supposed to win people by amazing them, by doing something extraordinary, so that they would follow him as a magical leader. But you will note that none of the suggestions made by the tempter took into consideration the changing of the characters of men and women. That he did not was not in the scheme at all. But the real Christ begins with that. You cannot have a changed world, without changed people in it. Put your unchanged, unconverted folk into an entirely new environment and soon they will have the same old world as before. Put changed souls into an old world, and they will make it new. Hence the cry, "Repent! Change your minds! (that is the meaning of repent) for a new order of things is at hand."

This is illustrated splendidly by what took place at the peace council, at the end of the war. M. Clemenceau has just died, and that is what brings it to mind. Everybody knows that the peace arrangements have been disappointing, and have had to be modified several times. One reason for this was the attitude of Clemenceau. As Lloyd George said of him, "He had no real interest in humanity as a whole. His sole concern was for France. So long as France was victorious he did not worry in the least about the tribulations of any other country. To him France was all in all." The old attitude of nationalism was supposed to usher in a new order of things. It did not do it, and it never will. The new order comes under the inspiration of changed lives.

This leads to another point, which interests us hurried and worried Americans. It will be said that the method which Jesus selected is very slow. Getting people to repent is slow business. And while you are working on one generation, persuading it to radically change its mind, another generation is coming on. At that rate it is going to be tediously slow business.

That is true, but one has to stand up to the truth as he sees it. Jesus saw that only honest and genuine love for righteousness and truth would serve. Anything else is superficial and temporary. And he could but go on faith, like the rest of us. He could do the day's work in faith and trust, believing fully and implicitly in a God of goodness, justice and love. He may

not have solved in his own mind every possible question that his course involved. For instance, he healed those who were brought to him, the blind, the lame, the diseased. But there were thousands of others in the land, in whose villages Jesus did not go, and could not go, in the short time he was at work, who were not healed. And maybe he could have healed them at a distance, by a word, as he did the nobleman's son (John, 4th chap.) But, so far as we know, he did not thus heal people in general.

I have always liked the story of the ambassador of Cromwell, at the court of Venice, and I don't think I have told it in these columns. Things were not going well. There had been war at home, and more war was in prospect. The ambassador could not sleep, but tossed to and fro feverishly. His old body servant slept in the same room with him. At last the servant said, "Your Excellency, may I speak?"

"Yes, certainly."
"Your Excellency, did God govern the world well before your Excellency was born?"

"Certainly."
"Do you not think He will govern it well after your Excellency is dead?"

"Undoubtedly."
"Then can you not trust him to govern it while your Excellency is alive?"

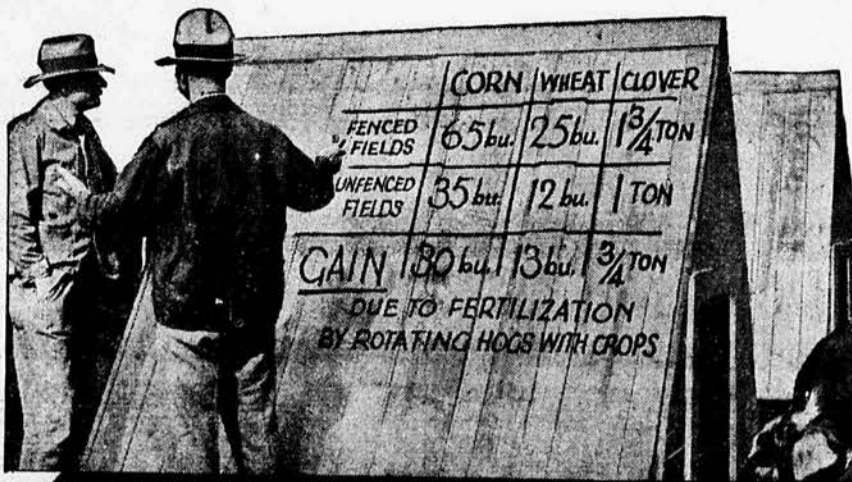
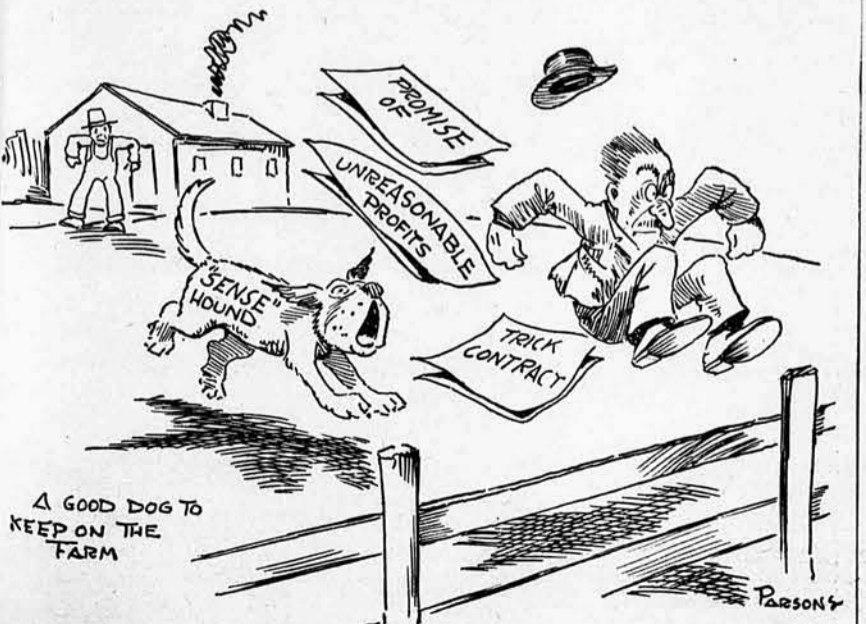
The ambassador turned over and went to sleep.

Lesson for January 19—The Comprehensive Program of Jesus, Matt. 4:12-25. Golden Text—Matt. 4:17.

Adds Another Income

(Continued from Page 3)

with the corn crop. Mr. Graves buys most of his porkers now, and, of course, gauges the number he purchases according to the corn crop, sometimes feeding out as many as three carloads. Another thing that is getting considerable attention is alfalfa. There are 40 acres seeded to this legume, and some Red clover. The alfalfa hay will find a good market thru the dairy herd. Certified seed wheat has been a profitable feature since 1922. Mr. Graves has been selling 24 acres of this crop for this purpose at \$2 a bushel. He used to keep a mailing list of customers, but of late hasn't found it necessary to write them as all of the seed has been purchased by repeat purchasers. A year ago a Kentucky man purchased all of it. This certified field has passed the inspection of the agricultural college and the Kansas Crop Improvement Association each year, rating as high as 98 to 100 per cent germination test, and 99 to 100 per cent purity. One of the most important bits of work Mr. Graves does, according to his way of thinking, is keeping a day book of all of his farm business. With this he can check up on each operation to see whether it is paying. "I have kept records since 1917," he said, "and have found them helpful in planning my farm program for the most profitable results."



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Farm Crops and Markets

The 150,000 Acres of Alfalfa Planted Last Fall in Kansas is in Good Condition

ALFALFA seems to be standing the winter fairly well, and it seems probable that practically all of the 150,000 acres planted in Kansas last fall will become a part of the permanent acreage of the state. All of which is encouraging. Farmers have been busy with the usual winter tasks: cutting fuel, pruning apple and other fruit trees and feeding stock. The movement of hogs to market is normal; producers are much encouraged over the advancing prices. Considerable pasture is being obtained from wheat, which is doing very well.

Agriculture enters the new year with no depressing surplus of food products as worked off before the planting of the 1930 crops, according to the January report on the agricultural situation, issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Crops of the last year show an increased valuation of about 85 million dollars over 1929, due mainly to the increased value of potatoes; and livestock sales show an increase of about 90 million dollars, practically all of which was in hogs. The most striking increase in crop values, says the bureau, is in potatoes, in that a crop nearly one-fourth smaller than in 1928 is valued at 470 million dollars, which is approximately double the value of the 1928 production.

Packers during the first 10 months of the year paid 936 million dollars for hogs slaughtered under federal inspection, an increase of 86 million dollars over the corresponding period in 1928. Cattle slaughtered under federal inspection in the first 10 months of 1929 brought 716 million dollars, as compared with 718 million dollars the preceding year; and sheep and lambs brought 131 million dollars as compared with 126 million dollars in 1928.

Land Values at Bottom?

BY ARTHUR M. HYDE, Secretary of Agriculture

Farm land values have developed encouraging tendencies. As is well known, the general movement has been downward since 1920. While it is not yet possible to record a uniform change from the general downward movement, the latest data available indicate that farm real estate values have been appreciably nearer stability during the last year or two than at any time since the downward movement began. A survey made by the department for the 12 months ended March 1, 1929, showed that for the country as a whole farm-land values declined by 1 per cent. This was the smallest loss in any year since the postwar depression began, and was nominal compared with the declines of 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924. State and regional averages as a rule showed few of the sharp declines frequently recorded in the years immediately preceding. In the north central states, for example, the year's decrease did not exceed the national average of 1 per cent. Values in the southern states likewise declined only slightly during the 12-month period in question. In the mountain states and the Pacific Coast states values held up well toward the previous year's level, and in a few states, including Montana, Wyoming, Arizona and New Mexico, a slight upward tendency was manifest.

Current changes in farm real estate values are of course largely an outgrowth of economic disturbances caused by the war. In the postwar "boom" farm real estate values for the United States as a whole rose to a level averaging 70 per cent above the pre-war level. Then followed a drastic decline to a level 16 per cent above the pre-war average. Thus far the country as a whole, up to March 1, 1929, more than three-fourths of the wartime gain over pre-war levels had been canceled. In some states the drop considerably exceeded the national average and carried average values to pre-war levels or below. In percentages, moreover, make no allowance for the changes in the value of the dollar. When allowance is made for the decline that has taken place in the purchasing power of the dollar during the last 14 years, it appears that farm real estate values for the United States as a whole on March 1, 1929, were 20 per cent lower than in March, 1914. In other words, an acre of land that in 1914 could have been exchanged for 100 commodity units would have brought only 80 such units in March last.

Forced sales and related defaults in connection with farm land decreased during the 12 months ended March 1, 1929. In that period the rate of forced sales and related defaults was approximately 19 farms to 1,000 farms, as compared with 22 and 23 farms to 1,000 in preceding years. Much improvement is necessary to restore normal conditions. The foreclosure rate is still very high, and the farm bankruptcy rate is seven times the pre-war figure. On the other hand, the transfer of farms by voluntary purchase or sale is far below normal. As a result, much land is held by mortgagees under conditions which seem likely to make it a problem for some time. It is worth noting that the real estate values of the farm real estate situation were improved in terms of lessened damage rather than in terms of positive gain. Nevertheless, the situation is clearing, and it may shortly be possible to exchange negative for positive terms in describing developments.

It is desirable to guard against a tendency, often shown by investors, to place too much weight on the bid of a reasonable relationship to the farm earnings that can be conservatively expected. In the postwar boom period 6 per cent mortgages on land yielding not more than 3 per cent on their capitalization were not uncommon. Farms thus overcapitalized carried a heavy burden of charges, and had an insufficient margin of safety when farm earnings declined. Under such conditions farm ownership tended to lose its appeal, for tenancy was often more profitable. Overoptimism in farm land valuations tends, since the error must eventually be corrected, to be followed by a period of undue pessimism, during which values are driven below the level justified by earnings. Credit may then be unduly restricted. In the first case, easy credit causes prices to be bid up excessively, while in the second case restricted credit causes prices to fall too low. More study of the factors that ultimately determine farm land values is required, so that the farm real estate market will be less influenced by uninformed opinion. Fundamental research combined with accurate and continuous current information should help to discover the basis upon which farm land values should be established. Agriculture can not be continuously pros-

perous unless the structure of its capitalization is sound. Mistakes in this field may largely offset the value of efficient farm management, good adjustment of production to demand, orderly marketing, and intelligent use of land resources. Adequate research and analysis of the farm land value situation would have disclosed some of the weaknesses that came to light after the war, and served as a useful warning against inflation. The farm valuations are not inflated to-day, they may again become so if precautions are not taken. Adequate research is the first necessity. The department is engaged in studies as comprehensive as its resources for the work permit.

Use of Power Machinery

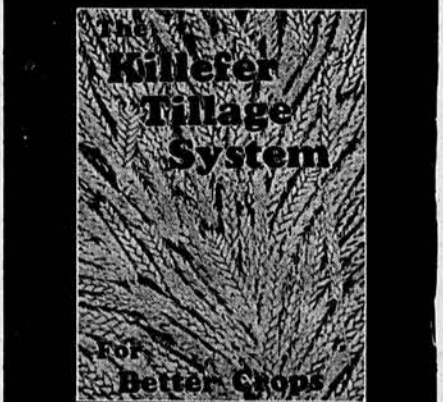
In recent years a rapid technical evolution has taken place in American agriculture, characterized distinctively by a substitution of mechanical power for human and animal labor. Most of the change has developed since the European war. Comparisons limited to the postwar period are not available. Some idea of the magnitude of the change can be gained, however, from the fact that between 1870 and 1925 the average area of improved land cultivated a farm worker increased from 32 to 49 acres, or slightly more than 50 per cent. In the same period the value of machinery on farms in terms of 1913 dollars increased tenfold, or from 270 to 2,700 million dollars. In value of machinery a farm worker, in terms of 1913 dollars, the increase was from \$36 in 1870 to \$200 in 1925, a gain of 456 per cent. American farm workers using mechanical power now produce from two to five times as much as similar workers in the older countries of Europe. The all parts of the country have been affected more or less by this technical progress, the western grain-growing areas have been affected most. Mechanical power is rapidly replacing horsepower in heavy work such as plowing and disking in all parts of the country, and in the last few years machinery has become important for cultivating row crops and for grain harvesting. The introduction of tractors suitable for cultivating corn, cotton and potatoes is comparatively recent. Previously the standard method of cultivating corn was with the 2-horse, 1-row cultivator. Under the old conditions one man could cultivate from 30 to 50 acres of corn, according to the topography and the character of the soil. With one of the new power cultivators equipped for 4-row cultivation one man can cultivate from 160 to 200 acres of corn. In the same manner he can cultivate about the same acreage of cotton. This gain in the acreage one man can cultivate tends to increase the size of farms in the central Corn Belt and in the western part of the Cotton Belt. It materially reduces unit costs of production. Following the introduction of the tractor-cultivator the number of horses needed on corn and cotton farms decreased sharply. From 1918 to 1928 the number of farm horses in the United States decreased more than 7 million head. Simultaneously the automobile and the truck practically replaced horses in cities. There resulted a marked decrease in the demand for corn, oats, and hay. However, the decrease in the demand for corn for horse feed was partly offset by a slight reduction in the acreage of corn and by increases in other kinds of farm crops.

An indication of the rapidly growing use of mechanical power on farms is the increase in the number of tractors manufactured in this country. In 1927 the number produced was 92,742. This was double the production of 1926, and less than half the number turned out in 1928. It is estimated that in 1928 there were approximately 853,000 tractors on American farms. Tractors have recently been greatly improved in design and construction. The early farm tractors were large and proved unwieldy on land already under cultivation. They followed a reaction toward very small tractors. Today the tractors are somewhat larger than those that were popular a few years ago. In the northern Great Plains region the 3-plow and 4-plow tractor is coming rapidly into use, and there is some demand for 6-plow tractors. More strongly built implements to hitch to these tractors are required. Manufacturers have been cautious about producing such equipment, fearing that their necessarily higher price might interfere with sales. It is now coming to be recognized, however, that the great power of the modern tractor necessitates strongly built attachments. One example of the labor-saving effected by the use of the tractor is given in a recent study made by the University of Arkansas, which showed that a rice farmer in that state using tractor equipment could accomplish three, four, and even five times as much as he could with earlier methods. In small farms growing in Arkansas the survey shows 1,507 tractors, or one for every 63 acres of rice.

In many western localities farmers have increased the size of their implements, and the area of land they till, by using large teams. This is practicable thru the use of hitchers that couple the end of the team to its share of the work. Teams of 12 to 20 horses are not uncommon for plowing, disking, harrowing and seeding, and on some of the combines in the Pacific Northwest states as many as 32 horses are used effectively. A contest is on between the tractor and the big team, the outcome of which is not yet determined in many localities.

Large power units of farm equipment are undoubtedly the chief cause of the recently accelerated trend toward an increase in the size of farms. It has been estimated that from 1915 to 1917 Montana had about 35,000 wheat farmers, many of them operating half-section or one-fourth section farms. Montana probably has not more than 14,000 wheat farmers. These men, however, are handling more acres and doing the work better than it was formerly done by 35,000 farmers. New types of implements for cultivating summer fallow have helped to increase the size of farms in the Plains and the wheat states of the West. One of these implements is called the "duckfoot." Use of the duckfoot first became general in the Columbia River Basin, and spread therefrom to Montana and other states east of the Rockies. Some wheat growers in the state of Washington substitute this implement for the plow. One farmer in that state, using 16-horse teams on 2-foot duckfoot cultivators as a substitute for plows, is able to farm 1,600 acres a man. Another new implement that is gaining in popularity in the central and northern Plains region is the 1-way disk summer-fallow cultivator, which permits more effective cultivation and results in better yields. Outstanding in postwar mechanical developments in agriculture is the rise of the combined harvester-thresher (known everywhere among farmers as the "combine"), in the territory east of the Rockies, where it was formerly believed that wheat could not be left standing until ripe enough to be harvested by the combine. When the practicality of the new method of harvesting was demonstrated for the Plains region, the introduction of the combine was extremely rapid. In 1926, 30 per cent of the Kansas wheat crop was harvested

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by the combine, 8,274 machines being used in the work. In 1928 Kansas had 20,000 combines. The combine appeared in North Dakota for the first time in 1925. Three years later in that state 1,000 combines were used in small-grain harvesting.

Allen—Corn yields were fairly good, but the quality was not equal to former years. All feeds are cheap; livestock is doing well. Farmers bought a great many tractors here last year, and it seems likely that they also will purchase many more tractors this year. Practically everyone is grinding feed.—Guy M. Tredway.

Anderson—The mild spring weather following Christmas week ended here with a sleet storm, and since then it has been colder. An unusually large amount of winter plowing has been done in this section. Corn, 70c; eggs, 34c; cream, 27c; butter, 40c; heavy hens, 20c; kafir, \$1.10 a-cwt. prairie hay, \$7.—Olga C. Slocum.

Barber—Wheat has gone into the winter in good condition. Livestock is doing well. Most of the farmers have finished husking corn. Wheat, \$1.08; corn, 70c; kafir, 56c; eggs, 29c; cream, 30c; hides, 5c.—Albert Pelton.

Barton—A considerable amount of alfalfa has been hulled here recently. Almost no public sales are being held. Roads are in good condition. Wheat, \$1.08; corn, 70c; butterfat, 30; old roosters, 7c; heavy hens, 18c; eggs, 25c, 32c and 35c.—Alice Everett.

Cloud—Rough feed for livestock is in demand; it likely will be scarce and high in price before grass comes. Livestock is doing well.—W. H. Plumly.

Dickinson—We have had a great deal of snow and cold weather recently. Some fall plowing has been done. Farmers have been doing a good deal of farm butchering. Livestock has done well this winter. The sorghum crop is about all threshed. Some wheat is being moved to market, at from \$1.05 to \$1.10 a bushel.—F. M. Lorson.

Douglas—Some farm sales are being held. A good many farmers from here are sending hogs to Kansas City by truck. There is a good deal of interest in sweet clover seed for spring sowing.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Ellis—We have been having a considerable amount of zero weather, and a great deal of snow. Previous to this cold "spell" we had very nice winter weather for four weeks, which was very helpful with farm work. Livestock is wintering well; the animals have been helped greatly by the wheat pasture, which has been the best in many years. No public sales are being held. Little wheat is going to market, as most of it is out of the farmers' hands. Wheat, \$1.05; corn, 65c; shorts, \$1.85; eggs, 33c; butterfat, 30c.—C. F. Erbert.

Franklin—A good many farms are being offered for sale or rent. Some corn is being husked, but very little is being moved to market. Roads are in fairly good condition. Hens have been laying very well, considering the unfavorable weather. Wheat, 95c; corn, 65c; oats, 45c; kafir, \$1.10 a-cwt.; butterfat, 30c; eggs, 36c; heavy hens, 20c.—Ellas Blankenbaker.

Gove and Sheridan—Farmers' co-operative associations in this section have been holding their annual meetings; most of them have shown substantial gains in the last year. Livestock is doing well. A few public sales are being held, at which good prices are being paid. Prospects are good on most of the wheat fields. Egg production is light.—John I. Aldrich.

Hamilton—Wheat is in good condition; there is plenty of subsoil moisture. The row crop harvest is finished. Livestock is in good condition. A great deal of land is selling in the north half of the county; most of it will be plowed and planted to wheat next fall. The folks in this county are expecting a mighty profitable year in 1930.—Earl L. Hinden.

Harper—Corn husking is finished, and work on the kafir crop is in progress. Some plowing for oats is being done. Livestock is doing well. The sales of livestock among farmers is at a standstill—the livestock that is being sold is being moved to market. Farmers are reducing their numbers of horses and mules.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

Harvey—Wheat is not showing up so well since the last hard freeze, but the roots seem to be all right. A good deal of farm work was done following New Year's day, as the weather was favorable for farm work. Wheat, \$1.05; corn, 71c; oats, 45c; kafir, 70c; butter, 45c; eggs, 31c; heavy hens, 16c; geese, 8c; turkeys, 19c; ducks, 8c.—H. W. Prouty.

Lyon—Wheat is in good condition, especially on the bottoms. Livestock is wintering unusually well. Very few hogs are being moved to market. There is little corn for sale here this year.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—All of the corn is husked. Most of the farmers have been busy cutting fuel. A considerable amount of road work is being done. Corn, 70c; wheat, \$1.05; eggs, 40c; cream, 33c; potatoes, \$1.50; hay, \$6 to \$10.—J. D. Stosz.

Mitchell—Most of the corn is in the crib, and quite a good deal of shelling has been done. A considerable amount of wood has been piled and sawed. Market prices are fairly good, except for butterfat.—Albert Robinson.

Neosho—We have had some stormy weather recently, following two weeks of very favorable weather, which was very helpful to farmers. Most of the corn is husked; there was some "soft corn" here this year. Livestock and poultry are selling for high prices. Hens, 20c; eggs, 33c; butterfat, 27c.—James D. McHenry.

Pawnee—We have fine wheat pasture, and so there is plenty of feed. Corn is all husked; farmers have been busy threshing kafir and butchering. A considerable amount of road work is being done. The cheese plant is getting 30,000 pounds of milk a day. There is plenty of moisture in the ground. Very few horses are for sale. Two oil wells are being drilled. Wheat, \$1.10; corn, 75c; oats, 50c; kafir, 65c.—E. H. Gore.

Pratt and Kiowa—The weather has been favorable on the growing wheat, but it has been rather wet and cold on the folks who were husking corn. There is plenty of labor available. Wheat is supplying a great deal of pasture, and livestock is wintering well. Roads are in fine condition.—Art McAnarney.

Reno—Farmers have been busy husking corn; there is about a half crop, which certainly is considerably better than nothing! Wheat is standing the winter fairly well. Some corn is being moved to market; most of the wheat has been sold.—D. Engelhart.

Rice—Feeding livestock and keeping up the supply of fuel are the main farm jobs just now. Livestock is doing well, and the supply of feed will be adequate to take the livestock thru to grass. Some real estate is changing hands. Cream, 34c; eggs, 30c; hens, 18c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Rooks—Most of the corn is gathered—there was some "soft corn" here. Some threshing is being done. Wheat is in good condition. Farmers have been busy topping and threshing kafir and cane. Wheat, \$1.07; corn, 55c; eggs, 25c; cream, 27c.—C. O. Thomas.

Scott—We have had a good deal of snow and cold weather here recently. It is likely that this county will employ a county farm agent soon. Only a few public sales are being held; prices, however, are very good. Wheat, \$1.08; barley, 47c; corn, 67c; hogs, 9c; eggs, 30c; cream, 30c.—Ernie Newenschwander.

Smith—A few public sales are being held, with good prices. Cream prices are low, and if the market doesn't improve many calves will be turned with the cows. Livestock is doing well. Kafir is nearly all threshed; yields averaged 25 bushels an acre. Wheat is in fine condition.—Harry Saunders.

Wilson—Farmers have not purchased much feed for milk cows this winter, as they feel that the low price of butterfat does not justify any such expense. Egg prices, however, have been very satisfactory. More hogs have been butchered on the farms than usual. We have had a great deal of snow and cold weather here recently.—Mrs. A. E. Burgess.

Poultry Folks Optimistic

Quality—surprisingly high quality—was the dominant note of the 41st annual exhibition of the Kansas State Poultry Breeders' Association, held in the Topeka Auditorium January 6 to 11 inclusive.

Old standards are passing away; new heights have been reached in poultry breeding. This was no secret among breeders and producers who hobnobbed fraternally along the aisles while long tiers of cooped birds occupied reserved seats in the state capital's city hall. Some of those "feathered stars" actually performed upon the stage night after night for the entire week, and well they might, for they were the "prima donnas" so to speak of the best poultry yards in Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Oklahoma and Colorado.

Officials of the association were highly elated over the unquestionable success of the show. Despite near zero temperature and several inches of snow, the exhibition attracted hundreds of visitors who were outspoken in their appreciation, not only of the

high quality poultry, but of the educational programs and the moving picture show every night. It was a well-balanced exhibition with the popular breeds predominating. In fact the breeders showed clearly that they were endeavoring to provide precisely what the poultry raisers want.

At the business meeting on Thursday evening, the three members of the board of directors whose terms had expired, were re-elected. They were F. W. Ford of Caldwell, J. C. Baughman of Topeka, and D. D. Colglazier of Hutchinson, J. R. Cowdrey of Topeka, president of the board of directors, recommended closer co-operation with the poultry department of K. S. A. C. The board went on record as favoring the creation of a junior department of the association for the purpose of fostering interest in poultry raising among the boys and girls.

Members voted also that the annual poultry show be held in the future during Thanksgiving week, if other shows do not interfere. The January date, which is set by state law, comes at a time when most breeders are starting their mating seasons. Whether the date be changed or not, the evident increased interest in all phases of the work is sufficient to justify the optimism which was easily observed among all persons connected with the poultry industry.

There is big money in Wall Street for any one who knows how to play the market, and Beethoven's sonatas are on any piano if you just happen to hit the right notes.

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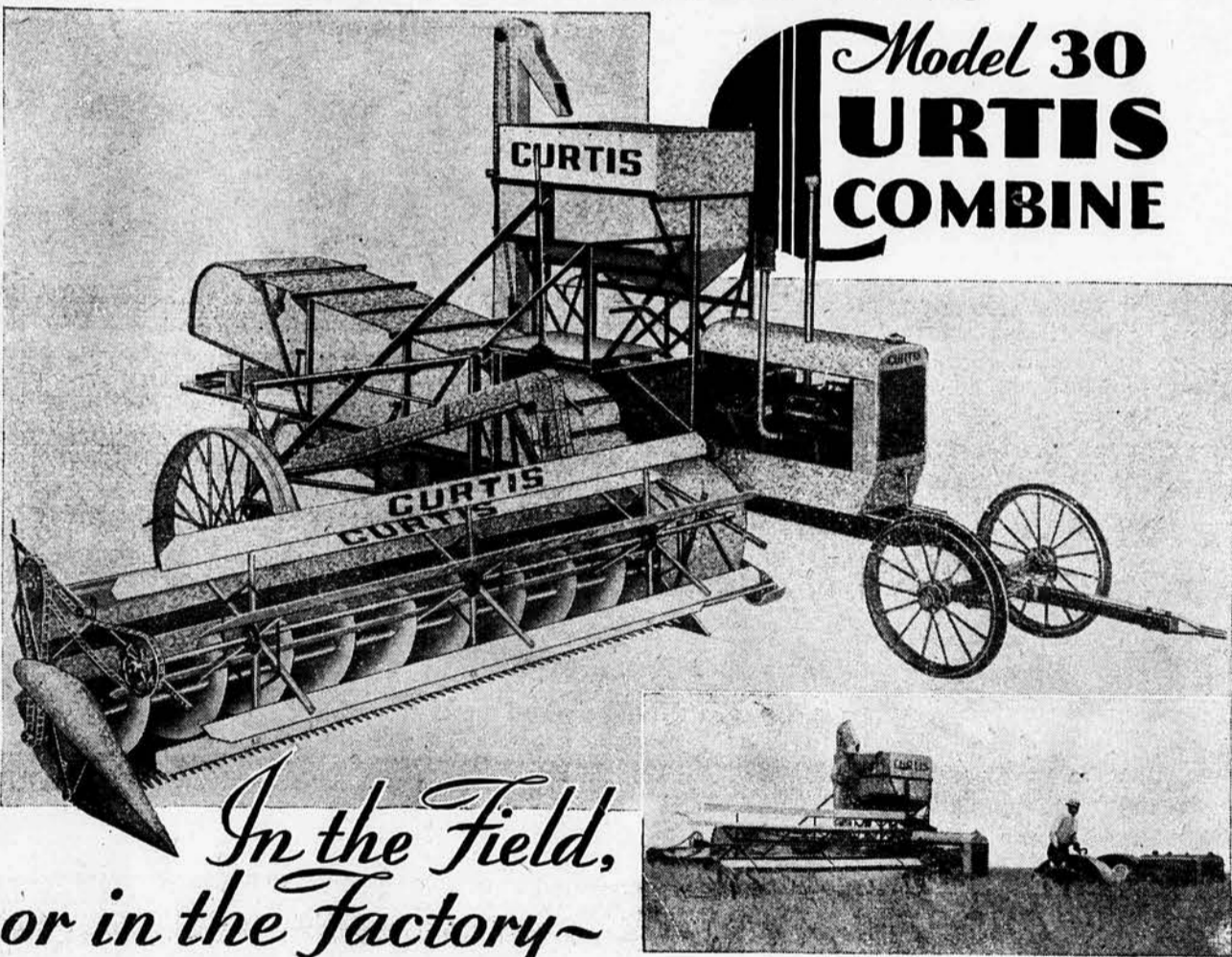
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Kansas Poultry Talk
by Raymond H. Gilkeson

Your Mistakes of Last Year Will Help You Know What Not to Do in 1930

THIS brand new month of January turns to another leaf, if you please, in the poultry industry. From the standpoint of baby chicks you will be planning "another start" and this time you are going to avoid some of the mistakes you have made in the past. Hatching season is so near that it will develop into the big farm topic before we know it. You very likely have the male birds on hand for your matings, which will be made the latter part of the month.

According to H. M. Scott, poultry specialist at the college, in the lighter breeds, such as Leghorns, from 15 to 25 females may be mated with one male; 12 to 18 in the medium-sized breeds, and from nine to 12 in the heavy breeds. And he also advises that hatching eggs may be saved from four to six days after mating. "The care of the eggs while holding may influence in no little degree, the success of the hatch," he said. "They should be held in a dry room at a temperature of 55 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit and turned at least once a day. An egg case alternated from end to end or from side to side, makes turning a simple matter."

If you hatch the eggs at home it isn't too early to check up on the incubator capacity. If you have your hatching done or depend on a hatchery for baby chicks you should locate a reliable hatchery, and there are many of them, where you can get exactly what you wish. Hatcheries in general have increased their capacities for handling eggs and chicks for the season just ahead, because more farm folks are turning to them each year. However, it isn't wise to wait until the last minute to do your baby chick shopping. The brooder houses and equipment for feeding and watering should receive attention, and plans should be made to provide sanitary runs for the chicks. You will recall the four points stressed in the "Kansas Healthy Chick Program" include clean chicks, clean houses, clean ground and clean feed. Every poultryman should strive for these things because if they are accomplished, troubles later on will be fewer. Your mistakes of last year will help you know what not to do this year. Kansas Poultry Talk will be glad to help you with any problems you may have. In these columns we endeavor to stress "seasonal" points of importance far enough ahead to help guide your work.

We Practice Regularity

There are so many, many things to consider in the poultry industry that it is difficult to decide what to consider first. Quoting a radio talk, which comes first "chicken or the egg," or "egg or the chicken?" we take it for granted, as nature has made clear to us, the chicken does come first, and she has the proper organs for producing the eggs, and will if she is given the proper feed and care. So we will talk chicken first. So far as labor is concerned, we prefer buying baby chicks, but where success is the main thing desired, we prefer hatching them ourselves as we have patronized eight different hatcheries, all Kansas hatcheries too, during the last 10 years, and never have had more than 50 per cent success in raising the chicks, while with our home hatched chicks we can raise 95 per cent of them. First get good, livable chicks. We have all chickens and cockerels given the agglutination test for pullorum disease. We live near the Kansas State Agricultural College so we always have that work done by the bacteriology department.

We are careful to gather eggs several times during the day to avoid danger of chilling and breakage. When doing our hatching we set enough eggs at one time to get enough chicks for one or two brooder houses, and keep on that way until we have the number of chicks we think we can han-

dle during the season. In handling the incubators, we follow all instructions to the letter, which the makers of that particular incubator send with it.

After the chicks are hatched, they are started in a previously thoroughly cleaned and heated house, using coal brooders exclusively, and are fed according to the schedule which comes with the mash and grain we are going to use for that bunch of chicks.

We really prefer one particular make of mash, as we have had wonderful success with chicks raised on that commercial feed. We can have pullets laying at 17 weeks old when fed on that mash, and they keep on laying all fall and winter. There are no small eggs, as they weigh 22 ounces or more. The pullets weigh 5 pounds when they begin to lay. Cockerels fed on this commercial feed weigh 3 pounds at 9 weeks. We sell all cockerels except those kept for breeders, here at home, for 30 cents a pound. We also cull the pullets and they are sold in the same way. We cull closely and don't keep anything that isn't true to type.

We had almost forgotten to tell you that we have kept White Rocks for more than 30 years and have no intention of giving them up, as they sell well for meat, and lay as well for us as birds of lighter breeds lay for some of our neighbors. During the spring months we sell a good many hens to parties who wish to set just two or three hens, in order to have a few chickens on a backyard lot. These hens are broody, of course, and we get \$2 to \$2.25 each for them. We very seldom set a hen.

The greater number of our young chickens are sold to regular customers who come here to get them. We never dress a bird, but will kill them for people living in apartments.

In 1928 we bought 800 baby chicks and hatched 500 ourselves. Out of that number we sold broilers, fryers, roosters and capons to the amount of \$895. Feed and coal cost approximately \$300. In addition to that we sold \$100 worth of eggs on the market and to our regular customers, from 45 hens which we kept housed all season, as we had had a cholera attack the previous winter and kept only the very best ones, disposing of all others by ax and the market.

We always ask a man to come from the poultry packing plant to assist with culling. This service is free and is highly satisfactory. It would be difficult to find a prettier bunch of pullets and cockerels than we had this year.

Of course, we practice all sorts of sanitation, wire floors in the sun parlors, cement floors in houses, clean ground, movable buildings where at all possible, clean water and plenty of it. We practice regularity in all things.

We have a family of four, and hired help at various times, and we always have all the eggs and chickens we need for the table and for cooking. Last fall, September and December, we got 400 and 300 baby chicks respectively from two hatcheries. We had a round with pullorum disease with the first bunch, also later on they had coccidiosis. The second bunch had coccidiosis, due we thought, to the dark, sunless weather. Those chickens paid for all feed and labor, but it is too much work for a middle-aged woman to undertake.

We find that a "commercial feed" raised pullet costs 87 cents at 5 months old. If we should buy a pullet from an outstanding flock she would cost us \$2.50 or \$3, which proves that it pays to raise our own. In making that computation we figure in all the dead against the living, as the living pullets really must pay the whole bill.

Manhattan, Kan.

Another thing that we find it hard to understand is why young Edison, when he was train-butcher, didn't invent an electric car-window opener.

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WIBW Features Artists

(Continued from Page 8)

3:30 p. m.—U. S. Navy Band (CBS)
 4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
 4:30 p. m.—Matinee 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.—WIBW Harmony Twins
 7:30 p. m.—The Sod Busters
 8:00 p. m.—Capper Club Skit
 8:30 p. m.—The Cotton Pickers
 9:00 p. m.—Washburn College School of Music
 9:30 p. m.—Voice of Columbia (CBS)
 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital
 10:05 p. m.—Voice of Columbia (CBS)
 10:30 p. m.—Paul Specht's Orchestra (CBS)

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
 6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, News, weather
 7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Revellie (CBS)
 7:30 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.—WIBW Harmony Twins
 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
 11:15 a. m.—The Polynesians
 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm 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.—H. T. Burleigh Girls' Quartet
 2:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
 3:10 p. m.—Leo and Bill, the Harmony Boys
 3:30 p. m.—U. S. Army Band (CBS)
 4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
 4:30 p. m.—Matinee 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
 6:40 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Twins
 7:00 p. m.—Blue Lantern Night Club
 7:30 p. m.—KSAC-Oklahoma Basketball Game
 9:00 p. m.—Graybar's Mr. and Mrs. (CBS)
 9:30 p. m.—In a Russian Village (CBS)
 Courtesy Nat'l Reserve Life Co.
 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
 10:05 p. m.—Will Osborne and his Orchestra (CBS)
 10:30 p. m.—Hotel Paramount Orchestra (CBS)

6:30 p. m.—Vierra's Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria
 7:00 p. m.—Brown Blit Footlites (CBS)
 7:30 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Twins
 8:00 p. m.—True Story Program (CBS)
 8:30 p. m.—Kansas Farmer Hour
 9:00 p. m.—Curtis Institute of Music (CBS)
 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
 10:05 p. m.—Weede Myers and his Orchestra (CBS)
 10:30 p. m.—Ben Pollock and his Silver Slipper Orchestra (CBS)

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
 6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, News, Time, Weather
 7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Revellie (CBS)
 7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
 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.—WIBW Harmony Twins
 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
 11:15 a. m.—The Polynesians
 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm 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.—The Letter Box
 3:10 p. m.—Leo and Bill, the Harmony Boys
 3:30 p. m.—U. S. Army Band (CBS)
 4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
 4:30 p. m.—Club Plaza Orchestra (CBS)
 5:00 p. m.—Yoeng's Orchestra (CBS)
 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
 6:00 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
 6:10 p. m.—Commodore Ensemble (CBS)
 6:30 p. m.—Vierra's Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria
 7:00 p. m.—Exploring the Jungle for Science (CBS)
 7:15 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Twins
 7:30 p. m.—Guest Artist
 8:00 p. m.—The Polynesians
 8:30 p. m.—Around the Samovar (CBS)
 9:00 p. m.—Paramount Public 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)

Exposed Weak Spots

(Continued from Page 3)

clover one year, corn 2 years, then back to oats and clover; and, of course, alfalfa still is grown. I couldn't do without it. The way I have things figured out, it seems as if soybeans scarcely paid me for my work but the clover does considerably more than that. I can sow the clover with oats, harvest a crop of grain and then utilize the pasture. The next year I plow the clover under and plant to corn. The oats more than pays for the land and labor in one season, so the additional fertility is clear net profit to me. My corn yields the last three years have averaged 38 to 40 bushels. Before I used the legumes in rotation I never made an average of more than 30 bushels. I certainly will continue to use Sweet clover." Mr. Kirkemide has been running some tests on the use of lime, phosphorus and manure on alfalfa.

In every case pure seed is used on this farm and it is treated against disease. Oats seed always is protected against smut. With good fertility, pure seed and proper seedbeds, crop production is very satisfactory. An orchard of 1½ acres was started about six years ago, and it has made good progress. It is a home orchard and has a wide variety of fruits represented including apples, peaches, plums, apricots, pears, cherries and grapes. The orchard is plowed and cultivated until July and then is kept mowed. The spraying schedule and pruning system recommended by the agricultural college are used.

Club Boosters Off Again

(Continued from Page 14)

an application as a result of your invitation, write your name at the top of it so you will be sure to receive credit. Write for club booklets and application blanks to hand out to any friends whom you believe likely to be interested in club work. The club booklet will give all particulars regarding club activities.

We do not insist that you over-persuade persons to become members. We are not after large numbers. What we want is to give every one who desires it the advantage of club training.

Up to 33.6 Bushels

BY R. I. THROCKMORTON

Growing corn in rotation with legumes such as alfalfa and Sweet clover is one of the most certain and economical methods of increasing the grain yields. On the agronomy farm, Manhattan, the average yields of corn an acre during the last 15 years have been 20.8 bushels where the crop is grown on the same land each year and 33.6 bushels where the crop is grown in rotation with alfalfa and wheat.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22
 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
 6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, News, Time, Weather
 7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Revellie (CBS)
 7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
 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.—Schles and Measures (CBS)
 10:45 a. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
 11:15 a. m.—The Polynesians
 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Program (CBS)
 12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
 12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
 1:30 p. m.—Program KSAC
 2:00 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
 3:10 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Twins
 3:30 p. m.—Club Plaza Orchestra (CBS)
 4:00 p. m.—Inter Collegiate Debates 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.—General Mills Program (CBS)
 7:30 p. m.—The Sod Busters
 8:00 p. m.—Grand Opera Concert (CBS)
 8:30 p. m.—The Polynesians
 9:00 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Twins
 9:30 p. m.—Robman's Patteran (CBS)
 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
 10:05 p. m.—Hank Simmon's Show Boat (CBS)

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
 6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, News, Time, Weather
 7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Revellie (CBS)
 7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
 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.—Women's Forum
 11:15 a. m.—The Polynesians
 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Program (CBS)
 12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
 12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
 1:30 p. m.—Program KSAC
 2:00 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
 3:10 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Twins
 3:30 p. m.—U. S. Marine Band (CBS)
 4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
 4:30 p. m.—Matinee 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)
 7:00 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
 7:15 p. m.—The Political Situation in Washington (CBS)
 7:30 p. m.—Madin Old Time Orchestra
 7:45 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
 8:00 p. m.—Songs at Twilight, Courtesy Capper's Farmer
 8:30 p. m.—Dixie Echoes (CBS)
 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.—Dream Boat (CBS)
 10:30 p. m.—Hotel Paramount Orchestra (CBS)

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
 6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, News, Time, Weather
 7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Revellie (CBS)
 7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
 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 Week Enders (CBS)
 11:00 a. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
 11:15 a. m.—Women's Forum
 11:45 a. m.—The Polynesians
 12:00 m.—Complete Market Reports
 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Program (CBS)
 12:25 p. m.—State Vocational Dept.
 12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
 1:30 p. m.—Ann Leaf at the Organ (CBS)
 2:00 p. m.—Columbia Ensemble (CBS)
 2:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
 3:10 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Twins
 3:30 p. m.—U. S. Navy Band (CBS)
 4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
 4:30 p. m.—Matinee 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.—Hotel Paramount Orchestra (CBS)



Jumbo collars

Lighten the Load

See that hame sink in, close up to the neck—
—that's where your team wants it.

Close up to your neck

THE hame space in a Jumbo collar is wider and deeper—allowing the hames to come in close—putting the pull where nature intended it to be—where it feels best.

That's why teams fitted with Jumbo collars can pull heavier loads and never suffer from tender shoulders. See these easy pulling Jumbo collars at your dealer's.

Send For This Free Book telling you about JUMBO harness, collars and saddles. For fifty-four years the world's finest.



That's where it feels most comfortable—it irritates you when your suspender does not rest on the "Correct Point of Pull"



Schoellkopf

JUMBO DALLAS



100 LBS. GOLDEN WEST SHELLMAKER An Egg Shell Maker A Bone Builder A Health Promoter THE SHELLMAKER CORPORATION U.S.A.

SHELLMAKER Grinds out Eggs

GUARANTEED
 Use SHELLMAKER. If it fails to get you more and better eggs, healthier flocks and shorter moulting, return empty bag and dealer will refund your money promptly. Unequaled for grinding whole grain in hen's gizzard, while releasing calcium for egg shell.

Try a Sack! Sure Keeps Layers Busy!

Eggs aplenty, by feeding SHELLMAKER! "Never got so many eggs as this winter, due to SHELLMAKER," writes Mrs. Weld, (Minn.). 100,000 poultry raisers have switched to SHELLMAKER because it gets them 3, 4 times the eggs!

Never fails to make hens lay more, better eggs—stronger shelled, more hatchable. Guarantees you these results, with your first sack! Try it. You'll say it beats any shell you ever used!

Gives 2-Way Benefit to Hens

1. Hens that lack calcium (mineral for egg shell) hold back eggs—go into a "laying slump." SHELLMAKER is 98% pure calcium. Very hard. Not soft or flaky. Does not crumble in gizzard. Where ordinary shells begin to "break down" and pass off, SHELLMAKER continues to be absorbed! Releases twice the calcium. Doubles, triples the eggs! 2. Also serves as an excellent "grinder." Its hard, sharp surface grinds hen's food unusually fine. Gets full egg and energy value from feed. Re-vitalizes tissues depleted by heavy laying. Flocks are healthier. Livelier. Feed bills are less.

Try SHELLMAKER! 5c a hen a year buys you 200%, 300% more eggs! Don't miss these big earnings. Order from your dealer. Sample and book, FREE! Write!

FREE Sample and New Poultry Book!
 Write quick! Get SHELLMAKER sample and new, valuable 8 page book—10 Proven Ways to More, Better Eggs! Practical. Worth money to every poultry raiser. FREE! Send name now for your copy.

THE SHELLMAKER CORPORATION
 Dept. 26, Omaha, Nebraska

GRINDS FEED



100 lb. 25 lb. and 10 lb. sizes. Now packed in the above 3 sizes. At any dealers.

New special small size screening for baby chicks. Get them to husky maturity, weeks sooner. Try it.

ORDER FROM YOUR DEALER

Free

MAIL COUPON TODAY!

The Shellmaker Corporation, Dept. 26, Omaha, Nebraska.

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

Name _____ State _____

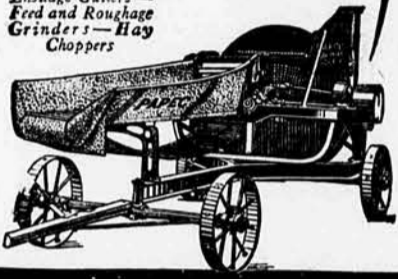
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It Pays To Buy Good Machinery

A GOOD ensilage cutter pays for itself in one or two seasons. After that, it puts extra profits in its owner's pockets for 10, 15 and even 20 years. Papec Ensilage Cutters must be good because there are more of them in use than any other make.

- Here are some Papec features that will appeal to the farmer who knows machinery:
1. Extra large, flaring table for feeding direct from the wagon.
 2. Can elevate 50 feet at 400 r. p. m. without plugging.
 3. Better than one ton per hour capacity for each horse power applied.
 4. Adjustable lower casing to offset fan wear.
 5. Six fans with replaceable fan plates.
 6. Knives easy to adjust and sharpen.
 7. Rockwood fibre driving pulley to prevent belt slippage.
 8. Few gears and no springs.
 9. One-piece frame to insure permanent bearing alignment.
- The new Cutter Catalog gives details of Papec construction. Write for it today.

PAPEC MACHINE COMPANY
424 East Main St. Shortsville, N. Y.
Ensilage Cutters—
Fred and Roughage
Grinders—Hay
Choppers



Best Remedy for Cough Is Easily Mixed at Home

You'll never know how quickly a stubborn cough or chest cold can be conquered, until you try this famous recipe. It is used in millions of homes, because it gives more prompt, positive relief than anything else. It's no trouble at all to mix and costs but a trifle. Into a pint bottle, pour 2½ ounces of Pinex; then add plain granulated sugar syrup or strained honey to make a full pint. This saves two-thirds of the money usually spent for cough medicine, and gives you a purer, better remedy. It never spoils, and tastes good—children like it.

You can actually feel its penetrating, soothing action on the inflamed throat membranes. It is also absorbed into the blood where it acts directly on the bronchial tubes. At the same time, it promptly loosens the germ-laden phlegm. This threefold action explains why it brings such quick relief even in severe bronchial coughs which follow cold epidemics.

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

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

OTTAWA LOG SAW



only **\$39**
GREATEST OFFER EVER MADE
Make Money! Wood is valuable. Saw 15 to 20 cords a day. Does more than 10 men. Ottawa easily operated by man or boy. Falls trees—saws limbs. Use 4-hp. engine for other work. **30 DAYS TRIAL.** Write today for FREE book. Shipped from factory nearest of 4 branch houses.
OTTAWA MFG. CO., 1461-W Wood Street, Ottawa, Kansas

SAVE ON FEED BILLS

You can save many dollars on your feed bills by planting protein-rich soybeans in the corn with my Little Wonder Soybean Attachment for all corn planters. 32 page Free book tells how.

Write For the Book
L. C. Notbohm, Rome, Wisconsin

Headquarters for Livestock engravings

Write for prices
Copper Engraving Co.
DEPT. M
TOPEKA - WICHITA

20 CONCORD GRAPE VINES..... \$1.00
8 APPLE TREES 4 VARIETIES..... \$1.00
8 BUDDED PEACH TREES..... \$1.00
All Postpaid, Healthy, well rooted stock, sure to please.
Fairbury Nurseries, Box J, Fairbury, Nebr.

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.

Feed Determines Profits

Sheep have long suffered under the handicap of being known as farm scavengers. Beginners in the business often get the idea from well meaning enthusiasts that sheep will subsist on grass from none too productive pastures and that little feed other than roughages of the coarser kinds is necessary for their winter keep. Some flock owners long in the business seem content to accept the return from their flocks that subsist on scanty fare, little realizing that a far greater return would be theirs for a moderate investment in good feeds, particularly those for winter use.

It is true that a flock of sheep can utilize to advantage feed and pasture that would oftentimes be wasted, and it is economy to utilize such feeds in flock maintenance. Maximum returns are not obtained, however, when such feeds are used exclusively. Good nutrition is essential for the ewe in order for her to give maximum lamb and wool returns. Good nutrition also is essential for the lambs in order to insure health and vigor and for them to exercise fully their inherent growing and fattening tendencies. To be sure, the better feeding practices result in a higher maintenance cost for the flock.

But on the other hand, increased vigor, higher production, longer life and superior lambs carry this burden of increased expense in maintenance cost to a better financial advantage to the owner. How these factors work out is the interesting story gathered from a 5-year test, involving 700 smooth bodied fine wool ewes and their offspring, recently completed at the Southwest Test Farm of the Ohio Experiment Station.

Advancing age lowers in progression the worth of a ewe for brood service. Any practice which shortens the length of productive life, or on the other hand, lengthens that period of production, increases or lowers, respectively, the replacement requirements of young females. The return over feed cost a fat lamb marketed during the test was from two to three times the return made a young ewe retained. Assuming that no increase in numbers is desired in the breeding flock, then the commercial sheep raiser is gaining financially with every fat lamb that he sends to the butcher.

The mortality among the breeding ewes on a poor "keep" of legumes for winter and pasture the year round amounted to 10 per cent. No mortality occurred among the flock getting the grain, hay and silage during the winter and pasture during the summer. This, of course, cannot be assumed to be the normal expectancy. Even if we allow a 4 per cent mortality, which a sheep raiser should expect as a result of the hazards of lambing and accidental happenings, we still have a 6 per cent higher death rate among the poor fed ewes.

A statement frequently heard is that "a sheep well summered is half-wintered." The condition of the flocks during the grazing season proved that the reverse of the above statement could be made in truth—"a sheep well wintered is half summered."

The thrift of the well fed group seemed to insure prompt conception at mating time, since idle ewes were few among this flock. Of the ewes on poor fare, several idled each year. An average of 12 per cent more lambs were dropped yearly by the thrifty flock. Not only were more lambs born, but they came stronger, and weighed a pound more at birth. Before December 1 of their lamb year death claimed one out of every three lambs born to the hay and pasture ewes, while the death rate, including still-born and all, was less than one out of seven in the well fed flock.

These mortality rates reflect the milking qualities of the parents. Further evidence as to the comparative milk producing ability of the ewes is found in the fact that the lambs in the well fed flock averaged 12.3 pounds more at 120 days, or weaning age, than the lambs from the ewes on the low plane of nutrition. If we condense all of these items into a single statement we have the fact that up to December first of each year each well kept ewe on the basis of the number in the flock at breeding time, produced an average of 21.2 pounds more lamb than the ewes on scanty fare.

One of the most surprising developments from the test was that the feed lot performance of the groups of lambs being prepared for market reflected the system of feeding and management under which the lambs were born and reared. The lambs from the poor fed group made slow gains and required a longer period in which to finish. The only explanation we can offer for this relative position of the lambs is that the ones from the poor fed group were somewhat stunted and lacked capacity to care for feed in quantity sufficient to produce rapid gains while in the feed lot. At any rate, the lambs were well started in life and maintained thrifty gains on fattening rations at a rate nearly one-fifth faster than their half-brothers which were the victims of too strict feed economies in flock maintenance.

The replacement demand for young females was nearly twice as high in the poorly fed flock as it was in the well fed group. The culling records show that it was extremely rare to find a ewe in the poorly fed flock useful for brood service above 7 years old, whereas sound and useful ewes were removed from the well kept flock that were 10 years old. Just how much longer these sound 10-year-old ewes would have maintained in production remains an open question.

The young ewes developed with a rapidity proportional to the feed they consumed. Poorly fed young ewes reached mature development slowly and were not ready for brood service until 30 months old, while the well-developed young ewes from the well-fed group were not bred at an earlier age than 30 months, in keeping with the usual fine wool practice, yet a test just completed indicates that a yearling which weighs over 80 pounds can be bred without injury to the ewe and to the financial advantage of the owner. On this basis we have a productive period from the well fed ewe of 9 years, whereas 5 years of production was the maximum obtained from ewes on poor keep. It is almost unbelievable, yet the facts sustain the statement that good rations nearly doubled the length of the productive life of the ewe.

Fertility in Fences

In addition to the 2¼ million tons of ground limestone now sold annually for farm use, thousands of farmers are finding profitable sources of this soil builder practically at their own farm gates. Marble dust in Vermont and marl in Michigan are helping produce cheaper feed. In many states, farm deposits of limestone are found close to the surface, and make a profitable off-season job for the tractor. In Southeastern Kansas some farmers are grinding up their old stone fences to help carry out their program of making this one of the leading dairy sections of the country.

Pulverizers, available for farm use, have a capacity of from 3 to 4 tons an hour, depending on the power available, with a maximum capacity of 40 horsepower. Such a machine will produce limestone of ¼-inch screen, which is standard size, at an average cost of \$1.00 a ton. A special screen tightener has been developed which facilitates a complete changing of the screens in less than 30 minutes, permits the screen to be kept under positive tension at all times, and accounts for its greater capacity.

Pulverizers will crush rock for gravel road, doing satisfactory work up to 1½ inches. The product when using a ¾-inch screen is ideal for road maintenance. The capacity of such machines on this size rock is from 8 to 10 tons an hour with a tractor developing 25 to 30 horsepower.

Limestone may be applied on the land with a manure spreader by using a special attachment, with an end-gate sower, also designed for broadcasting seed, or with a forced feed spreader. Authorities agree that more satisfactory results are secured when applied a year in advance of seeding the grass crop, unless the particles are very fine. When spread on corn land and harrowed under, the subsequent cultivations tend to make it available to correct acidity and for the use of the legume crop which is to follow.

The farm shop is a money saver.

13 ROD
164 styles direct from factory at wholesale prices, gates, fence, barb wire, posts, roofing, paint. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. Write today for our Big Bargain Catalog.
OTTAWA MFG. CO.
Box 107-F Ottawa, Kansas
FREE FENCE BOOK

Save \$10 to \$20
on every saddle or harness. Buy direct from the factory. No middleman's profit. Send for free catalog—maker to consumer.
Justin's Boots at Lowest Prices
The FRED MUELLER SADDLE & HARNES Co.
402 Mueller Bldg., Denver, Colo.

Are You a Good Buyer?

You hear a lot of talk these days, about the value of the farmer's dollar.

Well, it isn't as great as some of us would like to see it, but after all,

Your dollar's value to you depends upon how far you make your dollar go—how much you get for it.

How you spend your income is of almost as great importance as the income itself.

You know some families in your own neighborhood who get along better and seem to have more of the good things of life, than many other families whose income is much greater.

Success depends upon the out-go as much as upon the income. Before you sell the products of your farm you wisely study the market.

It is equally important to study the market before you buy. The advertisements in Kansas Farmer bring the world's markets to you. They are your shopping guide. Commodities of all sorts for the house and farm, from the powerful farm tractor to the package of breakfast food, are described in them. And you can depend upon what they say.

Don't skip the advertising columns. They help you to make your dollar go farther.

Look to the following advertisements for informational booklets or offers which will interest you:

Avery Farm Implements.....	Page 2
Continental Oil Co.....	Page 9
J. I. Case Co.....	Page 10
Vacuum Oil Co.....	Page 11
Dr. Hess & Clark.....	Page 12
Ethyl Gasoline Corporation.....	Page 13
International Paper Co.....	Page 14
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Log Saw and fence.....	Page 26
Feed Grinders.....	Page 26
Baby Chick and Poultry offerings.....	Page 26
"Farmers Market Place".....	Page 27-28

17 Jan 30



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

TABLE OF RATES

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
2 1/2	24.50	3	29.40
2	16.00	2 1/2	24.50
1 1/2	9.80	2	16.00
1 1/4	14.70	1 1/2	19.60
1 1/8	19.60	1 1/4	24.50

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

BABY CHICKS, LEGHORNS \$10 HUNDRED, Reds \$11. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

CHOICE TESTED WHITE ROCK, WHITE LANGSHAN CHICKS, EGGS. Circular free. A. McGraw, Hope, Kan.

BABY CHICKS, LOWEST PRICES IN YEARS, 7 1/2c up. Catalogue ready to mail. Nevada Hatchery, Nevada, Mo.

BABY CHICKS, ACCREDITED AND CERTIFIED flocks, 9c up. Free circular. Norton Hatchery, Norton, Kan.

QUALITY CHICKS—WE ARE NOW BOOKING orders. Write for prices. Whitten Hatchery, Box 340, McCook, Neb.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS. THEY LIVE AND grow. Write for prices. Holdrege Hatchery (Weidenhoff, Prop.), Holdrege, Neb.

CHICKS—WHITE LANGSHANS 12c, ROCKS, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes 11c. Leghorns 10c. Live delivery postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

SEX GUARANTEED, PULLETS OR COCK- erels. Pure bred quality chicks. Blood tested. Livability Guaranteed. Tindell's Hatchery, Burlingame, Kan.

GOLD STANDARD CHICKS, BLOOD TESTED flocks only. Thirteen varieties. Reasonable prices. Catalogue and price list free. Superior Hatchers, Drexel, Mo.

QUALITY CHICKS, ALL LEADING BREEDS. Hatches Monday and Thursday each week. Live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. Gambler's Hatchery, Altoona, Kan.

BEST QUALITY CHICKS; LEGHORNS, Heavy Assorted, 10c; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, R. L. Whites, 11c. Brahmans, 13c. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKS 10c FREE Range, culled, tested flock. Eggs set to order \$1-100 deposit. Other breeds if preferred. Mrs. Harvey Scott, Fredonia, Kan.

SUN FLOWER CHICKS, 12 POPULAR breeds, 12c per chick. Exhibition type, production, accredited. Circular. Personal attention always. Sunflower, Bronson, Kan.

FIFTEEN YEARS OUR CHICKS HAVE SUC- ceeded. Write us your need. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Leghorns. Accredited Chicks. Bowell Hatchery, Abilene, 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, LEADING VARIETIES, \$1.00 per 100 books your order. 100% live delivery. Circular and price list ready to mail. State accredited. The Walker Hatchery, Creighton, Mo.

TEN FREE CHICKS WITH EACH 100 OR- dered during January. \$1.00 down, rest C.O.D. Chicks delivered any time. 12 breeds. Circular free. Hawk's Accredited Hatcheries, Effingham, Kan.

TIMM'S PURE BRED SCIENTIFICALLY hatched baby chicks. Disease free, from disease free flocks. Personally inspected. Bulletin on care of baby chicks. Catalogue, price list, free. Timm's Hatchery, Eustis, Neb.

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; prepaid and guarantee 100% live delivery. Heim's Hatchery, Lamar, Missouri.

BABY CHICKS

THE SUN NEVER SETS ON BAKER'S CHIX

Get More WINTER EGGS!

New PRICES - BABY CHICKS

Hatched from Carefully Graded, Fully Tested, Healthy, Pure-bred Flocks of Baker's "World Famous" 200 egg type stock. Every fowl in every flock has passed the most rigid inspection. You cannot buy better stock at these prices anywhere.

S. C. and R. C. Rhode Island Reds, Buff Rocks, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, R. C. Rhode Island 50 100 500 1,000
 Whites, each 15c 14c 13c 12c
 White Minorcas, each 16c 15c 14c 13c
 White Leghorns (extra large, heavy legs), Buff Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Assorted Heavy Breeds, each 13c 12c 11c 10c

BAKER'S HATCHERY
 Abilene, Kansas
 It tells you about Poultry!

FREE Catalog

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS, TANCRED STRAIN S. C. W. Leghorn chicks \$15 hundred. Eggs \$5 hundred. Flock State Accredited. Trapnested. Hege Poultry Farm, Sedgwick, Kan.

GUARANTEED TO LIVE CHICKS. BIG- boned husky stock bred from our National Laying Contest winners. 200-314 egg pedigrees. Guarantee protects you against loss first 14 days. 12 varieties. 8c up. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 515, Clinton, Mo.

BRED TO LAY CHICKS. PER 100. LEG- horns \$10; Barred Rocks \$11; Buff and White Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$12. Accredited Flocks. Triple Tested for Livability. 100% alive, prepaid. Catalog Free. Standard Poultry Farms, Box 106, Chillicothe, Mo.

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

HERE'S A BARGAIN—BIG, STRONG, LIV- able, electric-hatched chicks. Per 100; White or Brown Leghorns and Heavy Mixed, \$10; Red, White and Barred Rocks, \$11; White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, \$12. Assorted all kinds, \$9. Rush your order. 100% alive, prepaid. Catalog free. Steele's Hatchery, Box 108, Wellsville, Mo.

PERLESS SUPERB CHICKS. WHITE, BUFF or Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Rhode Island Whites, White Langshans, Buff Orpingtons and White Minorcas, \$12.00-100. White Wyandottes, Silverlaced Wyandottes, \$12.50-100. Anconas, Brown, White or Buff Leghorns, \$10.00-100. Heavy assorted, \$45.00-500. Prepaid. Guaranteed delivery. Peerless Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

FIRST, START RIGHT — STANDARD ounce eggs hatched from 76-30 ounce eggs and by 4 to 5 pound blood-tested, State Accredited Flock of S. C. W. Leghorn hens. \$16 100, \$77.50 500, \$150 1,000. Old customers have already booked 22,000 for 1930. Order from this ad. Catalog. The Stewart Ranch, Goodland, Kan.

STATE ACCREDITED CHICKS. BUFF OR- pingtons, 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; \$65.00-500. Leghorns Hollywood English or Beal Tancred's \$12.00-100. Tschhauer Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—FROM FREE RANGE flocks. Every flock personally inspected and culled. Pure breeds. Strong and healthy. Barred and White Rock, S. C. W. I. Reds 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.

BABY CHICKS—ORDER TUDOR'S "SUPERIOR Quality" chicks and be sure of the best. 21 years in business. Always reliable and honest in our dealings. 13 varieties of pure bred, strong and healthy chicks. Blood tested, and state certified stock. Chicks ready January 20th. We also assure you of the best in custom hatching. Tudor's Pioneer Hatcheries, 1277 Van Buren, Topeka, Kan. Phone 4517.

GET FREE BROODER. PAY ONLY FOR chicks—Miller's amazing offer. High grade, 300, 500, 1000 chick oil brooder absolutely free with your order for 300, 500 or 1000 chicks. Without any increase in cost. Health Certified Chicks from State Accredited Flocks—all standard breeds. Immediate 100% live delivery prepaid, no waiting. 28th year in business. Get free brooder, save money—chicks at lowest prices. Write at once for catalog. Miller Hatcheries, Box 525, Lancaster, Missouri.

SUCCEEDED WITH LACLEDE "CERTAINTY" Chicks. Quicker growth, better layers guaranteed as catalog explains. Accredited flocks, pedigreed, certified cocks. Barred, Buff or White Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, \$12.50 hundred. White, Brown or Buff Leghorns, Anconas, \$10.50. White Minorcas, Black Minorcas, \$13.50. Heavies, \$10.00. Assorted, \$8.50. Big discount in quantities. Write for catalog and particulars on chicks blood-tested and guaranteed to live. Laclede Farms Hatchery, Lebanon, Mo.

BUY GUARANTEED HIGH GRADE BABY chicks and realize greater profits with Shaw's "Heavy Egg Producers" at special early order prices from foundation flocks. R. O. P.—245-310 individual pedigreed mating—B. W. D. tested, egg laying contest winners. Customers everywhere praise their rapid development, high livability, early and continuous egg production. Demand has developed our enormous capacity 60,000 chicks per week, best service, ship direct, 104 trains daily or call our nearest hatchery—Emporia, Ottawa, Herington, Lyons. Write today for full details on best chicks to buy. The Shaw Hatcheries, Box K 130, Ottawa, Kan.

Buy Steinhoff's Blood-Tested Chicks Hatched From Healthy Flocks

tested for three consecutive years by the Agglutination method, the only test recognized by our State Agricultural College. Why waste your time, money and chicks trying to raise those not tested. Every hen in our flocks tested for B. W. D. and culled by State qualified poultry men. 100% live delivery guaranteed, prepaid. Average prices, circulars free. Order early and avoid being disappointed.

STEINHOFF & SON, OSAGE CITY, KANSAS

MATHIS CHICKS
 Guaranteed to LIVE
\$7.95 per 100 Up

We make no fancy promises or big claims about Mathis Chicks. We do guarantee to deliver our chicks on time, when you want them. We do guarantee they are big, strong and sturdy, and will LIVE past the critical age, or we will make good as agreed in our free catalog. We do not claim 300 egg strains, but our hens have hatched the others at the Official Egg Laying Contests. We do not claim fancy show stock, but our chicks have beaten the others at the Baby Chick Shows, and our birds have won sweeping victories at the shows. Our customers say our chicks grow faster, pay higher egg profits, and give more satisfaction. Write for our catalog which shows these proofs of satisfaction on leading breeds.

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95% Pullets Guaranteed Certified Flocks

All chicks from flocks bloodtested and A. P. A. Certified. Our free descriptive circular explains fully. Send for it today.

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Wont you let me send you a Copy

Mrs. Edwin Holmes

I want you to know about Iowa Master Breeders TRIPLE CERTIFIED chicks. There is such a big difference in chicks, which you cannot appreciate until the next Summer or Fall.

Iowa Master Breeders TRIPLE CERTIFICATION requires of us a great deal of special care and work that is not customary—but it means so much better success for you.

All year Mr. Holmes and I and our faithful helpers have watched over our flocks, to be sure that we can again supply the unusual quality in chicks which has made so many thousands of friends for Iowa Master Breeders.

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IOWA MASTER BREEDERS, Inc.
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BARTLETT FARMS
 White Leghorn Chicks

Pure Tom Barron English strain (heavy type) from our A. P. A. Certified and trapnested flocks; 16 years breeding and improving the large type English Leghorn, heaviest White Leghorn in existence. Hens weigh from 4 to 6 pounds, heavy winter layers of large chalk white eggs. This year's importations direct from Tom Barron include his Missouri National Contest Pen. Only mature fowls of high egg records mated to pedigreed cockerels from 268 to 305 records dams and sire's dams used in breeding pens. Free range, strong healthy stock. Extremely reasonable prices. Bank references. Two weeks free feed and our successful copyrighted plans "How to Raise Baby Chicks" free with each order. Write for interesting descriptive literature free.

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 Guaranteed to Live
 10 Days—From B. W. D. Tested Breeders

Headed by cockerels with OFFICIAL RECORDS UP TO 250. 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 W. M. 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 BLOOD TESTED also THREE WEEK OLD CHICKS. ROSS HATCHERY & BREEDING FARM, Box 10, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

GREATER PROFITS
 For 1930

Can be made from our famous 4-SQUARE chicks. K. S. Accredited B. W. D. tested flocks. Write for circular and prices.

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LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS, \$3.00. Victor Pearson, Lindsborg, Kan., Rt. 2.

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WHITE PEKIN DRAKES, \$2.00 EACH. Mrs. Harry Benner, Sabetha, Kan.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE (OLD) GEESE, \$2.50. A. Henke, Lost Springs, Kan.

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GOOD ROSE BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2.00 each. J. E. Wright, Wilmore, Kan.

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PURE SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.25. John Sadey, Galva, Kan.

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GIANT TYPE BUFF AND WHITE MINORCA chicks, eggs. Circular free. A. McGraw, Hope, Kan.

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ORPINGTONS—WHITE

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50. Ferris Fruit Farm, Osage City, Kan.

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BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, THOMPSON strain, \$1.50 and \$2. C. S. Sederlin, Scandia, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BUFF

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, REASONABLE prices. Geo. R. Scherman, Paola, Kan.

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WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, PRIZE WINNING stock, \$2.50 each. Fowler Bros., Russell, Kan.

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WE ARE NOT AN ORDINARY HATCHERY WHERE JUST CHICKS ARE SOLD

Our hatchery originated with our breeding farm. The quality of our stock and chicks made it necessary for us to add our incubators.

Our Chicks Are Hatched From R.O.P. State Certified and State Accredited Eggs

FREE CHICK FEEDER, FOOT LONG, ADJUSTABLE

PRICES (Prices quoted below are per 100 chicks)

Table with 4 columns: Chick Type, Price, and other details. Includes Leghorns, Ancoons, Barred Rocks, etc.

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185 EGG RECORD—R. O. P. APPROVED. Over 1200 Egg Record Males Heading Flock.

With every 250 chicks we give you free our chick feeder. Book your order now for any date you desire for Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., or May.

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Johnson's chicks will live and make you sure profits because our flocks have had years of breeding for heavy egg production behind them.

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Ten leading varieties from A. P. A. Certified flocks. Every breeding fowl certified purebred by a licensed American Poultry Association judge.

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Livable quality chicks from all standard breeds. Discount on all early orders. Let us send you our prices at once.

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FISHEL EARLY HATCHED COCKERELS. Class A flock. Banded \$3 unbanded \$2. J. R. Henry, Delavan, Kan.

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BOTH COMBS TRAPNESTED, HIGH PRODUCTION show type. Tested cockerels, hens, pullets \$2.00 up. Chicks, eggs. Col. Warren Russell, Winfield, Kan.

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PURE SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$2. Bobby Osborne, Rexford, Kan.

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208 Acres \$50. A well imp. black land. 3 mi. from Clarksville, Tex. (the kind that did sell for \$150) Comb. Stock, grain and cotton farm.

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TOMPKINS STRAIN S. C. RED COCKERELS from state accredited flock. Dark even red \$2.00, \$3.00 each.

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PURE BRED ROSE AND SINGLE COMB Red cockerels, \$2 to \$5. Successful show record. Marshall's LaCygne, Kan.

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NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO, GUARANTEED. Chewing, 5 pounds \$1.00, 12 \$2.00. Smoking, 10 \$1.50, pipe free. Pay when received. Doran Farms, Murray, Ky.
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LEAF TOBACCO, GUARANTEED BEST quality, chewing, 5 pounds \$1.50; 10, \$2.50. Smoking, 10—\$1.50. Pipe free. Pay postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Ky.

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BUY GUERNSEY DAIRY CALVES FROM THE leading dairy state. Write Harold Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.
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HOLSTEINS, CALVES FROM SPLENDID producers. Shipped express collect. Clarke Bros., New Brighton, Minn.
TRADE AT WATER KENT RADIOS NEW OR used or cash for thoroughbred Jersey heifers. Dr. McCormick, Fleming, Colo.
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TEN CHOICE HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES, nicely marked, tested, bucket fed. Express prepaid, \$295 00. F. B. Green, Evansville, Wis.
YEAR-OLD BULL FOR SALE, ALSO YOUNG bull; calves out of cows with good C. T. A. records. Phone or write. L. W. Dreier, Rt. 2, Newton, Kan.
TWO REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL calves, dark red, good quality and breeding; calved February and March; price right. Located near Kansas City. M. R. Voorhees, Station A, Kansas City, Mo.
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REGISTERED POLAND - CHINA BOARS ready for service. Well bred, well grown, correct type, immune. The kind that sire pigs that go to market at six months. Reasonable prices. Bob Shumway, Sunny Peak Farm, Fountain, Colo.

HOGS

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

LAND

KANSAS

LAND BARGAINS—FRANK MADIGAN, Sharon Springs, Kan.
BEST PRICES on new wheat land. E. E. Nelson, Garden City, Kan.
WHEAT AND RANCH LANDS, BARGAINS. Write or see C. N. Owen, Dighton, Kan.
5,000 ACRES Wichita County wheat and corn land \$12.50 to \$30.00 per acre. Bess Holmes, Leoti, Kan.
160 ACRES CLOSE TOWN; CONSIDER smaller farm as first payment. Arza Hawthorne, Olathe, Kan.
160 IMPROVED FOR SALE Morton County \$2800.00, \$1000.00 cash, balance terms. A. Veilguth, Rolla, Kan.
STANTON and Baca county wheat and corn lands \$15.00 to \$25.00 per acre. Peterson Land & Inv. Co., Johnson, Kan.
FOR SALE—640 A. CREEK BOTTOM, WELL improved. Timber, water, \$42.50 per acre. J. K. Clarke, Owner, Densmore, Kan.
GREELEY County wheat land in big yield, section \$10 to \$15 per acre, easy terms, J. W. Triplett Land Co., Tribune, Kan.
KANSAS LAND, BEST IN WORLD FOR the money. Free list. Ness, Lane, Scott, Wichita Co., bargains. Buxton & Fouquet, Ransom, Kan.
CHOICE WHEAT AND CORN LAND FOR sale; one crop will pay for land. A golden opportunity for you. Phone 188, A. C. Bailey, Syracuse, Kan.
FOR SALE at attractive prices for quick turning good level wheat land all in wheat. Could easily pay for itself this crop that is now sown. Close to town, good churches, schools, etc. An ideal place to live. Write J. R. Houston, Gen. Mail, Main line of CRIP Ry.
KANSAS, the bread basket of the world. Is the world's leading producer of hard winter wheat. Kansas ranks high in corn. It leads all states in production of alfalfa. Dairying, poultry raising and livestock farming offer attractive opportunities because of cheap and abundant production of feeds and forage, and short and mild winters which require a minimum of feed and care. The U. S. Geological Survey classifies many thousands of acres of Southwestern Kansas lands as first grade. These lands are available at reasonable prices and easy terms. Write now for our free Kansas Folder. C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 990 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

ARKANSAS

ARKANSAS OZARKS LAND NEAR GOOD town; 100 acres plow, 30 timber. J. W. Blankinship, Hollister, Missouri.
FREE ARK. HOMESTEADS 200,000 A.; maps, guides, 500 facts—20c. 100 imp. farms; rent, sel. Box 6314, Kansas Farmer.
WHITE PEOPLE ONLY, WRITE FOR OUR new 1930 catalog of fruit, dairy and poultry farms on easy terms. Mills Land Co., Booneville, Ark.

COLORADO

3360 A. EASTERN COLO., 80% level, for \$6 per A. Terms. A. J. Mann, Nat. Bank Bldg., Dodge City, Kan.
EASTERN COLORADO SMOOTH WHEAT and corn land, close to market, \$6.25 per acre. Hackley, Lamar, Colo.
IMP. IRRIGATED Farms, part alfalfa, dependable water rights. Ranches non-irrig. wheat lands. J. L. Wade, Lamar, Colo.

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.

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.

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

256-A. FARM—50-A. VALLEY; POULTRY equipped; well watered. Box 429, Lanton, Mo.
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.

MINNESOTA

COME TO MINNESOTA Stay and prosper. Healthful climate, reasonably priced improved or unimproved land, plenty of rain, good crops. The greatest dairy state—creeries everywhere. Fine schools, churches, neighbors, communities. You'll do better here. Wonderful lakes for recreation. Send now for free book full of interesting facts. Ten Thousand Lakes, Greater Minnesota Assn., 1410 University Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

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 Homesteaders' Rates. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 100, St. Paul, Minn.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

FARMS WANTED ANYWHERE. CASH BUYERS waiting. National Brokers, 2515 Lake-wood, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—FARMS FROM OWNERS. SEND cash price with description. Emory Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER HAVING good farm for sale. Cash price, particulars. John Black, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

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

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Young Percheron Stallions



We have 12 young stallions with lots of bone, size and quality. All sired by CARLEUX-166144. Priced low for quick sale. Write for prices delivered to your place.
A. H. TAYLOR & SON,
Sedgwick, Kansas

Young Percheron Stallions

with show record. Mares any age. Some in foal from (Oak Forest Synod) Grand Champion at 5 State Fairs in 1929. Prices right.
J. T. SCHWALM, BALDWIN, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Meadview Holstein Farms

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

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Registered Bull

eight months old, for sale. Two cows four years old, one springer heifer and a yearling heifer, very close price if all go together.
DR. E. G. L. HARBOUR, Lawrence, Kan.

Choice Reg. Guernseys

For Sale. One three year old heifer, fresh soon, price \$250. Seven year old cow and ten days old bull calf. Price \$325.00. These are extra good cows. **O. F. BORDEN, Downs, Kan.**

To Reduce Our Herd

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

Registered Guernsey Bull Calves

For sale from good producing cows and sires with A. R. ancestors. Write for description and prices.
J. F. COOPER, Stockton, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

JERSEY BULLS

Grandsons of St. Maves Lad, the Gold Medal Sire, with 22 tested daughters average production 771 pounds of butterfat, the only bull of the breed to make Gold Medal with daughters under two years age.
BROOKSIDE STOCK FARM, Sylvia, Kan.

Registered Jerseys

10 cows, milking and springers. Two to seven years. 5 bulls 2 to 12 months. Choice breeding. Torono, Raleigh, Majesty, Imp. Jap and others.
SAM SMITH, Clay Center, Kan.

Choice Jersey Cows and Heifers

Shipped on approval. A few fresh and heavy springers from highest producing herd in North Central Kansas. C. T. A. Records. Also bull calves. Come and see them.
F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

POLLED SHORTHORNS

Established 1907. "Royal Clipper 2nd and others head one of largest herds in U.S. Breeding and quality among the very best. 20 bulls, 20 heifers, 10 to 20 mos. old, \$100 to \$500 ea. Some halter broke. Certificates and transfers free. 2 del. 100 miles free. Phone our expense. Price list ready.
J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

IF YOU WANT HOGS

ready for market in 6 mos., get a boar sired by Revolution.
Mike Stensaas & Sons, Concordia, Kan.

Well Bred Duroc Gilts

for sale. Bred for March and April farrow. We still have a few good boars. Reg. Immuned.
J. C. STEWART & SONS, Americus, Kan.

BOARS! BOARS!

Serviceable, registered, immuned. Best breeding and feeding quality. The profitable kind. Write me for prices and descriptions before you buy a boar.
G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kansas

Rate for Display Livestock Advertising in Kansas Farmer

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

Change of copy as desired.

LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

Reflections of a Scrub

BY A. A. BORLAND

I am a poor scrub cow. I do not produce enough milk to pay for the feed I eat. You dairymen bang me on the back with the milk stool and swear at me because I do not produce enough milk. Therefore, I am going to tell you just why I do not produce more milk.

In the first place, there is this back-banging process with the milk stool. Maybe you folks think you can pound milk out of me, but I want you to know that I am not that kind of a cow. I appreciate kindness and respond to it, but if you abuse me I just shut off enough milk flow to pay you back for your abuse.

In the second place, some of you folks do not feed me enough to make it possible for me to yield a liberal amount of milk. I make milk out of feed and not out of wind. If you winter me out around a straw stack and do not give me much grain, how can you expect me to return much milk? Furthermore, I often get insufficient variety in my diet. How would you like to live on mush for breakfast, mush for dinner and mush for supper? You like variety in your food and so do I.

A lot of people think I can do a good job of making milk on corn, oats and timothy hay. That is where they make a mistake. These feeds are so low in protein that I do not

have enough of it to make a decent allowance of milk.

My human friends like meat, milk and eggs as a part of their ration. These foods are high in protein. If I were to be given a fair allowance of protein I might surprise you with the amount of milk I would give. Alfalfa hay, clover hay and soybean hay, or other leguminous roughage is the kind of feed that tickles me because it has enough protein in it to enable me to do a good job of making milk.

It would appear that it makes very little difference to some dairymen whether I give milk or not. They do not weigh my milk to find out how much I yield. Therefore, why should they kick if I do produce only a small amount? Again, they never test my milk to know how rich it is. Maybe I am giving cream for all they know. Furthermore, they keep no record of how much feed I eat.

The fellow who scares scrub cows like me is the man who weighs and tests the milk from each cow in his herd and keeps a record of the feed

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Bonnie Lea Shorthorns

Newtondale, a richly bred Avondale sire heads the herd. Have for sale Lord Orange by Max, walton Rodney 4th by Imported Rodney, his dam a Cruickshank Orange Blossom by Lookatonga Sultan. He is a March yearling. Was Junior Champion at Central Kansas Free Fair 1929.
WILLIAM PAGE & SONS, Detroit, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

REGISTERED BIG TYPE

Spotted Poland China Bred Gilts of Leading blood lines for sale. Also few real fall boars. Sired by Wild Giant straight son of Wildwood, out of Pickett's Giantess.
Frank Beyerle & Sons, Rt. 1, Maize, (Sedgwick Co.) Kan.

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**

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Poland China

last spring boars, bred gilts, and a lot of splendid fall pigs, either sex, for sale.
H. B. Walter & Son, Box K-62, Bendena, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Whitway Hampshires on Approval Choice bred gilts sired by grand champion boar and bred to junior and grand champion boar, Little Rock and senior and grand champion boar Muskogee, Okla. Also fall pigs.
F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Kan.

eaten as is done in cow-testing associations. I know that when these records on my production are kept I will be consigned to the butcher in short order. Nevertheless, I might as well have a good time and sting my owner with low milk production as long as he himself is not interested in keeping a record of my milk and butterfat production.

Lastly it is very embarrassing to me to go contrary to the Fifth Commandment and fail to honor my father and mother. I must tell the truth, however, and say frankly that my mother was not the kind of a cow she should have been. She was a scrub cow, too, and furthermore my father was a scrub. Therefore, should much be expected of me?

My mother was married three times. Her first husband was a grade Hereford bull. My father and mother had two daughters. My name is Dido and my sister's name is Beauty. My mother produced 221 pounds of butterfat in a year, but my sister produced only 101 pounds of butterfat in a year and the best I have been able to do is 49 pounds of butterfat in a year. What could you expect,

Watch for This Man

The following letter has been received by the Protective Service from one of its members in Reno county. It would be more than unfortunate if another Protective Service member should be defrauded in the same manner after reading this letter:

"December 23, 1929, a man 30 or 35 years of age driving a Ford coupe stopped at our place and wanted to buy some chickens for his cafe he claimed he operates in Hutchinson. I sold him seven hens and one rooster for \$7.50. He paid by a check drawn on the Exchange National Bank in Hutchinson. When I attempted to cash the check it was turned down, 'no account.' This man signed the name of Jake Wilson on the check. The sheriff of Reno county is looking for this man, who is slightly more than 5 feet tall, weighing about 125 pounds and possessing a dark complexion."

however, from me with a scrub cow for a mother and a grade Hereford bull for a father?

My father was sent to the butcher and my mother then married again. This time my mother married a three-fourth Jersey bull. They had two daughters—Pearl and Daisy. Pearl produced 348 pounds of butterfat in a year and Daisy 306 pounds. This is a big increase over what I was able to do, but my half sisters had a better father than did I.

Later my mother married for the third time, and this time her husband was a purebred Guernsey bull. They had one daughter, Plum, and she produced 447 pounds of butterfat in a year. This is over nine times as much butterfat as I produced, and the only difference between us is the fact that she had a purebred Guernsey father, while I had a grade Hereford father.

Now my reflections are nearly ended. If I may summarize, I would say that it is true we scrub cows are producing only a small amount of milk and butterfat. This is partly due to the fact that we are often abused. Many of us might do better if we were fed a better ration, including leguminous roughage such as alfalfa hay and a properly balanced grain mixture, having three or four feeds in for the sake of variety.

We fear the cow-testing association, since the records kept in it would give our owners so much information about our low production that many of us would go to the butcher. Probably our greatest handicap, however, is our father. If we could just have a purebred father of any of the dairy breeds, one whose mother was a good producer, we probably would do very much better ourselves.

On Farm Drainage

The drainage of wet spots in cultivated fields is generally the most profitable type of drainage a farmer

can employ, since it increases crop yields and also permits him to "square-up" the fields so the land can be cultivated with the minimum of time and labor. Farmers' Bulletin 1606-F, "Farm Drainage," just issued gives practical information for farmers who have fields requiring drainage. The bulletin points out that a wet soil is cold, lacks beneficial bacteria, is difficult to cultivate and does not provide proper conditions for the growth and development of roots all of which results in reduced yields. A copy may be obtained by writing to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

In China husbands and wives seldom see each other before marriage. In America some seldom see each other afterward.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

BY J. W. JOHNSON
Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.



H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan., veteran breeders of the best in Poland Chinas, are starting their advertisement in the Poland China section of Kansas Farmer and offer last spring boars, bred gilts and a lot of nice fall pigs. Write them for descriptions and prices.

Vern Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan., will sell 45 Duroc bred sows and gilts in his annual sale in Smith Center, February 5. The sale will be advertised in the Kansas Farmer soon. You better send him your name and address and get on his mailing list and receive this sale catalog promptly.

An average of \$696 was made on 23 bulls at the Mousel Bros. annual sale of straight bred Anxiety 4th, Herefords at Cambridge, Neb., January 7. Twenty-two females averaged \$614. The general average on the 45 animals catalogued was \$655. Several of the offering were young calves. Several Kansas buyers secured cattle at prices that were around the average of the sale. Foster Farms, Rexford, bought several, and Grover Poole, of Manhattan, paid \$525 for a young bull, Bert Derg, Scott City, also secured a young bull paying \$500 for him. The top was \$2,000, paid by a Wyoming breeder of a herd sire, Advance Mischief 4th. The top for females was \$1,200, paid by a Colorado breeder.

Robert E. Romig, president of the Northeast Kansas Holstein Breeders' Association, has called a meeting for this association for Saturday, January 25, and the meeting will be held in the dining room at the Chamber of Commerce rooms, which are in the Elk's building, corner of Seventh and Jackson, or right across the street from the Jayhawk hotel. Any new members will be guests at the dinner without charge, and it is urged in Mr. Romig's letter that every member be present and bring a new member with him. It is also planned to make arrangements for attending the annual meeting at Manhattan, Farm and Home Week, February 5. For any information about the meeting on the 25th, phone or write either Robert E. Romig, Station B., Topeka, or Dr. C. B. Van Horn, secretary, 815 Topeka Blvd., Topeka. It also is the annual election of officers.

Selling at auction is growing in popularity and hundreds of thousands of acres of land are sold every week at auction and big consignments of livestock generally known as community sales are growing in favor. One Topeka institution of this kind that could hardly be called a community sale is the big Saturday sale held at the fair grounds by J. O. Southard, who is attracting consignments from all over the country. They specialize in feeders and stock calves and stock hogs and the attractive thing about it is that you can buy in these sales cattle direct from Texas that have a very moderate expense taxed up against them. At the head of the Southard sales system, of course, is the well known J. O. Southard, who was very prominent in Hereford affairs a few years ago. J. O. Southard, Jr., his son, is an auctioneer, and very likely has sold as many dollars worth of livestock during the past 12 months as any other auctioneer in the country.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse B. Johnson
1015 Franklin Ave., Wichita, Kan.



Edd R. Markee, Shorthorn breeder and advertiser, located at Potwin, Kan., wrote me that trade is good and that he has recently sold a 10 months old roan bull to C. O. Worline of Peabody.

I have just received a letter from Otho G. Smith, one of the best known and successful Poland China breeders of the state. Mr. Smith advises that he will have an outstanding good offering of bred gilts for his February sale. He considers them better than last year's offering and many of them will be bred to his new boar bought from one of the leading breeders of Nebraska. The boar was a winner at many of the big fairs last fall. More about the Smith offering will appear in later issues of Kansas Farmer.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Shorthorn Cattle
Feb. 12—E. H. W. Hartman, Valley Center, Kan.
- Holstein Cattle
Feb. 4—Walter W. Oelschlager, Palmer, Kan.
- Jersey Cattle
Feb. 5—H. L. Cudney and W. H. Lovell, Trousdale, Kan.
- Poland China Hogs
Feb. 5—Otho G. Smith, Colony, Kan.
Feb. 8—J. D. Barrott & Sons, Oberlin, Kan. Sale pavilion, Oberlin.
Feb. 15—J. H. Brown, Selden, Kan. Sale in pavilion, Oberlin, Kan.
Feb. 25—Clyde Corcoran, Oberlin, Kan. Sale pavilion, Oberlin.
- Spotted Poland China Hogs
Feb. 12—J. A. Sanderson, Oronoque, Kan.
- Duroc Hogs
Feb. 5—H. L. Cudney and W. H. Lovell, Trousdale, Kan.
Feb. 5—Vern Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan.
March 1—Vavroch Bros., Oberlin, Kan. Sale pavilion, Oberlin.

Herd Infection
Write for information. Ask for a FREE copy of THE CATTLE SPECIALIST and how to get the PRACTICAL HOME VETERINARIAN a livestock Doctor Book for 25 cents. Find out why your cows lose calves—why they retain the afterbirth—why they fail to breed—why they have garget—why your calves have scours and goiters—why you have a shortage of milk. Veterinary Advice Free. Write to
DR. DAVID ROBERTS VETERINARY CO.
118 Grand Avenue Waukesha, Wis.

The Shorthorn Breeders of Kansas

Shorthorns

Young Bulls for Sale

We have for sale some choice young bulls of serviceable ages. Write for descriptions and prices. S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

EWING STOCK FARMS

Home of Reg. Shorthorns and Percherons for over 30 years. Stock for sale at all times. FRED H. EWING, GREAT BEND, KAN.

Straight Scotch Shorthorns

The utility type. Son of RODNEY in service. Inspection invited. Young bulls for sale. C. L. WHITE, ARLINGTON, KAN.

Profitable Registered Shorthorns

Grandson of the undefeated Bapton Corporal in service. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Inspection invited. FRANK E. LESLIE, STERLING, KAN.

Young Herd Bulls

A choice selection of 1928 Straight Scotch bulls for sale. Nice reds and roans. Expect to be at the fall shows. Tomson Bros., Wakarusa and Dover, Kan.

Golden Fountain Farm

Offers Shorthorns of all ages. Quality and individuality. HARRY T. FORBES, AUBURN, KAN. Phone Dover Exchange

Grand Marshall For Sale

4 years old, sire of proven worth. A great son of Marshalls Crown. Pricing him low, quality considered. Also females. S. B. YOUNG, Osborne, Kan.

Maple Heights Farm

Utility Scotch Shorthorns. Best of individual merit. CROWNS HEIR by Marshalls Crown in service. J. M. NIELSON, MARYSVILLE, KAN.

PINE HEIGHTS FARM

Two miles south of town. Home of select breeding in Shorthorns. Crowns Heir by Marshalls Crown, heads herd. J. L. MODEN, WATERTVILLE, KAN.

6 March and April Good Bull Calves

Sired by Sultan Victor, a Roan bull bred by W. F. Harding and second in class at American Royal Show, 1925. These calves have good Scotch pedigrees. Come and see us. Theo. Olson & Sons, Leonardville, Kan.

See Our Shorthorns

Farm adjoins town. Son of Imp Dramatist in service. Females carry the blood of Matchless Dale, Oakland Sultan and other good sires. Young bulls for sale. OTTO BROS., RILEY, KAN.

Knox-Knoll-Shorthorns

One of the largest herds of all Scotch Shorthorns in Kansas. Bulls and females always for sale. S. M. KNOX, HUMBOLDT, KAN.

Nothing For Sale

at present. Am getting some nice fall calves by a red son of Prentice. W. W. WORKS, HUMBOLDT, KANSAS

6 Shorthorn Bulls

for sale. Reds, roans and whites. Sired by our 2900 pound low blocky bull. All Scotch females. See them. C. H. Shaffer, Monmouth, (Crawford Co.), Kan.

Maxwalton Rodney

Heads our Shorthorns. Heavy beef quality and special attention given to milk production. Young bulls and heifers for sale. THEO. JAGELS, HEPLER, KAN.

Valley View Shorthorns

Herd established 30 years. Clipper Grandee in service. Young bulls and females for sale. ADAM H. ANDREW, GIRARD, KAN.

Shorthorn Bulls

For sale, tops offered for breeders. Others go in feeding lot. Oakdale Sultan and Rodney blood. BERGESON BROS., Leonardville, Kan.

Prospect Park Farm

Has been the home of registered Shorthorns for over 40 years. Best of tried breeding. Stock for sale. J. H. TAYLOR & SONS, CHAPMAN, KAN.

RED BULL FOR SALE

11 months old, good individual sired by Narisses Dale out of a dam by Imp. Babtons Dramatist. Reasonable price. W. H. Seyb & Sons, Pretty Prairie, Kan.

Increasing Demand For Milking Shorthorns

Although the beef making qualities of the Shorthorn are generally recognized as strong points in its favor, there is another point that makes appeal to the farmer. That point is the ability of Shorthorn cows to produce milk liberally and profitably. This characteristic alone has meant much to farmers during the years of depression following the war. The checks from the sale of milk from Shorthorn cows helped to meet expenses and increase incomes.

There is a more active inquiry for Milking Shorthorns every year because farm operations are becoming more diversified. Shorthorns have a natural ability to milk. In the British Isles, Argentina, and Australia, many dairies have only Shorthorn cattle.

In Australia a few years ago, a Shorthorn cow, Melba 15th of Darbalaria, a 1700 pound cow, produced 32,522 pounds of milk and 1,614 pounds of butterfat. She is the World's champion dairy cow.

In the United States, grade and registered Shorthorn cows in recent years have made good showings in cow testing associations when competing with cows of special dairy breeds.—C. E. AUBEL, Secretary Kansas Shorthorn Br. Ass'n.



Melba 15th of Darbalaria

Scottish Knight

Son of Scottish Gloster heads our herd cows of Fair Champion and Village Avon blood. Young bulls for sale. Earle Clemmons, Waldo, (Osborne Co.), Ks.

Bred Cows and Heifers

Sired by or bred to SUPREME GLOSTER, a splendid breeding son of Supreme Senator. Good individuals. Also choice young bull by same sire. J. H. Kennedy, Perth, (Sumner Co.) Kan.

Good Selection of Bulls

Good individuals and colors. Calves up to serviceable ages. Sired by Maxwaltons Lamash and Supreme Gold. Glad to show them. McILRATH BROS., KINGMAN, KANSAS

BLOOMERS REG. SHORTHORNS

Oldest herd in the Northwest. Best of Scotch breeding. Roan Avon in service. Bulls and heifers for sale. W. A. Bloomer, Bellaire, (Smith Co.), Kan.

Scotch Shorthorns

Choice young bulls for sale, out of selected dams and sired by Royal Emblem. CHAS. P. HANGEN, Wellington, Kan.

Bluemont Farms, Manhattan

Headed by Sni-A-Bar Baronet, a son of Prentice. Come and see us. BLUEMONT FARMS, MANHATTAN, KAN.

Milking Shorthorns

BUTTER BOY CLAY

Deep red, 6 mos. old. Sired by Duchess Signet 3d, dam a granddaughter of Glenside Dairy King and Cyrus Clay. Recorded and transferred. First check for \$150 gets him. Leo F. Breeden & Co., Great Bend, Kan.

Retnuh Farms

Milking Shorthorns, Bates and English foundation. Bull calves to serviceable ages \$75 to \$150. Heavy production dams. WARREN HUNTER, GENESIO, KANSAS

Wyncrest Farm

Milking Shorthorns, good production beef and milk. Herd bull grandson of Kirklevings King. H. H. COTTON, ST. JOHN, KAN.

WINCHESTER'S DUAL PURPOSE

Shorthorns. Cows have County Cow Testing records up to 62 lbs. of fat per month. Milk without sacrificing the type. B. E. WINCHESTER, STAFFORD, KAN.

Lord Wild Eyes

Red and pure Bates heads our herd, mating with cows of equal bloodlines and heavy production. Nothing for sale now. C. R. DAY, Pretty Prairie, Kansas

Spring Creek Shorthorns

Oldest herd of Dual Purpose Shorthorns in Central West. Cows milk heavy, carry lots of beef. Bred long enough this way to insure transmitting these qualities. THOS. MURPHY & SONS, CORBIN, KAN.

Teluria Supreme

English bred bull heads our herd. Mating him with daughters of Otis Chieftain. Bull calves for sale. D. J. SHULER, HUTCHINSON, KAN.

Young Bulls For Sale

Sired by Roan's Chieftain, the best son of Otis Chieftain and out of Roan Duchess. 12,000 lbs. milk in 8 months. L. H. STRICKLER, NICKERSON, KANSAS

Nebraska Shorthorns

Young Herd Bulls for Sale

out of Marshall Joffre bred dams and sired by Sultans Laird. Also females of all ages. JOHNSON & AULD, GUIDE ROCK, NEB.

Polled Shorthorns

Mardale 16th. by Mardale

Heads our Polled Shorthorn herd. Choice young bulls for sale sired by Sultan Commander. Wm. Kelley & Son, Lebanon, Kan.

LOVE & CO., POLLS

Master Buttercup in service. 50 females best of breeding. Bulls and females for sale. Herd Federal accredited. W. A. LOVE & CO., Partridge, Kan.

Plainview Farm

Registered Polled Shorthorns. Headed by White Leader. Young bulls for sale. W. G. DAVIS, Haggard, (Gray Co.) Kan.

HANSON'S POLLED SHORTHORNS

Choice breeding and selected type. Good young bulls, reds and roans for sale. Inspection invited. R. H. HANSON, JAMESTOWN, KAN.

SHEARD'S POLLED SHORTHORNS

Grassland Victor, herd bull, young bulls by Master Galahad for sale now. D. S. SHEARD, ESBON, KANSAS

Red Ranch Polled Shorthorns

Best of breeding and individuality. Herd established 12 years. Young bulls for sale. R. L. Taylor & Son, Smith Center, Kan.

Wilson's Polled Shorthorns

Mardale 16th in service. Bred and open heifers for sale. T. M. WILSON & SON, Lebanon, Kan.

MILLER'S POLLED SHORTHORNS

75 in herd. Sultan of Anoka blood thru True Sultan, Meadow Sultan and other bulls. Orange Blossom bull in service. Clyde W. Miller, Mahaska, (Washington Co.) Kan.

Gallant Dale

Grand Champ. Iowa 1926 still heads our herd. Real herd bulls for sale. Also few females. Ira M. Swihart & Son, Lovewell, Kan.

Pleasant View Farm

Quality Polled Shorthorns. Silver Springs Commander in service. Choice red and roan April and May bulls for sale. Inspection invited. McCreey Bros., Hiawatha, Ks.

Bird's Polled Shorthorns

Our herd bull is a son of Golden Dale and carries the blood of Lord Collynie. Choice young bulls for sale. Harry C. Bird, Albert, (Barton Co.) Kan.

Shorthorns

Lambertson Shorthorn Farm

Choice bull calves for sale. Reds and roans. Best of Scotch and Scotch Topped breeding. Lambertson & Lance, Fairview, Kan.

HOMER CREEK FARM

Shorthorns of breeding and quality. Scottish Alderman in service. Young bulls for sale. Claude Lovett, Neal, (Greenwood Co.), Ks.

Alfalfa Leaf Shorthorns

Premier and Alfalfa Leaf Champ. In service. Herd pure Scotch, stock for sale. JOHN REGIER, WHITEWATER, KAN.

Good Scotch Shorthorns

Best of blood lines, own interest in the Browndale bull PREMIER. Young bulls for sale. J. E. REGIER, WHITEWATER, KAN.

Four Mile Stock Farm

A. L. Prentice in service. Young Scotch Shorthorn bulls for sale. EDD R. MARKEE, Potwin, Kan.

Rose Hill Farm

Offer young Shorthorn stock, also Rodney, 3 years old, brother of "Melbourne Rodney" Jr., champion at American Royal 1929. Quiet, smooth and weighty. W. H. Molyneux & Son, Palmer, Kan.

Lucernia Stock Farm

Home of Reg. Shorthorns for 42 years. Inspection invited. Stock for sale. Joe King & Son, Potwin, (Butler Co.), Ks.

Cedarlawn Stock Farm

Ashbourne Dauntless 151838 son of Ashbourne Supreme in service. Mating with cows of merit, young bulls for sale. Visit our herd. O. E. R. Schulz, Ellsworth, Kan.

Beef and Milk Shorthorns

Our kind are profitable for milk as well as beef. Good breeding. Visit us any time. L. H. ROLLINS & SON, HILL CITY, KAN.

Meadow Park Farm

Home of Reg. Shorthorns for 27 years. Grandson of Browndale Count in service. Best females trace to Gainford champion. Stock for sale. F. J. Colwell, Glasgow, Kan.

Elmdale Stock Farm

Selected Reg. Shorthorns headed by a great son of Divide Matchless. The utility kind. Bulls and heifers for sale. A. W. Segerhammar & Sons, Jamestown, Ks.

CONARD STOCK FARM

Registered Shorthorns number 150 headed by Divide Magnet. 20 bulls and 20 females for sale. Just the tops. Elmer Conard, Timkin, (Rush Co.) Kan.

Anoka Gold Cup

A great son of Maxwalton Raglan and out of Imp. Julia's Lady heads our Reg. Shorthorns, Scotch cows, Young bulls. R. L. BACH, LARNED, KAN.

ATKINSON SHORTHORNS

75 head in herd. Ashbourne Supreme the only son of Supremacy in service. All Scotch females. Young bulls for sale. H. D. ATKINSON & SONS, Almena, Kan.

ASHBOURNE RENOWN

heads our registered Shorthorn herd. His sire was Silvercoat and his dam was by Gainford Renown. Glad to show our stock to interested parties. Vincent Field, Almena, Ks.

Mulberry Stock Farm

Reg. Shorthorns. 50 Breeding Cows headed by a Gainford bull of great merit. Good individuals and pedigrees. Bulls for sale. HARRY M. ROBERTS, SELDEN, KAN.

A March Yearling Bull

good individual. Sired by Cumberland Joffre and out of a dam by Cumberland Gift. Good enough to head any herd. LLOYD MATHES, Smith Center, Kansas

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

1 red cow giving milk, bull calf at foot, 1 red 19 mos. old red bull, 4 cows bred to good Scotch bull, 2 with calves and 2 to freshen soon. Priced right. E. B. WILLIAMS, Almena, Kan.

Best Advertising Medium

Every Kansas Farmer interested in beef cattle is a subscriber to Kansas Farmer. It is your best advertising medium.

They Favor Farm Life

A canvass of 750,000 farm boys and girls by the home economics department of a mail order house finds that 80 per cent of the boys have definite plans for careers on the farm and 93 per cent of the girls intend to remain on farms. Boys and girls on American farms, the company reports, the better satisfied than any other young people on the globe.

Agricultural colleges in this country have done more for farm life than any other institution in the world and are today contributing more than any other agency to make farm life desirable. There are other factors, however, that co-operate to make living on the farm attractive by diminishing the advantages in conveniences of everyday life that urban communities have enjoyed. A well equipped farm home nowadays has conveniences and

labor-saving machinery that residents of cities 50 years ago never dreamed of. Even in the matter of entertainment the farm has the radio, and the automobiles and improved roads make the commercial entertainments in the towns as accessible to the farm family as to many dwellers on the edges of cities. The farm is no longer isolated.

Even these new advantages of farm life might not hold boys and girls but for the fact that farming itself has been made more interesting and varied. The farm boy who has mapped out for himself a career on the farm has no idea of being a one-crop farmer.

Rural schools are not what they ought to be, but there is a good deal of educational thought focused on improvement of the rural school facilities. The canvass above mentioned brings out that 75 per cent of the

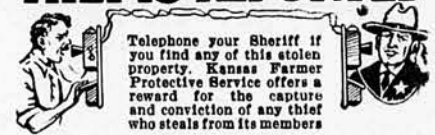
boys and 73 per cent of the girls will go to college, a far greater proportion than in any large city.

The open country has always been favored by nature and there is truth in the saying that "God made the country and man made the town." Cities have enjoyed many artificial advantages to offset the natural attractions of country life, but a leveling process is going on which is bringing the country up. The farm boy or girl who sees a better opportunity on the farm of the future than in the city shows good sense.

Poor old Jason must think himself a rank amateur at getting the golden fleece, if he witnessed the methods of Wall Street.

Italy's position, it begins to appear, is that it is willing to permit the other Powers to disarm.

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

Robert Arnold, Pleasanton. Seven-year-old black and white female hound. Broken middle toe on right hind foot. Small lump on back close to shoulder.

Jay Wert, Udall, Corn.

F. W. Farber, Mulvane. Eleven shotes weighing about 25 pounds apiece.

Clem Reithack, Hoxie. Two coon hounds. One answers to name of Bowdy. Mr. Reithack, personally, offers a reward of \$10 for information leading to recovery of hounds.

Arthur Bryon, Munden. Seven Chester White hogs weighing about 225 pounds apiece.

Fred Jeffs, Hutchinson. Small fox terrier. White with black markings.

Jane Cowl takes the gloomy view that the theater is "on its last legs" but Jane probably doesn't realize the resourcefulness of Flo Ziegfeld and Earl Carroll.

The Flour That Satisfies!

"Look for the
Little Dutch Girl
on every sack"



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Best FLOUR